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Jewelers Review

MNOA
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Jewelers'

DEVOTED
TO THE INTERESTS OF

**Opticians,
Horologists,
Jewelers
and
Silversmiths**

**THE JEWELERS
REVIEW**

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ER

Volume XXXII

NEW YORK, APRIL 5, 1899

No. 14

HENRY W. PATTERSON

At a recent meeting of the Boston Jewelers' Club the members of that well-known organization elected to lead them through the ensuing year as president of the club a man whose name is a familiar one to members of the trade throughout the country. For two years he had served the club as vice-president, and his choice to the highest position in the gift of the club was a unanimous one. Henry W. Patterson, the new presiding officer of this exclusive Boston trade organization, is no stranger to the readers of *The Review*. The firm of Smith, Patterson & Co., of which he is a member, is known from one end of the country to the other, and is quite as familiar a business name in Canada as it is in the United States. The firm is one of Boston's most successful business houses, and to the energy and business ability of the members of the company is due its present prominence in trade and business circles.

Henry W. Patterson was born in Aylesford, N. S., in



HENRY W. PATTERSON,
President of the Boston Jewelers' Club

the year 1846. Brought up on a farm, like so many of our clear-headed and solid New England business men, he received his earliest education at the schools of his native town. Later, he attended the seminary at Grand Pré, or Acadia, a name that calls to mind sweet memories as the scene of Longfellow's beautiful poem, *Evangeline*.

Fiction and real life constantly tell us of the young man who leaves the parental roof—the old homestead in the country—and sets forth to seek his fortune in the busy world, far removed from the quiet pastoral scenes of boyhood days. This is exactly what young Patterson did. He was the son of a well-to-do farmer, but a farmer's life had no attractions for the youth, and he waived his right of inheritance to the old homestead and started out to seek his fortune in mercantile pursuits. In the autumn of 1868, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to Boston. Immediately upon arriving at the Hub he secured a position in a retail establishment at the munificent

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salary of six dollars a week. The spirit of progression that has overcome so many obstacles since that period spurred him on to better things. He was cut out for something higher than a clerk behind a counter, and several changes all in the line of progress and advancement, found him in the spring of 1871 with an offer of the management and a half interest in a fancy goods store at 1063 Washington street. This offer he accepted, and remained in the retail business for a period of seven years.

In 1878 he sold out his interests in the business and took an office at 465 Washington street with Marcel N. Smith. Here he commenced as a manufacturers' agent and a wholesale dealer in jewelry and fancy goods. At that time he traveled with his own samples through the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Patterson, by close attention to business and a display of quiet energy and ability, which are among his strongest characteristics, built up a large and successful business. At the end of five years, in 1883, he opened a Canadian office at 132 St. James street, Montreal. He remained in Canada, traveling a great deal of his time, until 1885, when he joined hands with M. N. Smith, who at that time was also conducting a wholesale jewelry and fancy goods business. Both interests were then consolidated into one, and the firm of Smith & Patterson was formed, with headquarters at 46 Summer street. The Canadian office remained at the same address.

After the consolidation the business grew in proportions, and additional space was found imperative. The firm moved to 44

Summer street, occupying the first floor and basement. Another floor was added two years later. The Canadian office was equally expansive, and more space being needed the office was moved to larger and better equipped quarters at 207 St. James street, Montreal. On January 15, 1892, the firm moved to their present quarters at 52 Summer street. Carl D. Smith was admitted to partnership in the company on January 1, 1895. The present location of the firm is one of the finest sites in Boston. It is on Summer street, the great thoroughfare that leads to the largest railroad station in the world—the South Terminal Station. It is a corner location, affording an opportunity for a dozen great show windows. Of the interior of the store it is unnecessary to give an extended description. Suffice it to say that it is equipped with every convenience for the transaction of a great jewelry business. The stock is complete in every particular, and embraces not only jewelry and kindred lines, but bicycles, in which Mr. Patterson is greatly interested. The wheels carried by Smith, Patterson & Co. as agents are the Keating, Atlanta, Lorain and Bostonian, the latter wheel being made especially for the firm.

Personally, Mr. Patterson is very popular in the trade. In addition to being an old and valued member of the Boston Jewelers' Club he is interested in many other social and business organizations. For many years he has been an active member and worker in that military body famous the world over, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. For the past eight years he has been a sergeant of the third company. He was appointed by the captain of the company to be a member of the Nineteen Hundred Committee, which has charge of the arrangements to receive and entertain the Honourable Artillery Company of London during its visit to Boston next spring. There is an organization within the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company formed for purely social purposes and known as the Ten of Us Club. Of this organization of jolly good fellows Mr. Patterson is a member and one of the directors. He is also an old Mason and belongs to Boston Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Boston Art Club and other social organizations. For several years he has been a member on the standing committee on Debts and Debtors of the Boston Merchants' Association, Boston's great trade organization.

Mr. Patterson has a tall, well-knit and military figure, and is a man whose presence commands attention. In manner he is quiet and slow-spoken, thinking well before he speaks and choosing his words with care. He is rather modest and retiring than otherwise, but has pronounced views and speaks his mind when the occasion requires.

PACIFIC AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

The news under this heading is received from those States bordering on the Pacific and extending inland to the Rocky Mountains. Trade news and correspondence from our readers is always welcome and should be received at this office not later than Monday morning in each week.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Jos. Meyer, of Jos. Meyer & Bros., has returned from a business trip to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.

L. L. Barends, of Whatcom, has been here on business.

Wm. Gratz, agent for the Symphonion Mfg. Co., of New York, was here this week.

Jno. Jepson, of Riker Bros., Newark, N. J., was in town Saturday.

The people of Washington have recently collected \$7,500 for the purpose of making a presentation of a silver table service to the cruiser Olympia. The designs, furnished by Schrieve & Co., of San Francisco, through their agents, Graham & Moore, were accepted. As symbolic of the victory at Manila the punch bowl, which is the center piece of the service, will be decorated with an upright figure of Liberty of silver after the famous design of Douglas Tilden, and arranged to stand upon the cover. The whole service will consist of thirty-three pieces. The decorations will consist of oak leaves and acorns and views of Washington scenes. The large tray will be engraved with the names of all those who took part in the battle. The service will cost \$7,500.



[Entered at the Post Office in the City of New York as second-class matter.]

THOMAS JACOB, Editor and Publisher.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE JEWELERS REVIEW,
170 AND 172 BROADWAY, COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

VOL. XXXII

APRIL 5, 1899

No. 14

NOTICE

In answer to the many letters received at this office, and to save unnecessary correspondence and delay, we wish to state that this paper has no connection whatever with J. J. Fogerty or with Fogerty's *Jewelers Directory*.

The *Jewelers Review* is issued regularly every week and will put forth every effort to furnish the best and latest news and information concerning jewelers, gold and silversmiths, horologists, opticians and allied industries. Persons interested in these trades will confer a great favor by sending us the news of their localities and their views respecting the manufacture or treatment of any articles in the above lines. It is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents asking questions requiring answers through the columns of the *Jewelers Review* will state the information desired plainly and in as few words as possible. All answers will be published as promptly as the nature of the enquiry and the pressure of business will permit. Readers need have no hesitancy in asking questions on any subject in which they are interested consistent with the nature of this publication.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Two Dollars per annum in advance, One Dollar for six months, postage prepaid to any point in the United States, Mexico or Canada. Single copies ten cents each.

Foreign Subscriptions.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance.

Subscribers changing their address should state the old one as well as the new to insure proper delivery of the paper.

THE JEWELERS REVIEW ABROAD

Copies of this paper can be found in Europe at Holborn Viaduct and the Royal Hotels, London. Herald office and hotels L'Athenée and Grand Terminus, Paris. The Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, St. Antoine and the Continental Hotels, Antwerp.

ADVERTISING RATES

will be furnished on application. Under the new management the circulation of *The Jewelers Review* has steadily increased until it practically covers the entire jewelry and allied trades. Advertisers will find that there is no better medium to reach the trade than *The Jewelers Review*.

Advertisements to insure insertion in the next issue should reach this office not later than Saturday.

COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED

Space will always be reserved in the *Jewelers Review* for news items of interest to the trade, such as changes in place of business, co-partnerships, dissolutions and the movements of traveling representatives and buyers.

Jewelers contemplating a trip to New York can have their mail addressed to this office, where it will be held until called for, or forwarded to any other address if desired.

Diamonds
and
De Beers

The annual report of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., for the year ending June 30, 1898, has only just been issued. Despite the comparative success of smaller diamond mining concerns, and the frequent, and in some cases promising, reports of new "fields," De Beers still "rules the roost," and will in all probability continue to do so for years. The policy of the company is to buy up or obtain a controlling interest in any new ventures likely to affect the monopoly; at the same time, by restricting the supply of diamonds, they keep prices up. With a subscribed capital of nearly twenty million dollars, and debentures and reserve funds of twenty millions more, the financial strength of the company is impregnable. One of the directors announced at a recent meeting that the company could produce ten times as many diamonds as at present. It is estimated that five million "loads" of "blue" are in sight at De Beers and four millions at Kimberley, and these mines, there is no doubt, will continue in the future, as in the past, to supply all the diamonds the world will take, even though the demand should materially increase from year to year.

Patronizing
Home
Manufactures

Kansas City is establishing an excellent precedent for other enterprising manufacturing towns whose merchants and citizens generally are advocating the patronizing of home manufactured products. Kansas City has set aside one week for the exclusive exhibit of home manufactured products in the display windows of one hundred of the best merchants. During the week the city was decorated with flags and bunting in a general holiday attire, and the citizens and thousands of strangers paraded the sidewalks viewing the splendid object lesson of the resources of the manufacturers of Kansas City, most of them being filled with no small wonderment at the magnitude and variety of home manufactured products. Few realize the extent of the manufacturing industry of their own city, and Kansas City is no exception to the rule. Such a strong and effective object lesson could be placed before the citizens of a large number of towns throughout the country.

One of the noticeable features was the large percentage of the jewelry made in Kansas City. Some of the most artistically designed and skillfully carved products were the handiwork of local goldsmiths, and we understand that this show of home manufactured goods has resulted in excellent business for the enterprising firms in this Western city.

Send us a postal card with your address and we will send you particulars of the Special Premium Offer we are making. *The Jewelers Review*, 170 Broadway, New York.

The circulation of THE JEWELERS REVIEW
FOR ISSUE OF MARCH 29 was 10 006 COPIES.

"	"	"	"	22	"	9,974	"
"	"	"	"	15	"	10,052	"
"	"	"	"	8	"	10,028	"
"	"	"	"	1	"	10,040	"

The average weekly circulation during March was
10,020 copies

For February, 10,021

Our post office and other receipts are open to the inspection of those who desire to verify this statement.



Watch Dealers with a reputation to lose will not risk it by selling gold cases with plated or stuffed crowns or centers. If you have not seen our Samples, send for selection or memorandum packages. Sold direct to the retail trade.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO

R. G. Ellis, of P. W. Ellis & Co., is at Old Point Comfort enjoying a well earned rest.

P. W. Ellis & Co.'s Twentieth Century monthly is now ready for distribution, and is a unique way of advertising up to date goods.

Ambrose Kent, senior member of Ambrose Kent & Sons, sails from New York, April 8, on a purchasing trip to the European market.

The Toronto Council have decided to call new tenders for the city hall tower clock. Over one year ago they invited tenders, which were received, opened and the merits of the different systems discussed, and this innovation is not received with favor by the parties who competed when they last advertised.

THIEF WANTS HIS LIBERTY.—Amos Rosenthal, alias A. C. Coleman, or "Diamond Charlie," the notorious swindler, has engaged two Toronto lawyers to help him escape from jail. "Diamond Charlie" was arrested in St. Mary's, Ont., several years ago. He had recently finished a term of years in Missouri State prison, and was particularly wanted in Georgia on a charge of stealing \$10,000 worth of diamonds. He consented not to fight extradition if the American detectives would agree to try him upon only one charge in Georgia and another in Missouri. There were about a dozen cases against him, but his terms were agreed to, and he was tried and sent down for several years. He has now just completed his time, but the Georgia people want to try him on several old charges. To this "Diamond Charlie" strongly objects, and he has asked the Toronto lawyers to produce the extradition agreement.

QUERIES AND TRADE NOTES

In this department will appear answers to all correspondence and queries that are of general interest and miscellaneous items and comments on matters in connection with the trade.

A NOVELTY in sterling silver pencil protectors is just being shown by Aiken, Lambert & Co., of 19 Maiden lane, New York. They are called the Birthday Stone Head Pencil Protectors, and in the head of each a stone symbolic of each month is mounted. They are assorted one dozen on an easel with a velvet lined box for each and form an attractive novelty.

EVERYTHING in American and foreign watch tools and materials is carried in stock by H. S. Kramer, 82 Nassau street, New York. A new edition of Mr. Kramer's "Jeweler's Guide" is about ready and will be sent free to any jeweler on application. Send in your name on a postal card.

MICROSCOPICAL ENGRAVING.—There is a steady demand in the trade for really good engravers, and we have noticed recently that it is being extensively learnt by the rising generation. Young men might do a great deal worse than acquire proficiency in this art, a knowledge of which is sure to be of value. An example of remarkable expertness in engraving has recently been furnished by the head engraver of the E. F. Bowman Technical School of Watchmaking and Engraving, at Lancaster, Pa. He has performed in an admirable manner the feat of engraving the Lord's Prayer upon one side of a Canadian five-cent piece. The words can only be read by means of a powerful glass, under which the text shows up clear and distinct. The Bowman Technical School has an able corps of instructors, and is turning out thoroughly well-trained young men. One of their graduates has just been called to one of the largest jewelry manufacturers in Philadelphia as engraver.

ON ANOTHER PAGE we print two letters relative to the quality of the gold and silver used in the chains made by A. Wallach & Co., 37-39 Maiden lane, New York. "There is no going behind the returns when the evidence offered is the assay slip from the United States Assay office," say the manufacturers. "The fact that the wares assayed were selected by a disinterested party, who had no idea of favoring us, clinches the matter the more thoroughly."

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John C. Dueber Special, 17 Jewel.

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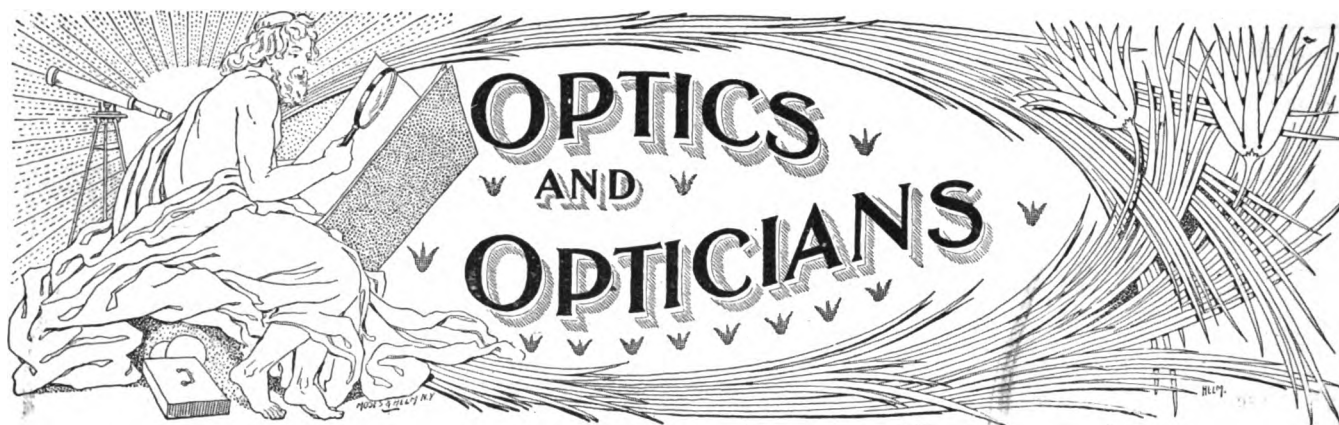


John Hancock, 21 Jewel.



Dueber Grand, 17 Jewel.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, OR WATCHES SOLD UNDER SIMILAR NAMES.



This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the science and study of optics, and will be sustained by able writers on this subject. Under this head will be published full reports of meetings of the several optical societies, as well as all news of interest to opticians, together with copies of lectures and other papers relating to optics.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Optical opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

L. L. FERGUSON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII.

APRIL 5, 1899.

No. 14.

Eye Massage

In these piping times of business enterprise genius always forges to the front and makes his mark.

The optical profession should be sincerely grateful to a Columbus avenue, New York, optician who has added to his repertoire eye massage. He announces the fact by means of a sign in his shop window which runs: "Are your eyes tired? Try a massage. Twenty-five cents for the operation." He places his patient in a chair and manipulates the eyelids and surrounding portions with his index finger and thumb, and claims that such friction dissipates "floatin' specks," etc.

Optical teachers may take warning that hereafter their course of tuition will be incomplete unless they essay to make a full-fledged masseur or masseuse (according to sex) out of every graduate.

At present we know of no legal restriction, such as regent's examinations, etc., being put upon the practice of massage in this State similar to what the horseshoers, oyster openers or other equally high professional callings have hedged around them, so this new-found calling may be to the optician as a green oasis in a forbidding desert. Who knows but some day when we are deprived of the practice of optometry by legislative enactments but what we will be able to eke out our living by becoming eye masseurs at twenty-five cents a rub. Our gratitude should partake of monumental proportions to this genius who has opened up a new vista and a new road for us to acquire wealth.

But alack! we fear that our ancient Nemesis will soon discover that massage possesses the same therapeutic value as a pair of rusty spectacles, and if the cult eventually proves remunerative it will no doubt be classed in that category of forbidden fruits which only medical opticians are supposed to enjoy.

So we would not advise opticians to jostle each other in an undignified haste to acquire and monopolize that which might be wrested from them. It would be the trite euphemism of "Why was I begun for if I am so, what am I to be done for?"

The Root of the Question

As many have often reiterated, the question as to who or who not is morally and legally qualified to refract eyes, is not one of particular abstruseness; after all, the question never would have raised its discordant head and bothered one side or the other, had it not been for the commercial and incidentally the financial end of the business.

Who in this universe ever heard of two contentious factions warring over an abstract issue that was devoid of even intrinsic value?

Histories are replete with stories of man's envy of his fellow man from Cain down to the present day; in fact, by generations and centuries it has become so indurated in our breasts that we all possess it, differing only in degree, and broad-minded and generous spirited indeed are those who are without it.

The struggle for what is termed the "survival of the fittest" not only occurs merely in the reproduction of genera but also holds equally true in all forms of livelihoods, professions being no favored exception to the rule; in fact, jealousies, etc., seem to reach a more exquisite degree of perfection among those whom,



*No use talking
the finest
work done
by "Kirstein",
Rochester,
N.Y.*

by virtue of education alone the public should expect high ideals and clean disinterestedness, rather than from those who are reckoned stolid and are less favored educationally or otherwise.

Therefore, while it does seem severe to impute mercenary motives to any one class who would speciously pre-empt any vocation, at the same time that is but a natural corollary which we must be pardoned in assuming in the light of similar past events.

Anent the practice of optometry by both non-medical and medical practitioners, and the claim of the latter that they are the only depository of optometrical knowledge and the dispensers of jurisprudence concerning our legal status, we must remark that the actions of a numerically insignificant few of the latter class are responsible for the discord which has been rife for the past several years, and which has been provocative of nothing but "Dead Sea fruit." What has actuated them in this abortive crusade, altruistic regard for the good of the community? Bosh! The loudest wail comes from the newly made oculists, who, as a rule, owe their nurturing to the motherly cares of an optician, who either lends or gives them a test case, ophthalmoscope, etc., who in return receives prescriptions to be filled in a desultory manner, until the inevitable weaning process takes place, when the oculist severs the entente with his optician and immediately proceeds to eat the whole apple himself.

The optician stands by, mutely begging for the discarded core, when the oculist tells him "There ain't goin' to be no core."

The meat of the apple might possibly under some circumstances be the oculist's preserve, but the core, in the shape of the prescription, mechanical work, etc., which belongs to the optician, is also denied him.

So when this state of affairs has transpired it is persiflage to state that the financial aspect of the case is not the actuating lever to hungry pretensions.

THE EARLIEST RECORD OF MYOPIA

While history has recorded that Caligula, Emperor of Rome, was short-sighted, and used a concave emerald for gazing at distant objects, it also shows that myopia, while possibly not as prevalent as it is to-day, yet was sufficiently known and understood to permit those suffering from that defect to become exempt from military service, much in the same fashion as myopes are debarred from military service at the present day.

Antiquarians, especially Egyptologists, have done much toward the enlightenment of the present generation as regards the laws, habits, etc., of the ancient Egyptians.

Last year explorers acting under the direction of the Græco-Roman branch of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, unearthed a collection of papyri of almost priceless archæological value, almost 10,000 in number. Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt have carefully edited about 150 of them, and published them with a commentary in a volume entitled the "Oxyrhynchus Papyri, Part I, with eight fac-simile plates." Among various classic writers whose works appear in the papyri are Thucydides, Plato and Sappho.

Papyrus No. 39 is taken from the military archives of Oxyrhynchus, and is the certificate of release from army service of one Tryphon, because of defective eyesight. It reads thus: "Copy of release, dated and signed in the twelfth year of Tiberius Claudius Cæsar. Release from service was granted by G. Vergilius Capito, præfect of Upper and Lower Egypt, to Tryphon, son of Dionysius, weaver, suffering from cataract and shortness of sight, of the metropolis of Oxyrhynchus. Examination was made at Alexandria."

Tiberius was the immediate predecessor of Caligula, therefore the finding and deciphering of this papyrus carries back the authentic history of the recognition of myopia by at least twelve years or so, because the examination was made in the twelfth year of Tiberius, which would make the date Anno Domini 26, for Caligula assumed the emperorship about eleven years later.

While the discovery allows us to antedate our present knowledge but such a short space of time, yet it serves a corroborative purpose, and more wonderful still is the fact that myopia was a

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Standard.**

D. V. BROWN

738-40-42 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERYTHING OPTICAL.

recognized defect sufficiently understood to debar its possessor from the army.

In those days not only was myopia recognizable, but it seems that they were also able to diagnosticate the presence of cataract. Now in the absence of introspective optical instruments, such as what we of to-day know as an ophthalmoscope or retinoscope, how could the ancients be aware of such conditions? Certainly senile cataracts in their later stages are visible by focused light, so in the absence of instruments it is safe to assume that they were not able to diagnose cataracts in their incipient stages.

Furthermore, it is certainly wonderful when we reflect what a paucity of eye knowledge there was in those days, to know that cataract operations (not by aphakia, but by the needle process) were performed in Egypt during the reign of the Ptolemies.

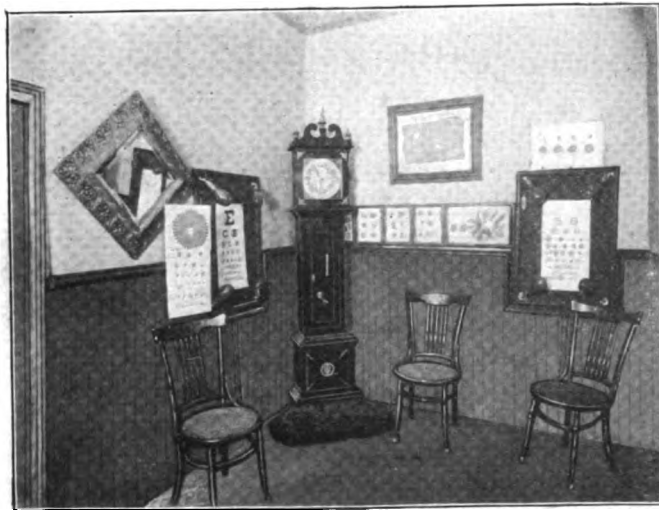
PREVALENCE OF MYOPIA IN JAPAN

An examination, recently made, of the eyes of the students of the Tokio Imperial University, gave the following results:

Course.	Number Examined.	Perfect.	Short Sight.	Far Sight.
Literature.....	198	68	128	2
Technical.....	320	175	143	2
Medicine.....	180	54	75	1
Law.....	457	23	230	4
Science.....	94	39	55	..

IDEAL REFRACTING OFFICES

The accompanying illustration is a picture of one of the best



E. L. EGOLF'S REFRACTING ROOM AT HARRISBURG PA.

equipped refracting rooms in the State of Pennsylvania, if not in the country.

The store and office is located on North Third street, Harrisburg, the State capital.

Its proprietor, Mr. E. L. Egolf, not only presides over its destinies, but also operates an equally well equipped refracting room located at New Berne, N. C.

WORKING DISTANCES IN SKIASCOPY

LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK BY L. L. FERGUSON

(Copyright, 1899, by The Jewelers Review)

Continued from last issue

The optics of a case of myopia of 0.50 D. viewed 6 feet away is analogous to the act of neutralizing a convex sphere by a concave lens. Objects viewed through such a combination are stationary; just so in viewing the reflect, the penumbra is also fixed. The emergent convergent ray from the myopic eye represents the convex lens, and the working distance represents the concave lens with which it is neutralized.

If the myopia be of 2.50 D. the point of distinct vision is 16 inches; so to carry out the illustration we say it is equivalent to a + 2.50 D. spherical. Now, if the optician inspects that eye at a distance of 4 feet he has applied unconsciously 0.75 of hyper-

metropia to neutralize it by virtue of the divergency caused by their relative positions; therefore in appearance the myope only has 1.75 D. of myopia, which is neutralized by the interposition of a — 1.75 D. sph., but that does not totally correct the putative error. You observe that the 1.75 has ocularly corrected from your point of view only. Wittingly you have supplied 1.75 D. sph., and unwittingly you have supplied 0.75 more of the corrective element by reason of your 48 inches working distance; therefore, to give the proper prescription we would say — 1.75 Ds. plus the working distance; 48 inches is 2.50 D. sph. If the intervening distances be 20 inches you have unwittingly supplied 20 inches or two diopters of neutralizing power; therefore it will be necessary to only impose a — 0.50 D. sph. to complete the job. Recollecting in writing the formula that the 20 inches was exactly the same as though you had used a — 2.00 D. sph. you must add that to the — 0.50 D. sph., which would be — 2.50 D.

Again, if there be myopia to 2.50, and the working distance be 16 inches, the divergency caused by the optician's proximity would negative any penumbral movement; therefore unwittingly a — 2.50 D. sph. was applied in the abstract, and therefore that amount of lens correction should be prescribed; also, if there be myopia to 2.50 D., but hypothetically we place the working distance at 13 inches. The divergency caused by the operator's proximity has completely negated the myopia; in fact, there exists an extra 0.50 D. of hypermetropia. Now we know if that eye was normal, owing to our proximity, it should receive a + 3.00 D. lens, yet the test discloses that only a 0.50 D. is necessary. Now there exists only one thing that could neutralize this natural law, and that is the presence of myopia; therefore to obtain the correct lens deduct the ocular correction from the amount of working distance and the result would be — 2.50 D. sph.

Such procedures are termed, "measuring the point of reversal." Too much reliance should not be placed upon this method, except as a means of rough computation, because errors of over a 0.50 diopter are liable to be committed by even the most expert, due to the fact mentioned previously that the closer the proximity the poorer is the penumbra visible. Furthermore, the natural aberrancy inherent in all phases of myopia and hypermetropia are bad enough at their best without aggravating them, particularly hypermetropia and all forms of astigmatism by increasing the simulated error by close proximity.

At least two-thirds of all ocular deformities that have refractive errors as a sequence are of 1.00 D. or under, and it is these conditions that impel the tyro to exclaim that skiascopy used in the weaker errors of refraction is unreliable. This verdict is invariably prompted by the inability of the operator to either mitigate or increase the refractive correction according to the nature of the error.

The operator should recollect that appearances are often deceptive. What often appears to be hypermetropia by virtue of divergency caused by proximity is in actuality myopia. The same dictum also holds good in astigmatism, and the operator who works at the stereotyped distance of 1 meter and sees the shadow go with in astigmatism of a .25 or a .50 D. when using a plain skiascope is convinced that it is an actual case of hypermetropia, when in reality it is myopic astigmatism, but ocularly it partakes of the nature of hyperopia by virtue of the working distance.

(To be continued)

OPTICAL NEWS NOTES

Last Wednesday the Senate of the Illinois Legislature passed the bill "to create a State Board of Opticians," which was recently introduced by Senator Putnam, at the instance of the Illinois Optical Society. This bill is identical with that introduced previously in the House, which was killed by the Judiciary Committee, who had it under consideration.

F. W. Laban, of Toronto, O., will begin this week to take a course in optics with the Rodney Pierce Optical Company.

Grafton H. Pratt, of Iowa, is a recent graduate of Johnston Optical Institute and College of Ophthalmology at 84 Wabash avenue.

"Kirstein, of Rochester," is widely known for the excellence and promptness of his prescription department. Dealers in need of optical goods of any kind will do well to keep in touch with this house.

E. M. Elgas, formerly of Elgas & Eggert, is conducting an optical business in the Koken Building, St. Louis. He makes a specialty of filling prescriptions for the trade, and business is so good with him that he has decided to establish a ground floor shop at 616 Olive street in the near future.

Mr. A. R. Brooks, of the Brooks Optical Company, St. Louis, is spending a vacation at his home in Mt. Vernon, Ill. He is expected to return in about two weeks.

A. A. Erker, of the Erker Bros. Optical Co., is down with la grippe. He has been unable to leave his house for two weeks.

Levi & Joseph, opticians, have removed from 711 to 733 Sansom Street.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

Under this head will appear all matter of interest to lapidaries, including foreign diamond market reports and all other news relating to precious stones. While we cannot publish all correspondence received, yet matters of interest will always receive a place in this department.

STATE OF THE FOREIGN GEM MARKETS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

LONDON, March 25th.—We have had a very busy week this week, or at any rate there have been plenty of buyers here for rough goods. By the same steamer that will take this letter a large shipment of rough goods will leave for New York. Our polish market has been very active this week. For several weeks we have had reason to complain, for French and Russian dealers have bought everything in sight, which made it very awkward for us, but last week they were slow buyers, which was more to our liking. We have bought heavily lately, as we are behind with the spring goods, and consequently our jewelers have to work overtime. There is a great demand for fancy diamonds, but there is always more or less demand for them, and especially for colors most difficult to obtain; for instance, black always commands a ready sale, but it must be very fine. Colored stones this week had a good run, and several lots were sold at fair prices.

M. DE LYON.

ANTWERP, March 25th.—Plenty of buyers for polish goods are here and several large sales are recorded. One big lot was sold by J. Kryn and also one by Talkowsky. Max Tom, the broker, has sold several large lots. Latinie & Van Antwerp and Van der Bosh had a good share too. Prices have been steadily going up, but the European diamond buyers take an advance much easier than their American brethren do. Our London travelers have not arrived yet, and this week a great many went over.

J. AKIE.

AMSTERDAM, March 25th.—The Amstel Hotel and Hotel Mille are crowded with guests and have actually had to send customers to other houses, which goes to show that there are crowds of polish buyers here. Goods are at a premium. There is an exceptional demand for fine small goods from 40 to 60 per karat fine. The Van Egels have sold a lot of Wesselton polish goods, a great part of which have gone to New York for their factory there. We had a rumor here that Kryn & Wauters are not going to give way to their strikers, and have sold their rough to Stern Bros. & Co. This, I think, is a canard. News from London announces another rise in price, but this we are now quite used to.

H. CHARLES.

AT THE HOTELS.

Recent arrivals are posted daily in the office of "The Jewelers Review," where the bulletins can be inspected by members of the trade.

J. Stuart MacDonald, of Baltimore, at St. Denis; W. C. Shaw, of Washington, D. C., at Astor; J. S. Davidson, of Washington, D. C., at Astor; J. S. Gibbs, of Wheeling, W. Va., at Imperial; S. Gerhart, of Baltimore, at Hoffman; F. A. Robbins, of Pittsfield, at New Amsterdam; E. Stein, of Chicago, at Gerard; L. L. Shurtleff, of New Bedford, at Continental; A. Henius, of Providence, at Metropole; M. B. Bernstein, of Binghamton, at Sinclair; C. E. Vosburg, of Binghamton, at Grand; W. B. Mix, of Albany, at Grand Union; I. Vidito, of Halifax, at St. Denis; E. G. Grau, buyer for Dwyer Bros., of New Orleans, at Empire.

YOU WANT

FINE
**TRAYS and
CASES**

TO

SHOW UP your Goods

S. VALFER & CO.
Makes them

SEND for CATALOGUE



S. VALFER & CO., 33 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

MAKERS OF FINE CASES AND TRAYS
FOR JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

Eliassof Bros. & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

Silverware, Clocks, Materials, Tools and Optical Goods.

New York City:

9, 11, 13 MAIDEN LANE.

Albany, N. Y.:

62 & 64 STATE STREET.

OUR MOTTO—"Honest Goods and Honest Dealings."



ROSENBAUM & ADLER

IMPORTERS OF **Diamonds,**

AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DIAMOND JEWELRY & MOUNTINGS

FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J. 65 Nassau St., N. Y.

NOVELTIES A SPECIALTY.

"If you aint got no money you needn't come around"

SNAP No. 1

10 K. GOLD FILLED HAIRPIN CHAINS

WARRANTED FOR **\$4.50** PER DOZEN
10 YEARS. **NET CASH**

Send 40 cents for Sample Chain.

WATCH FOR SNAP No. 2
in next week's issue.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST ON R WORK.

The Toric Optical Co.

E. J. KORNFIELD,
Manager

32 E. 23d St., New York

CERAMICS

Under this head special attention will be given to pottery, bric-a-brac and porcelain, which now form an important part of the jeweler's trade. Fine products of the potter's art have always been prized by the select few but recently the popular taste has caused a demand for these goods which has encouraged artists of recognized ability in their production, as new wares are constantly appearing, especially in foreign countries.

CRESCENT WARE

This ware, the product of the potteries of George Jones & Sons, Burslem, England, has earned for itself a reputation for excellence of quality, as well as for the delicacy of the decorative effects employed. The factory at Bruslem has been established for the last 50 years and manufactures a large variety of pottery, from the finest qualities to the coarser descriptions of earthenware. Our illustration being in black and white, gives but a very limited idea of the decoration employed. The colors are delicate, while the gilt, which is sparingly but effectively used, serves the purpose of an artistic finish to the whole design. We are indebted for the example we illustrate to Davison Brothers, 12 Barclay street, New York, who are the American agents for George Jones & Sons.

They carry a large selection of the goods manufactured by this well-known English firm, some of the lines being of an exceptionally choice character and well adapted to the jewelry trade. A few choice examples of such goods make an excellent addition to the jewelers' windows and show cases, and encourage a demand for these choice ware.

BERGEN CUT GLASS

Our illustration shows a cut glass bowl which would no doubt be welcome among the wedding gifts of any June bride. It is not only a beautiful example of cut glass, but by reason of the four horseshoes in the pattern, proverbially associated with good luck, it would have a double significance most acceptable to the



BERGEN CUT GLASS BOWL

recipient. Briefly described, the cutting has for its main features four horseshoes, overlapping at sides and bottoms. Concave, oval mirrors and fans fill the centers of the horseshoes; at the bottom is a large chrysanthemum, and fine diamond work fills in the space between the upper part of the shoes. No similar design has ever before been cut, say the manufacturers, and they believe it to be entirely original. A design copyright has been

applied for. This horseshoe pattern is offered in quite an extensive variety of pieces, among which those specially handsome are fruit and salad bowls, berry dishes, water bottles, punch bowls, cups, etc.

CERAMIC NOTES

L. STRAUS & SONS, 42 Warren street, New York, call attention to their cut glass assortments at \$50, \$75 and \$100. They will be pleased to send illustrations of these assortments on application. Jewelers in need of special pieces in cut glass for presentation purposes will also do well to look at the large assortment of such to be seen at the Straus show rooms.

SPECIALTIES in fancy plates, fish and game sets are a feature with Davison Brothers, 12 Barclay street, New York. In addition they have a fine line of china which is well worth inspection.

WE WILL next week illustrate a specimen piece of Utopian faience, the production of the J. B. Owens Pottery Company, Zanesville, O. This ware, which is in artistic blendings of dark brown, mauve and dark green, is high in favor with lovers of decorative pottery. In a show window it possesses not only its innate attractiveness, but serves as a foil for the jewelry display. The shapes are, as a rule, excellent, being modifica-

tions of the mediæval or original creations. While some of the pieces are old at prices as low as 50 or 60 cents each, they run up to \$100, depending of course on the shape, size and decoration. The decoration on the wares is in underglaze, in slight relief, and the production of artists, many of whom are of international reputation. The goods are specially adapted for retail jewelers, being exclusive, decorative and possessing strong selling powers.

NEWS OF THE TRAVELING MEN

Under this head we give from week to week the movements of the travelling representatives of the trade. We shall welcome any notes they may send us from time to time of matters of interest.

Cincinnati.—Visiting traveling men this week will be: A. Wilson, Crescent Watch Case Co.; Wm. Rosenberger, A. Wallach & Co.; J. Rodenberg, Rodenberg & Dunn; R. Potter, J. M. Fisher & Co.; J. Lampert, Henry Zimern & Co.; F. S. Collom, I. D. Warren & Co.; Geo. L. Paine, E. L. Franklin & Co.; H. G. Nye, C. Rogers & Bros.; D. Riddle, Adolph Straus & Co.; Ray Randall, Riley, French & Heffron.

Detroit.—The following representatives of jewelry houses were in town this week: J. A. Lucas, Chicago; P. A. Wilkinson, Providence; William A. Wightman, North Attleboro, Mass.; I. S. Richter, Chicago; John W. Mayer, New York; J. Rosenband, New York; Walter Schute, New York.

Pittsburg.—The Eastern traveling men not so plenty this week. The following were here at the Hotel Anderson: F. C. Allen, A. Wittnauer, New York; Lewis P. Cook, J. F. Fradley & Co., New York; T. H. B. Davis, The Middletown Plate Co., Middletown, Conn.; Ray Randall, Riley, French & Heffron, North Attleboro, Mass.; H. E. Cobb, Daggett & Clap, Attleboro, Mass.; William A. Wightman, H. D. Merritt & Co., North Attleboro, Mass.; Samuel H. Fink, Fink, Bodenheimer & Co., New York; Frank J. Keller, Keller Manufacturing Co.; F. Laurance, Spencer Optical Manufacturing Co., New York; F. R. Krugler, H. A. Kirby & Co., New York; L. Krugler, Jr., Champenols & Co., Newark, N. J.; George A. Stockden, J. D. Bergen Co., New York.

The colors used in the ornamentation of pottery are all made of metals, chiefly cobalt, iron, copper and manganese.

SPECIALTIES IN
Dessert Plates, Fish and Game Sets, etc.
Fine China Art Pieces
DAVISON BROS., Show Rooms, 12 Barclay St., New York.



Trade Mark.

BACCARAT GLASSWARE
 (Cristalleries de Baccarat, France).

Gilt, Engraved and Cut Stemware

in many UNIQUE and HANDSOME DESIGNS, specially adapted for Retail Jewelers.

Large variety of CUT GLASS PIECES for Silversmiths.

New York Office, 41 Warren Street.

PAUL DURAND, Manager.

The Straus American Cut Glass

An extensive variety of pieces designed specially for presentation purposes.



Moderate Prices.

REIGNS SUPREME
*in quality of crystal,
workmanship and
brilliant finish.*

For the convenience of the trade, we have also prepared assortments at \$50, \$75 and \$100. Illustrations of these may be had on application.

FACTORY:
59th Street and North River,
New York.

L. STRAUS & SONS, Manufacturers,
42 to 46 Warren Street, New York.

UTOPIAN FAIENCE

This is a high-glaze

Art Pottery

Green, Mauve, and Brown. Each piece distinctive, no two alike; Free Hand Decorations by eminent artists, is slight relief, great variety in shapes, which are original creations or modifications of the Mediaeval.

The Line is specially adapted for the Retail Jeweler, in that it is decorative in the highest degree and possesses strong selling powers. Prices for the different pieces vary from 50 cents to \$1.00, according to shape, size and decoration.

New York Salesroom:

W. H. DUNN, 68-70 West Broadway.

J. B. OWENS POTTERY CO.

Main Office and Pottery, ZANESVILLE, O.

FOR JUNE WEDDINGS

The J. D. Bergen Co.



38 Murray St.
NEW YORK

AMERICAN CUT GLASS

BRILLIANT FINISH

BEST WORKMANSHIP

MODERATE PRICES

THE FOREMOST LINE IN THE MARKET TO-DAY



QUART WHISKEY JUG.

NEW AND
BEAUTIFUL
SHAPES
DAZZLING
EFFECTS



BERRY DISH.

The Dealer who handles "BERGEN" CUT GLASS can defy competition.
We promised stunning things for this year—we've got them!



TRADE MARK.

SPECIALTIES IN
**SMELLING and SALTS BOTTLES,
SALVE and PUFF BOXES,**

For MOUNTING, MATCHING and REPAIRING.

Cutting Shop on Premises. 34 Years' Experience.

W. H. LUM, 46 Murray St., New York.

SPECIALTIES IN

CUT GLASS for JEWELERS.

THE KIND THAT SELL!

WICKE & CO., 32 Park Place, NEW YORK.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATE NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Under this heading will be found week by week Business News, interesting and useful personal items from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias. We shall be glad to receive from our readers for insertion in this column, notices of removal and business changes of all kind. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning in each week.

NEW YORK

M. Shottlander, 59 Nassau street, whose entrance into and discharge from bankruptcy we have closely followed in our columns, has again opened up in his old place.

A rather ingenious advertising scheme was suggested in a letter sent to the New York "Press" last Friday. The gist of the letter is that a large clock should be placed at either end of the Brooklyn Bridge. Every "L" station and depot is supplied with clocks, and yet the terminus of the numerous "L" roads and trolley roads has none. "If the company or city will not provide them," he says, "there is a chance for some liberal advertiser to make a present and thereby advertise himself."

The pawnbroker shop of William Simpson, 129 Park row, was damaged by fire last Thursday to the extent of \$150.

The S. Dessau Co., importers of carbon and bortz, have removed from 37 and 39 Maiden lane to the fifteenth floor of the Gill Building, 9, 11 and 13 Maiden lane.

H. D. Merritt & Co., manufacturers of chains, Attleboro, Mass., have removed their New York office from 21-23 Maiden lane to the ninth floor of the Gill Building, 9, 11 and 13 Maiden lane.

Palmer & Packham, manufacturers of sterling silverware, Attleboro, Mass., have moved their New York offices from No. 1 Union square to the Gill Building, on the ninth floor.

The Gorham Mfg. Company are now carrying an Easter line of leather goods which is both remarkable for the varieties of leather used and the beautiful finish for which they are famous. Their lizard skin pocketbooks, purses and chatelaine bags are just as popular as ever. They have just introduced a line of beaded work pocketbooks and opera bags which, owing to the variety of colors used and the beautiful figures worked out in the beads, is having a big Easter run. Rhinoceros skin, which has sprung into use lately, is by far the most beautiful leather in use. Its extreme durability and beautiful velvety surface is unrivaled by any other leather, but owing to its costliness it can only become popular among the very wealthy. I might add that the Gorham Company have a few pieces of that remarkably beautiful glaceware manufactured by Clement Mossier, Golfe Jeran. This ware is electroplated with silver and beautifully chased.

C. Dorflinger & Son have an Easter display in the windows of their Broadway store of very beautiful colored cut glass and imported glass ware.

The real name of the young man who was arrested for robbing Fifth avenue stores, an account of which we gave in our last issue, is Lumsden. Lumsden was at one time an employe of Theo. B. Starr, 260 Fifth avenue, who became one of his first victims. Mr. Starr told our reporter last week that Lumsden had not been in the store at the time the ring was stolen, and in all probability the theft had been committed by a confederate of Lumsden's. The charge against Lumsden is now in the hands of the District Attorney.

The removal sale of Rogers & Bros.' entire line of holloware is now going on in their store at 16 Cortlandt street.

The windows of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company now display this sign: "International Silver Company, Successor to Wilcox Silver Plate Company, Silversmiths."

William F. King, president of the Merchants' Association, has appointed as a committee to investigate the delay in the passage of goods through the Appraisers' Stores, I. C. Warner, J. Crawford McCreery, Thomas H. Downing, Frank Green, H. A. Meiz and W. J. Angell. This committee has power to take action to remove the delay complained of. A meeting of the committee was held in the offices of the Merchants' Association last Thursday afternoon.

S. Valfer & Co., makers of fine cases and trays for jewelers and silversmiths, 33 Maiden lane, have engaged M. Stein as traveling representative. Mr. Stein's acquaintance with the trade extends through a number of years.

Judge Blanchard last Monday denied the application to inspect the Grand Jury minutes in the case of Samuel A. Phillips, whose case in re Barrios Diamond Company has been fully discussed in several issues of this paper. Phillips is under an indictment for grand larceny.

George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs at New York, conferred with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding last Monday regarding a modification of the present baggage inspection regulations.

Edward W. Hearsey, a jewelry clerk, of 812 Pacific street, Brooklyn, is under arrest on a charge of threatening to kill his wife because she refused to give him \$5,000 with which to open a store of his own.

Forty importers held a meeting in the Merchants' Association headquarters, New York Life Building, last Thursday afternoon, to protest against some of the alleged abuses existing in the Appraiser's office at this port. The president of the association stated that the association had received nearly three hundred complaints from its members. The methods of the Appraiser's office, it was stated, had always been bad, but the principal difficulty lies in the length of time it takes to get goods from the docks to the stores.

Charles E. Dorr and E. Holbrook, of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, arrived at London last Wednesday.

American Association of Manufacturing Opticians will meet at the Astor House on May 16th, where they will hold a convention.

The American Art Galleries, Madison Square, South, have now on exhibition one of the most interesting and varied collections of Japanese and Chinese art objects, curios, etc., seen for many seasons. There are bronzes, lacquers, arms and armor, jars, bowls, plaques and a variety of other things. Among the number may be singled out No. 173, a rich peachblow vase, brilliant in color and delicate in shape; No. 516, a silver vase enameled in peachblow by Nainkowo, the modern Japanese enameler; No. 66, a pale blue crockled Ofuke bottle; No. 476, a slender Japanese bronze vase of the seventeenth century; No. 343, a fine blue single color vase, bottle-shaped and of the Kang-he period, and No. 346, a "Sung" jar, decorated with flowers and birds in blue enamel.

The fourth annual report of the Provident Loan Society of New York, which conducts a philanthropic pawnshop at 279 Fourth avenue, states that in 1898 loans were made amounting almost to \$900,000 on more than 41,000 pledges. Only about 1 1/2 per cent. of those that matured were not paid when due. The society earned all its fixed and other charges, and after paying 6 per cent. interest on \$250,000 certificates of contributions, was in a position to increase its reserve fund by about \$15,000. The

The Mercantile National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
BROADWAY AND DEY STREET,
Solicits Accounts from the Jewelry Trade.

STERN BROS. & CO.

CUTTERS AND
IMPORTERS OF

DIAMONDS



Cutting Works: 140-146 West 14th Street
London Office: 29 Ely Place

Corner John and Nassau Streets
NEW YORK

fund now stands at \$40,516, which sum is employed in its business. Besides the certificates of contributions, the society has outstanding \$283,500 in 5 per cent. gold debenture bonds.

The marriage is announced of Miss Elizabeth C. Wood, daughter of Mr. Chas. Wood, to Mr. Samuel Grayden, son of Prof. Grayden, of Stevens Institute.

The new firm of Durlach & Springer is located at 14 Maiden lane.

N. J. Durlach, of Durlach Bros., has returned from Montreal. Moses Strauss, Brooklyn, will sail for Europe in about two weeks.

Some beautiful specimens of glass are on exhibition at the Tiffany studios, 333 Fourth avenue. Their recent experiments in new tints have brought forth some wonderful results.

H. & E. O. Belais, manufacturers of diamond mountings, are now located at 47 John street, New York, diagonally opposite their old quarters. The firm's new offices are larger and better lighted. Their specialty is the manufacture of mountings for stones of odd shapes, and they will be pleased to furnish sketches of designs on application, having experienced men for that purpose.

M. Spindler & Co., manufacturers of gold locket, have removed from 32 Maiden lane to larger and better lighted quarters at 82-84 Nassau street. New machinery has been installed and the firm's manufacturing facilities have been materially increased.

Eisler & Laubheim, manufacturers of diamond mountings and jewelry, are now located at 87 Maiden lane, corner Gold street, where their shop space is 3,000 square feet. They have installed a large quantity of new and improved machinery, and have otherwise increased their manufacturing facilities.

The rumor that Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, would resign, and had, in fact, sent his resignation to Secretary Gage, is emphatically denied. To a Review reporter, who called at the Appraiser's office, the story was pronounced to be without foundation. The department denies that there is any truth in the complaint that has been circulated in regard to any unreasonable delays in attending to the reappraisement of importations. The Merchants' Association has been requested to appoint a committee to investigate these complaints, and the following gentlemen have been appointed and are at work: J. C. McCreery, of McCreery & Co., chairman; L. C. Warner, vice-president of L. C. Warner & Co.; Thos. H. Down; F. Green, of E. C. Hazard & Co.; E. C. Metz, president of Victor Koechl Company, and G. W. J. Angells. The Merchants' Association is largely represented on the committee appointed to arrange for the dinner to be given Senator Frye at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 26th. M. Y. F. Cutting is chairman and W. R. Corwine secretary.

The last of the series of excursions on the Trunk Line is in effect April 3 to 6 inclusive.

L. Nissen, who has been out of town on business, will return Thursday.

The stocks of M. C. Shaw & Co. and Moore & Leding, Washington, D. C., are to be sold at auction.

Joseph Riha, a jeweler, of No. 710 Humboldt street, Brooklyn, was sworn in as a member of the April Grand Jury.

J. B. Bodwen Bros. will soon remove to 1 Maiden lane.

C. Rogers & Bros., of Meriden, Conn., will shortly occupy one floor in the Stevens Building.

THE TAX ON CHECKS.—In order to learn the feeling of the trade in regard to the new Clearing House regulation taxing out of town checks a Review reporter made a canvass of the largest jewelry houses in the city with the following result: S. B. Mann, treasurer of Aiken, Lambert & Co., thinks that as the banking system stands to-day the banks have sufficient compensation for their collection of checks. As an illustration, he said: "We always carry a bank balance of at least \$5,000; the income from that sum at 4 per cent. is \$200 yearly. Now when we take into consideration the fact that some firms carry a balance of anywhere from five to fifty thousand dollars, the income from these various bank balances should afford sufficient compensation for all the trouble the banks have in collecting notes and checks. It is my opinion that a very short experience will fully demonstrate the folly of any such system." M. D. Moss, of N. H. White & Co., says that the new system will place New York at a disadvantage with other cities, for the reason that the majority of business houses would find it more economical to do their banking outside the State; and yet he believes that some business man will soon find some method of escaping the taxation and thereby making it meaningless. C. E. Bulkley, president of the Whiting Manufacturing Company, says: "I believe that if this new rule is enforced its existence will not cover sixty days. It would soon drive business from this city." As an example of what this tax will mean he used the following illustration. "We had occasion to send out a check for \$5,000 to a firm out of the State. The cost of collecting this check will be twelve dollars. Who is going to meet the loss?" Mr. Spencer, of the Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company, considers the tax an unjust one. A small check of 75 cents must be taxed 10 cents. He believes the banks are making a mistake and that it will work a great deal of injury to the business. J. Bowden believes that it is a method that will continue but a very short time. He thinks it a mistake. Wm. Barthman does not think it will remain in force long. He considers it unjust and injurious.

POTTERY INTERESTS.—John R. Dos Passos, of this city, the chief proprietor of the American Potteries' Company, whose options on potteries of the United States expire on April 1st, has asked for an extension of thirty days on the options. The indications on every hand are that the Western manufacturers will refuse to grant an extension. Prominent potters say that they have already suffered from loss of time and trade because of their affiliation with the American Potteries' Company.

THE CUSHMAN BUILDING.—We are informed by Geo. W. Wilcoxson, the agent of the Cushman Building, that the idea prevailing in the jewelry trade that the rental rates of the Cushman Building are high is entirely without foundation. How this idea gained weight it is hard to explain, except it be from the fact of the building's extremely convenient situation. The truth of the matter is, the rates are as low and as reasonable as could be expected from any modern office building.

TRENTON, N. J.

Many pleasant incidents marked the sine die adjournment of the New Jersey Legislature last Friday evening. Speaker David O. Watkins of the House, formerly acting Governor of the State, was made the recipient of a costly and massive gold watch, chain and locket as a gift from the members of the House. The watch is a split second, fly-back movement with chime attachment, and it, together with the chain and locket, cost over \$300. The Speaker's monogram is engraved upon the back of the case, while the inside contains this inscription, "Presented to Hon. David O. Watkins, Speaker, by the Members of the House of Assembly, New Jersey, 1899."

The committee appointed by the Legislature to procure a sword for presentation to Admiral Sampson, on behalf of the people of New Jersey, has practically decided on the design submitted by the firm of Simons & Co., of Philadelphia. The sword, which is to be a costly jeweled affair, is to be designed and constructed under the regulations prescribed by the United States Navy. It will be entirely of 18 karat gold, silver and nickel steel.

PHILADELPHIA

A window in the jewelry store of William Silverstone, 928 Locust street, was shattered on Thursday, and plunder valued at \$60 taken by the thief, who escaped.

Judge Dallas heard argument last week in the case of Roy L. Warren against John S. Casey and Murray S. Chism, who, the complainant alleged, were infringing on his patents in manufacturing spectacle cases. The bill was dismissed, but Warren appealed. Decision was reserved.

A number of prominent jewelers of this city spent Easter Sunday at Atlantic City. Among those registered at the Rudolph were J. Warner Hutchins, L. P. White, Wm. H. Long, H. T. Briechl, Wm. T. Earle, J. E. Moore, Wm. Fullerton, Fred Bloch and J. E. Cadwallader.

Geo. Garmon, of Coatesville, is looking about for a desirable location to start a jewelry store. Mr. Garmon is a brother of S. D. Garmon, of Eleventh and Sansom streets, Philadelphia, and has just finished his apprenticeship under the capable tuition of H. Garmon, his uncle, and the leading jeweler of Coatesville.

Mr. Burghheimer, formerly of the firm of Burghheimer & Gable, of Wilkesbarre, who sold out their jewelry stock at auction not long ago, contemplates starting in the business again.

W. Harry Mortimer has bought the property in which his jewelry store is located on Centre street, Pottsville. The consideration is said to have been \$40,000. Mr. Mortimer intends to rebuild shortly.

Mr. Rexford, of Rexford & Co., of Scranton, which firm sold out at auction recently, has bought the silverware stock of C. J. Wickel, and will open a fine jewelry and silverware department in Mr. Wickel's store. Mr. Wickel deals in fine china and glassware.

A. G. Lee, of Wanamaker's jewelry department, has been confined to his home with a severe attack of rheumatism.

A special display of sterling silver of great richness and variety is being made at Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.'s store, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. With the prospect of many Easter weddings, the exhibition is of unusual interest to those seeking rich and exclusive designs. The entire center of the big store is given over to the exposition, which is said to be the finest collection of silverware ever shown by a single firm.

PITTSBURG

Robert Stoll, of New York, furnished the gold, silver and bronze medals for the Duquesne Garden.

A. E. Siviter & Co., of the Verner Building, have added two new Diebold safes to their stock of fixtures.

Hardy & Hayes have just completed putting down a magnificent tile floor in their store room.

A. Gabriel, formerly watchmaker with A. H. Gerwig, of the Verner Building, will open a store at Braddock, Pa.

Sam Evans, formerly with Till & Crick, of the Eichbaum Building, will take bench room with A. E. Siviter & Co., of the Verner Building.

Charles Crick, formerly in business with Sam Till, in the Eichbaum Building, has withdrawn from the firm. Mr. Till is now advertising for a new partner.

Max P. Wilson, of Indiana, Pa., was in the city during the week making purchases for his new store preparatory to his Eastern trip of three weeks.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Among the contributors to the fund for the "Peace Jubilee" during the past week were the following jewelers: M. Goldsmith & Sons, S. Desio, E. L. Everett, M. Sahama and Moore & Leding.

The opening of the new jewelry firm of W. C. Shaw Co., 1105 F street, will take place Monday, April 10. W. C. Shaw will be president of the company and Charles E. Berry, for many years associated with Galt & Brother, will be secretary and treasurer.

Moore & Leding have made an appeal to the Supreme Court of the District in the controversy of a balance of \$250, due on diamond earrings, purchased by Hulda Stewart, in which she was given a judgment for costs in a justice of peace court. Mrs. Stewart claimed that the jewels were not worth the price asked and not flawless, as guaranteed. The case will be set for hearing at an early date.

H. K. Fulton, 314 Ninth street, is having an auction of sale of unredeemed pledges, which commenced Tuesday, April 4th, and Bernard Burnstine, 361 Pennsylvania avenue, is also having a sale, which commenced Monday, April 3d.

Michael Russell, a saloonkeeper, of New York, was arrested last Wednesday on the charge of having stolen a pair of diamond earrings, valued at \$80, and a diamond horseshoe pin, valued at \$40, from Salvatore Desio, 1012 F street, Northwest. Russell and a companion, it is claimed, entered Desio's store and examined several trays of jewelry and diamonds. Later Mr. Desio missed the articles. On Thursday Russell was given a preliminary hearing and was bound over for the Grand Jury.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Business and personal news interesting to the trade from the States under the above heading will be found in these columns. We have a special staff of correspondents in all the important centers, but are always glad to receive from our readers items of news which they consider of general interest to members of the trade. Such notes should reach this office on Monday morning.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL.—One of the prettiest windows displays shown in Lowell in a good many days is that at Wood's jewelry store. Articles in gold and silver, diamonds, watches, banquet lamps, fancy clocks, etc., are beautifully arranged in windows, the background in which is of tufted white goods, studded with violets. A description of the three upper windows of Wood's big jewelry store would give but a meagre idea of their beauty. These windows are trimmed to properly display some of the goods included in the grand Easter opening sale which began this week. One entire window is devoted to a display of watches of all kinds.

SHELburne FALLS.—The boiler house, finishing room and stock, finished and unfinished, in the Lamson & Goodnow cutlery works were damaged by fire and water Saturday morning to an estimated amount of \$5,000.

BOSTON

Exports from the port of Boston for the week ending March 24th amounted to \$3,400,397, and included clocks to the value of \$179.

John Dwyer, thirty-five years old, living at 7 Bolton street, South Boston, was arrested by the Cambridge police on Friday morning in an attempt to rob the jewelry store of A. Judson Applegate, at 571 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge.

An important capture was made by the Boston police on Tuesday evening, when George W. Preston, Edward H. Wilson and Clifford H. LaBelle were arrested. It is believed that these men are responsible for the daring diamond robbery committed in Brockton a few weeks ago, an account of which was published in these columns at the time.

At last the case of the American Waltham Watch Company against the United States Watch Company, of Waltham, is settled. This case has been dragging along in the Massachusetts courts for a long time. It has been watched with the greatest interest by all concerned in the matter. The conclusion was reached on Thursday, when the final decree was handed down by Justice Marcus P. Knowlton, of the Supreme Judicial Court. This is an injunction against the defendant company, and may be said to be a complete victory for the American Waltham Watch Company. It will be remembered that in the issue of The Review of March 8 the decision of the full bench of the Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiff was published. Many interesting law points were discussed and disposed of in the opinion handed down, and were read by the trade far and wide. Thursday's proceedings in court were very brief and consisted merely of appearance of counsel and the reading of the decree.

There have been several interesting changes in the office of Tiffany & Wales, Jewelers' Building, within the last few weeks. A large new safe, uniform in size and design with the others in the row has been added. Over the safes there has been built a gallery extending the full length of the office. At the other side

of the room John B. Humphrey, the diamond cutter and dealer, has established his office. Mr. Humphrey has been moving in for a week and more, and it will be some time yet before he is completely settled in his new quarters. Mr. Humphrey was located for many years at 383 Washington street. It is understood that Charles E. Guild, who has had his office with Tiffany & Wales since that firm moved into the new building, will retire from the diamond business at the end of the present month.

Arthur H. Pray, the well-known diamond dealer, accompanied by Mrs. Pray, left recently for an extended trip through the South.

It is stated in Boston that a dividend of thirty per cent. will soon be declared to the stockholders of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, the company fostered by Rev. P. F. Jernegan. All of the outstanding stock of the company has been turned over to the committee with the exception of 21,000 shares, and it is expected that these will soon be deposited. The committee now has in its possession \$387,000 outside of the company's plant and supplies. This includes \$75,000 which has been returned by the missing Jernegan. Jernegan returned this amount in securities selling at a premium.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Waltham Watch Company was held at the factory in Waltham on Thursday, March 30th, at 2:30 o'clock. President Ezra C. Fitch presided. The meeting was formal, and consisted of hearing the reports of officers and the annual election. Treasurer Royal E. Robbins presented the report of the financial condition of the company.

THE ATTLEBOROS

**The Proposed
Jewelry
Combination** During the past week the representatives of the jewelry trust promoters, Frank Cady, of Norton, Mass., and William Wilkinson, of New York, have visited all the local houses to secure their opinion on such an organization.

They have not met with any great success as yet, though they have secured the assent of a large proportion of the local jewelers to be present at the first meeting of those interested in joining the combination next Saturday morning at 10 A. M. at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence. Nearly every jeweler in this section has been canvassed by either Mr. Cady or Mr. Wilkinson, with what success cannot be stated until after the preliminary meeting next week in Providence. It seems to be certain, however, that a large number of Attleboro jewelers will attend this meeting, and if they see that the combination is likely to be a thorough one, one that will succeed, the chances are that a good many, if not all, of them will enter the combination. There is not a single one at present, however, that will admit that he has much belief in the scheme or has any idea of entering it.

Encouraging reports have been received from George L. Bacon, of Bates & Bacon, who is at present sojourning in Arizona for his health.

Horace Durgin, of George H. Herrick & Co., left Monday morning for New Hampshire.

The new factory of Proctor E. Wetherell is at last completed except for a few minor details, and Mr. Wetherell expects to be installed there by the first week in next month.

Elton I. Franklin, of E. I. Franklin & Co., is at present in Florida for his health. Before returning home he intends to pay a visit to Havana.

A thermostat system was installed this week in the factory of W. D. Wilmarth & Co.

E. J. Qvarnstrom, of Qvarnstrom, Carter & Remington, has been elected vice-president of the Young Men's Sunday Evening Club.

The Lenau Company, manufacturers of sterling silver novelties, located at Attleboro Falls, has been sold, with all business and assets, to a new company known as Lenau, Thomas & Company. The new firm consists of Louis F. Lenau and Eugene E. Thomas, Jr., and W. N. Fisher, of W. N. Fisher & Co., chain trimmings manufacturers.

Harry Kiehn, representing Tiffany & Co., of New York, has been in town for the last few days placing orders with many of the local firms.

There is considerable competition to secure the location of the Attleboro post office. J. E. Blake, of the James E. Blake Company, and Jos. Bates, of Bates & Bacon, were among the bidders for the location. Mr. Bates seems to be the more likely to secure it.

Harry Kiehn, representing Tiffany & Co., of New York, was in town last week placing orders among the local manufacturers.

C. E. Haywood is putting the upper floor of his new factory in shape for the Attleboro Manufacturing Company to use as a packing room.

E. I. Franklin, of E. I. Franklin & Co., and wife are at present in the South. Mr. Franklin intends to take a trip to Havana before returning.

E. J. Qvarnstrom, of Qvarnstrom, Carter & Remington; E. D. Gilmore, of E. D. Gilmore & Co.; David E. Makepeace; H. A. Clark, of Horton, Angell & Co.; Albert Bushee, of A. A. Bushee & Co.; H. P. Kent, of F. W. Weaver & Co., and M. J. Rowe have been elected officers of the Men's Sunday Evening Club.

The factory of H. F. Barrows & Co. closed Friday evening for one week to take account of stock.

A few weeks ago the firm of R. F. Simmons & Co., of this town, designed a new bracelet, and in honor of the actress, Miss Julia Marlowe, called it the Marlowe bracelet. Last week a letter was received from Miss Marlowe herself thanking them for the honor conferred on her and expressing the highest praise for the beauty of the article.

The factory of E. I. Franklin & Co. is to go on an eight hour schedule this week.

The marriage of Winthrop F. Barden, of Plainville, junior partner in the firm of Chapman & Bardeh, to Miss K. Louise Bronson, daughter of Dr. John Bronson, will take place April 12.

It is stated on good authority that prominent parties are arranging to combine capital with Henry D. Merritt to do a manufacturing jewelry business under the old firm name of H. D. Merritt & Co. The parties are looking for quarters in the Attleboros.

John Trainor has purchased a large lot on Dunham street with the intention of erecting a large factory building for jewelry purposes.

A new jewelry firm, S. M. Einstein & Co., who will do a general jobbing business, have taken the upper floor of Walter Hayward's new factory on Union street.

The wedding of Miss Josephine Coddington, daughter of David Coddington, of D. E. Coddington & Co., to Edwin H. Cummings, a North Attleboro jeweler, has been set for the 19th.

S. O. Bigney, of S. O. Bigney & Co., Providence; H. A. Clark, of Horton, Angell & Co., and David E. Makepeace, have been appointed on a committee to solicit funds among the jewelers for the public reception which Attleboro is to give to Co. I. Fifth Massachusetts, regiment.

The Lenau Company, of Attleboro Falls, manufacturers of sterling silver novelties, has been sold with all business and assets to the Lenau, Thomas Company, which is composed of Louis F. Lenau and Eugene E. Thomas, and W. N. Fisher, of W. N. Fisher & Co., chain trimmings manufacturers.

The following were elected town officials of North Attleboro at the annual town meeting last week:

C. T. Guild, of the Guild Machine Company; Arthur E. Coddington, of the Coddington & Heilborn Company; John H. Peckham, of Palmer & Peckham; E. D. Sturtevant, of Sturtevant, Whiting & Bigelow; Stephen Stanley, of Stanley Brothers; Alpin Chisholm, treasurer of the Bugbee & Niles Co.; T. G. Sandland, of Sandland, Capron & Co.

O. W. Hawkins is now represented on the road by Fred. H. Perry, formerly with the Torrey Jewelry Company. The latter is now represented by Fred. L. Torrey.

Herbert C. Bliss, of Bliss Brothers, and wife, who have been visiting in Milwaukee, have returned home.

E. H. Selfridge, of Worcester, a traveling salesman, has been visiting in town during the last week.

E. I. Franklin, of E. I. Franklin & Co., and wife have gone to New York to remain six weeks.

This week has witnessed an exodus of traveling men from this town, the following having started for the West:

W. C. Tappan, for the D. F. Briggs Co.; Arthur Dolan, for Dolan & Co.; Arthur Sturdy, for William Nerney & Co.; Fred. H. Perry, for O. W. Hawkins & Co.; Jesse Carpenter, for Horton, Angell & Co.; A. A. Ellis, for Ellis & Co.; Charles H. Allen, for C. H. Allen & Co.; George N. Barrows, for Macdonald & Culver.

Olney F. Dolan, of Dolan & Co., has been appointed administrator of the estate of Bridget Curtis.

Robert Myers returned Saturday from his initial trip as Eastern representative of the Wendell Manufacturing Company of Chicago.

Charles A. Clifford, a Mansfield jeweler, has an exhibition of Spanish souvenir coins in his window which has attracted considerable attention.

John Shepardson, formerly connected with H. D. Merritt & Co., has been nominated for Selectman of Mansfield.

It is understood that James E. Blake, of the James E. Blake Company, is considering the advisability of erecting another large factory for the purpose of rental.

PROVIDENCE

The Providence County Grand Jury, formed a week ago to consider cases to come before the Supreme Court, reported on Monday morning before Judge Wilbur. There were a number of interesting indictments found, among them one against Adeline Harvey for poisoning food with intent to kill. As detailed in these columns last week, this 14 year old girl is the daughter of James Harvey, the engineer at the works of the Standard Seamless Wire Company, and the attempt was made by his daughter to poison him by putting creosote in his dinner.

The detective department of this city is investigating the larceny of a piece of lead pipe from the refinery of Otis Brothers on Thursday last. The pipe was valued at 98 cents, and the detectives have learned that the thief disposed of it at the place of Abraham Bazar, on Willard avenue, later for \$1.08. Naturally Mr. Bazar is as deeply interested in the apprehension of the culprit as anyone else.

On Wednesday last the employees of W. & S. Blackington remembered the birthday of the superintendent of the factory, Amos S. Blackington, in a substantial way. During the noon hour Mr. Blackington was called into a room where the employees had assembled and was made the recipient of a purse containing \$100.

The factory of W. & S. Blackington has closed down for the annual stocktaking.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company closed down on Saturday last because the majority of the employees desired to see the parade of the returning Rhode Island volunteers and had not shown up at work.

T. C. Tucker & Co., manufacturers of plated goods, have removed from 193 Richmond street, to 25 Calendar street.

W. F. Almy has accepted a position as traveling salesman with Horace Remington & Son.

D. F. Chapman, formerly in the employ of William Loeb & Co., has started in business at 59 Page street.

A. H. Thurber & Co. is the caption under which a new firm has begun business at 59 Page street. Their line will be general plated goods. George H. Allen, formerly salesman for the New England Pearl Company, has been secured as salesman. The superintendence of the factory will be vested in Martin L. Read, formerly a manufacturer of this city, but more recently at Riverside.

Superintendent Baker, of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, is quite seriously ill.

The Manufacturing Jewelers' Salesmen's Association has arranged for a most pleasant occasion on Thursday. The annual meeting with election of officers will take place in the afternoon, and in the evening a complimentary ball to the ladies is to be given.

Such liberal inducements have been made to Samuel J. Weeden & Co., of Riverside, by the residents of the village, that the firm relocate in the place, that they have already taken possession of the shop formerly occupied by the Riverside Novelty Company, the latter having moved to this city.

A large number of the jewelry establishments of Providence and neighboring towns shut down Saturday in order to allow the operatives an opportunity to see the parade of the First Rhode Island Regiment, which on that day returned to Providence after an absence of nearly eleven months. Among the officers and men of the regiment were a number of men who left their benches in the jewelry shops at the call to arms, and the friends of those men turned out to give them a royal welcome.

The magnificent bronze tablet to the memory of the late Rev. Walter Gardner Webster, who lost his life in the La Bourgogne disaster, was unveiled in St. Stephen's church last Saturday evening during the Easter Even service. The tablet was made by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, on order of Tilden & Thurber, the well-known local jewelry house, and was in Gothic style with a background of green Vermont marble, cut to a point. On this is a canopied framework of bronze of Corinthian finish, surmounted by floriated crosses inside the brass work. On the brass work the inscription is cut and filled with enamel of red and black.

Monday morning of this week Simon Massell, a jeweler, until a short time ago in the employ of the Ostby & Barton Company, stabbed his wife with a three-inch blade clasp knife. The affair took place at the residence of Mrs. Massell's father, where the young woman had gone after separating from her husband a few days previous. The stabbing was said to be the result of jealousy on the part of the husband, who was arrested before he had an opportunity to escape. Mrs. Massell was taken to the Rhode Island Hospital, but the chances are against her recovery, in which case the husband will be called to answer to the charge of murder.

WALTHAM

Samuel E. Clark, formerly of the Custom House, Boston, Mass., has assumed his old position at the American Waltham Watch Company.

John J. Egan, optician in this city, has improved and enlarged his quarters.

Charles E. Myers, jeweler, at Bridgeport, Conn., is visiting this city.

A large party of New York city jewelers visited the works of the American Waltham Watch Company last week.

H. D. Leyden, jeweler, at Albany, N. Y., is spending a short vacation in this city.

W. R. Barlow, manufacturer of watch materials at Birmingham, Eng., is visiting this city.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Waltham Watch Company was held last Thursday afternoon in this city and was largely attended.

Fred W. Derbyshire, assistant superintendent of the American Watch Tool Company of this city, concluded his services with that company last week after twenty-five years of faithful service. Previous to retiring he was presented by the employees of the company with a gold watch and chain as a testimonial of their good will.

The students of the Waltham Horological School visited the works of the American Waltham Watch Company last Wednesday afternoon.

Charles E. Mackay, formerly a jeweler at Altoona, Pa., has entered the employ of the American Waltham Watch Company.

Henry Bond, formerly purchasing agent for the American Waltham Watch Company, is visiting friends in this city.

L. R. Graham, jeweler, at Montreal, Can., is spending a short vacation in this city.

Several departments in the watch industries in this city are working nights until 10 o'clock, and from the large orders which are being constantly received in all the factories in the city night work probably may be required before long.

REVIEW ITEMS.

Under the above heading we give such items as we may deem of general interest to the trade which do not come into our other departments. Short descriptions of the opening of new business premises, and miscellaneous items of all and sundry descriptions will find a place in these columns.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Chicago and Aurora Smelting and Refining Company, a circular which from its novelty will, we are sure, command the attention of those receiving it. In shape it is the same as an ordinary envelope with a flap which tucks in. On opening it is a bold design with the announcement "Several reasons why Aurora smeltings are the best." Inside are the reasons in the shape of half-tone pictures of the works and offices of the Company at Aurora, Chicago and Leadville. The circular is a unique one, and to make it complete a gummed and tag label are enclosed which may be used in sending consignments to the company.

ROBERT BURNHAM, dealer in precious stones and minerals, of 121 Camp street, Providence, possesses some exceptional qualifications for that business. He is an expert judge of gems, a qualification gained by experience in the mining fields as well as a thorough knowledge of the various processes of cutting and polishing.

Most of the cheaper imitations of precious stones come from a country famous for its other glassware, Bohemia.

HERE AND THERE

John A. Miller, of Cairo, Ill., left on the steamship Rotterdam on the 1st inst. for an extended trip to Europe.

Mayor McMurray, of Denver, Colo., has signed the bill which will compel the pawnbrokers of that city to pay a license of \$300 per year, and to keep a strict record of all transactions for the inspection of the police department.

The severe illness is reported of O. Kohlstadt, the veteran jewelryman of Pleasant Hill, Mo.

The legislature of Missouri has passed a bill which limits the amount of commission which can be charged by pawnbrokers, etc., to 2 per cent. per month, and making it a misdemeanor for any pawnbroker to charge over that.

Jewelry manufacturers of Providence, R. I., and Attleboro, Mass., are organizing a trust to do away with trade abuses and to save expenses in distribution and management.

Mr. Carl B. Reed, of Shell Rock, Ark., has accepted a position at Lime Springs.

Bert Rigby has charge of the jewelry department at T. J. Van Meter's, Andrew, Ia. He is the only jeweler in town.

Oculist Izatt has removed his business from Cedar Rapids, Ia., to Nearson City.

F. C. Clemow, of the firm of Powell & Clemow, Ottawa, Ont., is dead. He died suddenly of paralysis at the Wayne Hotel, Detroit. Mr. Clemow was about 60 years old.

About forty employees of the Anchor Silver Plate Company, of Oswego, N. Y., are out because of a reduction in wages.

Birkbak's jewelry store, Waverly, Minn., was damaged by fire last week.

A novelty in the way of a striking watch is being manufactured by Andrew Fisher, a west side jeweler of Chelsea, Mich.

Malcolm H. Rees, a former jeweler at 207 East Fayette street, Syracuse, N. Y., has brought suit against Rebecca Cohen, who conducts a jewelry store in Kirk's Block, for \$2,000 damages for false imprisonment and conspiracy.

The store of the National Supply Company, Detroit, Mich., was damaged by fire last week.

Chas. L. Taylor, for many years in the jewelry business in Sedalia, Mo., has been appointed inspector of watches for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company.

H. B. Shellito & Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., have removed to their new quarters in the Mead & Fowle block.

S. R. Castleman's jewelry store, Zanesville, O., was entered by burglars last week and about \$40 worth of jewelry stolen.

The stock of the National Supply Company, Detroit, Mich., was damaged by fire last week.

Joseph Vetre, jeweler, of New Paris, O., is quite sick with lung fever.

Monday the firm of M. E. Nabstedt & Sons, manufacturing jewelers, of 111 West Second street, Davenport, Ia., made the largest purchase of gold bullion ever known in the history of this city.

Anderson Brothers, jewelers, have moved into their new house at Auburn, Cal.

A. H. Furstnow, of the firm of A. H. Furstnow & Co., manufacturing jewelers, Fond du Lac, Wis., states that he will leave in a short time to visit the Eastern cities of the United States, where he will spend a month or two in buying new machinery.

V. A. Glotzbach, manufacturing jeweler, who was burned out a short time ago, has opened in the building opposite the "New Era" office at Monterey, Cal.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES

C. K. French, who has a jewelry store in Phoenix, Ariz., has given chattel mortgages on his stock for \$1,360.

The jewelry firm of Mauck & Adams, in Marshall, Mo., has just purchased real estate valued at \$6,000 and given a realty trust deed on same for \$5,000.

A chattel mortgage on fixtures for \$151 has been given by D. Dinnelly, Terrell, Tex.

H. Lichtenstein, of the jewelry firm of H. & E. Lichtenstein, Salt Lake City, Utah, has given a deed to E. Lichtenstein for \$1.

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES

Among the new corporations securing charters during the past week was the Harvard Stamping and Plating Company, of Cambridge. N. F. Humphrey is president of the new organization, and T. J. Paine is treasurer. The company is capitalized for \$5,000.

The Fred. G. Sutor Company was incorporated in Camden, N. J., last week. Capital \$50,000. The incorporators are Fred. G. Sutor, Philadelphia; J. J. W. Reynolds, Metuchen, and Jno. L. White, Toms River, N. J.

Ed. Kennerdell, of Tarentum, Pa., will open a new store this week at Salem, O.

A. G. Hamilton has opened a jewelry store at Wallaceburg, Ont.

John A. Seedorf, Elgin, Ill., is preparing to open a store in Rockford. He will carry a stock of medium and high grade jewelry.

The Western Clock Company, Peru, Ill., are to build an addition to their plant to cost about \$5,000. The building will be used for a machine and plating shop.

Ingersoll & Sheppard have opened a jewelry store at Marion, Ill.

G. S. Hallenbeck will open at Chebanse, Ill.

C. R. Parish has removed from Columbus, O., to Urbana.

E. A. Tharnish has opened a jewelry store in Atlantic, Ia.

John Hirshberg has associated himself with Harry Morris at Sterling, Ill.

A jewelry store has been opened by Charles Lee at Walworth, Wis.

L. A. Herrick, Sparta, Wis., has removed his store to his new building on N. Water street.

O. L. Sharick, of Shelby, O., has gone to Juneau, Alaska, where he will engage in the jewelry business.

F. B. Means will open a jewelry store in Colfax, Ill.

The Meriden Britannia Company have received the contract for fitting out the new Westminster apartment house on Copley square, Boston. The order was secured through A. Barber, the Boston representative.

The improvements and decorating of J. Liebenow's jewelry store, at Green Bay, Wis., have been completed.

After two months spent in repairing the damage caused by fire, Scott & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., have reopened their jewelry store. They will continue the manufacture of emblems, pins, medals, etc.

Articles of incorporation have been applied for in the Camden County Court of New Jersey by Fred G. Sutor, diamond and jewelry merchant, at Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, for a company capitalized at \$50,000. The company will be known as the Fred G. Sutor Company, and will be organized this week. Forty thousand dollars of the stock will be fully paid and the remaining \$10,000 is to be used as a reserve fund. Offices will be maintained in Philadelphia, Washington and New York.

BUSINESS CHANGES

E. C. Carter, Duluth, Minn., has sold out his business.

Fay R. Smith, formerly of Davenport, Ia., has formed a partnership with G. R. Strickland and will open a jewelry store at New London, Wis.

Martin Bros., Rochester, Minn., have removed to Chillicothe, Ill.

Hempel & Arends are successors of M. M. Hertstein in his business at Crete, Neb.

Walter & Hafner Jewelry Company, a firm of Smithville, Tex., has sold out its entire business.

E. A. Griffin has sold out his stock of jewelry in Oakland, Neb., to G. J. Hanson & Co.

Mrs. W. De Noyellos has moved her stock from the old location in Goldfield, Ia.

Robert Dunlap has sold out his stock of jewelry in Salmon City, Idaho.

W. A. Fisher, of Franklin, Pa., has sold out his store and fixtures. He will discontinue business temporarily.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

Joseph W. Field, a jeweler, of Galveston, Tex., has been sued for \$287.

G. A. Brummer, of the firm of Brummer Brothers, Clinton, Ia., has been sued for \$186, and his brother of the same firm has also been sued for \$106.

Saturday closed the last day of the auction sale of the stock of Charles Corcoran, of Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa., who recently filed a petition in bankruptcy.

The litigation between M. C. Eppenstein, secretary of the Elgin Watch Case Company, Elgin, Ill., and ex-President T. W. Duncan, has been settled. The suit of the Watch Case Company against Duncan has also been dropped.

Last Thursday the Bowen-Macomber Company, manufacturers of jewelers' tools, etc., at 203 Eddy street, Providence, made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The assignee is Ashbel T. Wall, of the firm of A. T. Wall & Co., of 101 Sabin street.

The petition of the creditors of L. A. Scherr & Co., 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for the appointment of a receiver, which was to have been filed on the 27th inst., has been postponed.

GENERAL ASSIGNMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The following circular has been issued to members by the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade:

New York, N. Y., April 3, 1899.

In re General Assignments in Massachusetts.
To Members:

It is common in Massachusetts to make a general assignment.

As these assignments are not filed in Court, the creditors are the first to receive notice of them, and usually at the same time receive a blank form for them to execute accepting the assignment, and thereby becoming parties to it.

Some creditors sign these acceptances supposing it is necessary to do so. It is only necessary when you are willing to accept the consequences and be bound thereby.

In a recent case in bankruptcy, Judge Lowell, of the United States District Court, has decided that

"Creditors who have assented to a general assignment cannot become petitioning creditors in involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against the assigning debtor."

Under this decision we advise members to refer all such cases to the Board for investigation before accepting.

Yours Respectfully,

THE NEW YORK JEWELERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

D. L. Safford, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE LAKE STATES

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Trade news and business and personal items from those States bordering on the Lakes will be found under this head. These States include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. We shall welcome any items of general interest from our readers, which should reach us not later than Monday morning.

CHICAGO

One of Chicago's city fathers, stirred by a righteous indignation at several cases of "fence," which have been brought to light lately, particularly that of Ralph L. Ostrander, has allowed his very just wrath to get the better of his judgment, and has proposed a measure which, if, by a remote chance, adopted, would fall like the rain from heaven on the just and the unjust alike—and the number of the just is legion. This Alderman—Conlon by name—introduced on March 6th an ordinance before the Common Council providing for an exorbitant license to be paid by all who buy old gold and silver, and making necessary a careful record and report to Police Headquarters of all purchases. Following are the provisions of the ordinance:

Section 1. That the Mayor may from time to time grant licenses to such persons as shall produce to him satisfactory evidence of their good character to exercise and carry on the business of buying old gold and silver in any form whatsoever; and no person shall exercise or carry on the aforesaid business without being duly licensed, under the penalty of one hundred (100) dollars for each day he or she shall carry on such business without such license.

Sec. 2. Every person receiving such license shall pay therefor the sum of two hundred dollars for the use of the city.

Sec. 3. Every person so licensed shall at the time of receiving

NATIONAL MONTHLY SUMMARY OF COMMERCE

The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States," for February, corrected to March 31, 1899, will contain the following of interest to the jewelry trade:

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

ARTICLES.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Clocks and Watches:				
Clocks and parts of.....	\$70,828	\$72,014	\$631,533	\$636,007
Watches and parts of.....	56,696	42,635	487,665	582,387
Total	\$127,524	\$114,649	\$1,119,198	\$1,218,394
Jewelry and other manufactures of gold and silver:				
Jewelry.....	54,368	72,929	391,396	461,204
Other manufactures of gold and silver.....	11,975	11,517	117,254	155,912
Total.....	\$66,343	\$84,446	\$498,578	\$617,116

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

ARTICLES.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Clocks and Watches and parts of (dut.):				
Clocks and parts of.....		\$14	\$508	\$381
Watches and watch material, etc.	\$18	57	1,255	232
Total.....	\$18	\$51	\$1,763	\$463
Jewelry, manufactures of gold and silver, and precious stones:				
Diamonds, n. e. s., not set (dut.).....	300		309	
Other precious stones, rough or uncut (free).....				405
Other precious stones and imitations of, not set (dut.).....		10,000	7,214	49,415
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver (dut.).....	288	361	7,835	19,691
Total.....	\$588	\$10,361	\$15,358	\$69,511
Cutlery.....	49	1,774	9,872	6,710

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Clocks and watches and parts of (dut.):				
Clocks and parts of.....	\$16,076	\$13,884	\$230,693	\$206,011
Watches and parts of.....	41,760	66,758	459,610	715,530
Total.....	\$57,836	\$80,642	\$690,303	\$921,541
Jewelry, manufactures of gold and silver, and precious stones:				
Diamonds, uncut, including miners', etc., not set (free).....	269,965	1,018,880	2,370,076	3,417,375
Diamonds, cut, but not set (dut.) ..	248,336	661,154	3,620,968	5,666,706
Other precious stones, rough or uncut (free).....	4,402	2,691	16,071	23,652
Other precious stones, cut, but not set (dut.).....	147,238	181,355	1,656,597	1,311,328
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver (dut.).....	92,825	254,267	814,123	1,749,938
Total.....	\$762,766	\$2,058,347	\$8,378,235	\$11,188,969
Precious Stones, etc. (free) imported from:				
United Kingdom.....	47,657	765,597	993,568	1,488,002
France.....	13,176	14,583	111,712	57,603
Netherlands.....	210,179	240,501	1,109,456	887,900
Other Europe.....	8,329	890	67,305	4,822
Brazil.....			1,303	
Other countries.....	124		2,303	2,700
Total.....	\$274,367	\$1,021,571	\$2,286,147	\$2,441,027
Jewelry and other precious stones, etc. (dutiable), imported from:				
United Kingdom.....	145,020	176,445	1,609,354	2,274,247
France.....	192,097	871,072	1,858,147	2,801,439
Germany.....	41,203	47,700	378,112	570,694
Netherlands.....	55,105	198,364	1,714,711	2,339,328
Other Europe.....	53,995	241,653	438,586	736,650
British North America.....	473	271	91,608	2,190
Mexico.....	337	1,082	4,593	3,667
East Indies.....	3	20	881	7,142
Other countries.....	165	271	3,196	12,605
Total.....	\$488,398	\$1,036,776	\$6,092,088	\$8,747,962
Cutlery.....	79,765	87,793	590,264	747,278

ing such license enter with two (2) sufficient sureties into a joint and separate bond with the City of Chicago in the penalty of five hundred (\$500) dollars conditioned for the due observance of all ordinances as may be passed or in force respecting said business at any time during the continuance of such license.

Sec. 4. Every person licensed as aforesaid shall keep a book in which shall be fairly written in ink a complete and accurate record of all purchases of old gold and silver made, giving the amount paid for each article and the name and the address of the person from whom purchased.

Sec. 5. The said book or record, as well as every or any article purchased, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor or any member of the police force.

Sec. 6. Every person licensed as aforesaid who shall violate or neglect or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions or sections of this article when no other penalty is imposed, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five (\$25) dollars.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of every person licensed as aforesaid to make out and deliver to the Superintendent of Police every day before the hour of twelve (12) A. M. a legible and correct copy from the book required in section four (4) hereof of all purchases made during the preceding day, together with the time (meaning the hour) when received or purchased, and a description of the person or persons from whom purchased.

Sec. 8. Any property purchased, as aforesaid, shall not be sold or so used as to destroy its identity for the space of fifteen days after the copy and statement required to be delivered to the Superintendent of Police shall have been delivered as required by the preceding section.

Sec. 9. It will be the duty of the Superintendent of Police to report to the Mayor any failure to comply with any of the provisions of this article, and the Mayor may revoke the license of such person.

Sec. 10. The Mayor may forthwith revoke the license of any person who shall have been convicted before any Police Justice or Justice of the Peace, whether the judgment of such justice shall have been appealed from or not.

Sol Keiser has returned from his trip to California.

H. F. Hahn, of H. F. Hahn & Co., is expected back in two or three weeks.

M. A. Mead returned the latter part of last week from his California trip.

DeLancey Stone, of New York, was here last week, stopping at the Victoria.

Mr. Ellbogen, of Stein & Ellbogen, returns from his European trip this week.

L. Seligman, of L. Seligman & Co., was in town for a few days last week.

T. Y. Midlen, of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, was in town for a few days the early part of last week.

Milton Rodenberg, son of G. L. Rodenberg, Chicago manager of S. & B. Lederer, has been spending a week here with his bride.

R. P. Morehead and J. J. Robinson, of New York; J. J. Sullivan, of Boston, and W. P. Stowe were in town last week stopping at the Brevoort House.

Frank Sproehule, of Sproehule & Co., at 92 State street, has returned from a month's business trip.

E. P. Sundberg, of Fargo, N. D., passed through the city last week on his way South.

S. Goldsmith, of Goldsmith Brothers, refiners and assayers, is in the West on a business trip.

Ralph L. Ostrander, accused of being a "fence," pleaded "not guilty" last week to the six indictments found against him for receiving stolen property.

A. L. Sercomb, Chicago manager for the Meriden Britannia Company, made a flying trip to Kansas City last week.

Chicago jewelers are glad to know that George Gubbins has signed an agreement with the Courvoisier-Wilcox Manufacturing Company to represent them here as Chicago manager until Jan. 1, 1900.

Beginning last Saturday, all the silverware houses will close at 1 P. M. on Saturday and at 5:30 on other days. Jobbers and manufacturers in the city will begin a similar schedule on May 1st.

About May 1st the Ansonia Clock Company will move from their present location at 79 Wabash avenue to new quarters in the building across the street.

A. L. Sercomb, Western manager of the Meriden Britannia Company, will sail for Europe with Mrs. Sercomb on April 19th.

With the advent of the early spring trade the traveling men who seem to know a good thing when they see it, are affecting the Victoria Hotel this season in numbers greatly in advance of any previous recalling of the proprietors. Safety for samples, along with a careful solicitation for the wants of the guests, are adjuncts that attract the sympathies and patronage of the jewelry salesmen.

DETROIT

TWO FORGERS CAUGHT.—Two young men walked into Wright, Kay & Co.'s store Friday, and one presented the card of Stephen L. Carter, representing the firm of Barnes & Parish, Chicago. Mr. Carter wanted to look at some diamond rings, and he selected one valued at \$150. He gave his address as the Hotel Metropole, and said that he would call for the diamond ring later. The jewelers were suspicious and notified the detectives. All of the detectives were notified to look out for those two men. Detectives High and Larkins found they were going into the store of Smith, Sturgeon & Co. Detectives watched the jewelry stores for hours. At 2:30 o'clock the one who had given his name as Stephen L. Carter walked into the store and inquired for the ring he picked out the day before. The ring was handed to him. He pulled out a letter, to which was pinned a check for \$275, signed by Barnes & Parish. The check was on the Union National Bank of Chicago, and was regularly certified. As soon as he had turned over the check and received the ring he was told that he was under arrest. When his valise was examined a clever scheme for swindling merchants was exposed. Three letters were found on him, each of which was addressed to him, care the Hotel Metropole, dated at Chicago, and such as any firm would send to its salesman. Each enclosed a check similar to the one passed on Wright, Kay & Co. Charles Clements, one of the proprietors of the Metropole, was called over to the detectives' office and told the captain that Carter had been stopping at his hotel for a short time, and had taken good care to make himself acquainted with the proprietors. Clements says that one morning Carter opened a letter with a check in it in front of him in such a way as to make sure that he saw the check and the letter. Other letters found on Carter were unopened. When Chief McDonnell opened one he found it contained nothing but blank paper, and was evidently mailed for the purpose of making an impression as to the amount of business done by Carter. The police think that these are the men who have been working Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities.

Eugene Parker, the jeweler at Durand Mich., was in Detroit this week.

The L. Black Company, jewelers and opticians, report an excellent spring trade. An extra traveling man has been put on the road and Don Campbell, a well-known salesman, has been installed in the Woodward avenue store.

Albert Landsberg, president of the L. Black Company, has been laid up for a month with rheumatism.

Wright, Kay & Co. have been making some alterations in their store. A new window has been opened and a show room for loose diamonds established.

Fred Butters, foreman of Smith, Sturgeon & Co., is around on crutches and attending to business.

William A. Sturgeon is on a business trip to New York.

Smith, Sturgeon & Co. have laid in a stock of artistic silverware that beats anything ever seen in Detroit before. A special feature of this stock is a line of dinner ware which includes every article in a complete table service. A large line of Easter novelties and many new and unique pieces in diamond and fancy gem combinations are also included in their new line.

TOLEDO

One of the most popular fads among the school youth of Toledo is that of class badges. The idea seems to have taken a firm hold in the grammar grades, judging from the number of orders filled during the last thirty days by the jewelry firm of J. J. Freeman & Co. Friday this firm delivered to the pupils of Warren Grammar School 35 handsome badges, of silver, gilded, and in the form of a shield, with pretty enamel work in blue. This same firm is now busy making a set of badges for the Fultor

Grammar School. Another popular fad in the city at present is the "friendship heart" bangle which is worn attached to a bracelet. J. J. Freeman, one of the leading jewelers, stated to a reporter for *The Review* that he is selling from 25 to 150 of the friendship hearts every day, and that the sale is increasing. The price of the hearts runs from 25 cents to \$1, or higher if desirable. They are made in a multitude of designs. The material in most cases is silver or gold or imitations. Some, however, are enameled. Some are jeweled, some decorated, and some perfectly plain. The fad is a pretty one, and of course there is attached to the trinkets a certain sentimental value.

A perpetual injunction was entered Thursday by the Common Pleas Court, restraining the Village Council of Maumee from selling the old court house and grounds to a Cincinnati concern for manufacturing purposes. Some time ago a Mr. Plumer, a Cincinnati promoter, approached the Maumee Council, and said that he represented parties who were desirous of purchasing the old court house and using the property for a glass-blowing plant.

Major J. C. Martin, surgeon of the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, stationed at Cienfuegos, Cuba, has sent home to his wife in Findlay, Ohio, a large collection of Cuban and Spanish relics of great value. J. J. Freeman, one of the leading local jewelers, will make arrangements to secure these relics and curiosities and have them placed in the jewelers' exhibit at the Ohio Centennial in 1902. Among the relics is a lady's dagger, said to be 200 years old, and a pair of foils picked up where the ashes of Columbus rested. There are also a pair of epaulettes and cuffs worn by General Gomez, several swords, rifles, machetes, silver spurs, fine lace shawls, ladies' dressing cases, etc.

CINCINNATI

Henry A. Dodt, the Arcade jeweler, had a visit from a smooth swindler, whose smoothness was mostly in his own estimation of himself. He entered the store and asked to be shown a cheap diamond ring. He finally selected one costing \$8, and paid the money for it. Requesting a guarantee from the clerk, Otto Schmidt, the stranger lingered about the counter where the ring tray was left, and when the clerk came back he noticed that there was one ring missing. He asked the stranger, who gave his name as Otto Sneltz, what had become of it, and the fellow denied all knowledge of its whereabouts. It was shown afterwards that the fellow had the ring in the pocket of his mackintosh, and when Schmidt became suspicious, he offered to submit to a search and extended his arms at length. Schmidt found the ring on one of his thumbs and took it away from him. The ring that he had bought and paid for had not been delivered to him, and thus the fellow was out his \$8 in addition to being detected in his attempted robbery. He made his escape before the police could be notified.

The Wadsworth Watch Case Company is now running full time with 250 men.

Sol Fox, of Fox Brothers & Co., will leave for Europe April 11th, to be gone three months.

W. S. P. Oskamp has returned from a brief trip to Huntington, W. Va.

Manager Carr, of the Steif Jewelry Company, Nashville, was in Cincinnati this week on his way East.

The good of having an active and live trade association is making itself apparent to a number of the local jewelers, and it is possible that the Cincinnati Wholesale Jewelers' Association will be put on its feet again.

Louis J. Hendricks, of the Jewelers' Company, is out on the road on a long trip and will not be back in the office for about two weeks more.

A. G. Schwab, of A. G. Schwab & Bro., was in Chicago on business this week.

COLUMBUS

Krouse & Co. are now located at their new headquarters, 732 North High street.

Mr. Nunnemacher, of Harrington & Nunnemacher, has returned after a two weeks' business trip to New York and other Eastern cities.

ELGIN

A. B. Crawford, formerly of the notion department, has engaged in the jewelry business at Algonquin, McHenry County, Ill.

A general increase of wages in the notion department was announced last week, to take effect on the first of February, at which time the department was consolidated with the jewelers' department. The increase in day pay amounts to 25 cents a day, and the piece workers are advanced proportionately.

Jacques Flauteau, formerly a finisher, writes from South Africa that with his brother John he is enjoying excellent health and a fair amount of prosperity. Since leaving the watch business they have wandered over much of the civilized world, including all of the explored portion of Africa, and it is their intention to plunge into the interior and renew their search for gold and diamond fields. They have families here.

Roger D. Darroll and Theo. McGuire have left the factory.

David Buchanan, who introduced the machine method of dial transferring in watch factories, and who was foreman in that department of almost every factory in the States, is conducting a prosperous business in hand decorated china at Los Angeles, Cal.

A. N. Wheeler has returned from a long residence in Canton, where he has been employed in the Deuber factory, and is again on the roll at the National.

The stem fitting job in finishing B has been laid off.

Fred. Martin, until recently of the factory, is critically ill at Springfield, from laudanum taken with suicidal intent, while despondent over a love affair.

Messrs. Seathers, Peterson, Halverson, Parson, Rygh, Daveler, Bueker, Stork, Jeanmeier and Turner, of the finishing department, have been laid off.

The officers of the Federation of Labor have decided that the finishers have no grievance because of the change in the manner of finishing. Therefore the matter has been dropped by the union, and all who can find employment under the new order of things will accept. The conclusion was reached after a session of a committee, Messrs. Kidd and O'Connell, of the Federation of Labor, and President Hulburt, of the watch company. The latter promises to raise wages as soon as the new system comes in vogue.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

All the news with interesting and useful trade notes will be given in these columns weekly. This heading covers all the States Eastward of and adjoining the Rocky Mountains and all the Southern and Gulf States. We shall heartily welcome any notes from those of our readers who can send us prompt information of any trade news of general interest. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning.

ST. LOUIS

Frank Hooper, of Cripple Creek, Colo., stopped here on his return from Florida.

Chas. Cedarstrom, of the Attleboro Jewelry Company, is expected to return home in a few days.

O. J. Pfeffer, of the St. Louis Clock & Silver Co., left for New York.

The firm name, Zerweck Jewelry Co., has been changed to the Zerweck-Frech Jewelry Co.

A negro was arrested last week in the store of the E. Jarrard Jewelry Co. for stealing a watch. He asked to be shown some watches, and when the clerk turned his back the negro put one of the watches in his pocket.

JEWELERS—TAKE NOTICE

LIBERAL REWARD for return of watch works answering following description: 19-line Swiss ancre, full-jewelled, gilt works, gold wheels, volontaire repeater, silent or strikes as desired, repeats hours and quarters or hours only, also repeats hours, quarters and minutes if desired, independent train for striking, no number visible on works, case had No. 9235. Bells and part of winding train were taken off when case was stolen, also hand-setting hour, crown-winding wheels and screws. Address F. L. KIRKPATRICK, 275 S. Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Other jewelers' papers please copy.

One of the finest Easter shows in the city is displayed in the window of the Merric, Walsh & Phelps Jewelry Co. It represents the symbol of peace in three bronze statues, situated above a space of triangular form, about a foot and one-half in height, which is surrounded with silk of snowy white. In the backgrounds stands the virgin with a gold crown, set with thirteen beautiful diamonds. All around and on the sides diamonds, emeralds and torques are placed most becomingly, lending the whole a most unique and attractive appearance, and consequently causing a rare observance.

MINNEAPOLIS

L. Metzger, manager for S. Jacobs & Co., 410 Nicolet avenue, took the thirty-second degree of the Masonic order Wednesday evening, March 29. Mr. Metzger wears a handsome charm to represent the degree, being a large double eagle incrusting with diamonds.

H. M. Carpenter, vice-president of the Minneapolis Jewelry Manufacturing Co., while coming to the office Tuesday morning, the 28th ult., fell and severely hurt his knee.

Max Brohn has accepted a position with Rentz Bros. Mr. Brohn was formerly with A. Leber on Hennipen avenue.

H. L. Carpenter, vice-president of the Minneapolis Jewelry Manufacturing Co., left last Monday on a trip to Springfield, O., and will return via Chicago. Mr. Carpenter expects to be gone about ten days.

Rentz Brothers, 301 Nicolet avenue, have rented the adjoining space and enlarged their shop and increased their work bench space.

Fred Benfield, with the Foster Lumber Co., of Fairchild, Wis., has resigned his position. Mr. Benfield was formerly with S. B. Ables, of this city.

On July 7 Emmet Lytle, jeweler, of Minneapolis, caused the arrest of Sarah J. McCumber on a charge of attempting to defraud him. On Saturday Mrs. McCumber commenced suit in the District Court against the jeweler to recover \$10,000 for false imprisonment. She alleges that her experiences on the day of her arrest have shattered her health and robbed her of her friends.

The following eastern representatives called on the jewelry trade:

Max Huss, S. & A. Borgzinner; J. Rothschild, Ingomar, Goldsmith & Co.; James O. Otis, Harvey & Otis; N. Limbach, Foster & Bailey; Charles Offermar, Williams & Smith & Co.; R. E. Budlong, S. K. Merrill & Co.

LOUISVILLE

George W. Plinke, the Jefferson street jeweler, and the customers in his store one day last week were given a scare by a drunken man who entered the store with a loaded shot gun and said he was going to shoot some one. The three or four customers in the store dodged under counters and behind convenient screens, while one of the clerks rushed into the rear of the store and escaped through a window. The man cocked the gun and was preparing to do what damage he could to either the store or the customers when Mr. Plinke seized the weapon and wrested it from the drunken man. He unloaded the gun and put the man out of the store.

Gus Mertz, a jeweler, who was in the employ of Seng, the manufacturer, has gone with Buschmeyer across the street.

Tom Pottinger, who has been spending the winter in Florida, will return home this week. Ben Rodgers, also of the firm of Rodgers & Pottinger, will then leave for a trip through Cuba, and will probably extend his trip to Brazil.

George Ulrick, manager for George Wolf & Co., has been suffering severely with a rising in the ear the past week. He has been unable to be at the store for several days.

Sandy Liebermann, the well-known jeweler, who formerly had a retail store on Fourth avenue, has closed his store and gone out of business.

C. H. Jewell has moved from 200 to 408 Portland avenue, temporary quarters, while he is building his new store on the square below.

Hugo Seidenfaden, a jeweler, who J. M. Reister, has been away from the store for two weeks on account of lumbago.

The Kentucky battleship commissioners have at last sent out a circular letter asking for designs for a silver service to cost \$6,000 to be given to the battleship Kentucky. The local jewelers are up in arms because the commissioners have submitted their propositions to jewelers all over the country. They freely claim that since the money for the service was subscribed by Louisville people almost exclusively they should be the only ones allowed to bid on the service.

NEW ORLEANS.

Francois F. Brunet, 313 Royal street, has been awarded the contract for a diamond cross, to be presented to the archbishop of this diocese by the Catholics of the city.

In town: James McPhail, of Newark; J. Cowan, of Boston; M. Freund, of New York; Dan McGiven, of Gorham Manufacturing Co.; Max Arnstein, of New York; Wm. L. Supple, of Concord, N. H.; Jake Schuman, of Wm. Kimshof, New York; S. Felix, of New York, and Thomas Maddox, of Philadelphia.

Coleman E. Adler has added a big manufacturing plant which occupies the entire second floor of his building, corner Custom-house and Royal streets. The plant is strictly up to date in every appointment and is fitted for the manufacture of everything in the trade, including diamond cutting.

M. Scooler was awarded by Temple Sinai the contract to make the resolutions presented to Dr. J. M. Weiss, of Cincinnati. The gift is a model of art, bound in black leather with silver adornments. In the center is an American shield bearing the inscription of the presentation to the distinguished Dr. Weiss on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, March 14, 1899. The execution was so masterly that the Rev. Max Heller sent J. Lowengardt, of Scooler's, a testimonial of appreciation.

KANSAS CITY

The jobbing trade reports the news that J. M. Greer, a well-known jeweler of Harrisonville, Mo., who has been ill for several months with a complication of diseases, died last week, and his remains were taken to his old home in Pennsylvania for burial. It is reported that the store will be closed and the stock shipped to relatives in the East, engaged in the jewelry line.

H. E. Clevidence, who is in the employ of the Jaccard Jewelry Company, has just recovered from an illness which has confined him to his home for the past two weeks.

W. Peyton Howard now has charge of the jewelry repair department of C. E. Russell. Mr. Howard has been with the firm a good while and deserves this promotion.

C. A. Kiger, the wholesale jeweler, has returned from a short buying trip to Chicago.

The House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature has ordered a bill engrossed which provides for the death of all department stores in the State. Outside of one classification there is to be a tax of \$500 for each line of goods carried, and the usual goods found in a department store are divided into seventy-two lines, and if this tax was applied to some of the largest department stores in this city the tax would amount to \$35,000 per year.

Louis Meyer, the head of the Meyer Jewelry Company, wears an especially broad smile this week, as he but lately became the papa of a bouncing boy, who will probably soon be the junior member of the firm.

March 16th Harry D. Brubaker, the well-known jeweler of Wagoner, I. T., called on the wholesale and manufacturing jewelers of the city, wearing an exceptionally innocent look, but none of them suspected that he was married on that day, in this city, to Miss Lillian G. Morris, and they had no cause to suspect the occurrence, until a day or so later the wedding announcements were received, which stated the couple would be at home to their friends, in Wagoner, after March 20.

The son of J. C. Shomo, a well-known jeweler, of Ottawa, Kas., passed through the city this week on his way to visit the Eastern cities.

J. E. Clemmings, of Columbia, Mo., who has been engaged in the jewelry business at that point, passed through the city last week on the search for a location with the intention of locating further west. It was later discovered that his name was among

the list of injured in the wreck of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger train in Kansas, where so many were killed and injured. Later information has not been received from Mr. Clemming in this city.

George A. Young, who conducts a jewelry store in Kearney, Mo., has just returned to this city after a trip to Washington, Kas., where he went to attend the funeral of his brother.

E. S. Villmoare, one of the traveling representatives of J. A. Norton & Sons, has been in the city a few days during the past week, having a wrestling match with an attack of the "grip."

Fred Nyman, who covers a territory for C. A. Kiger, received a telegram from his brother, O. W. Nyman, Galesburg, Ill., announcing the death of Carl Nyman, another brother, who is well known to the trade and was an old-time watchmaker.

The following buyers have been in the city during the past week:

C. A. Clement, Springfield, Mo.; J. A. Hurst, Adrian, Mo.; W. W. Whiteside, Liberty, Mo.; G. A. Young, Kearney, Mo.; C. A. Wolff, Topeka, Kan.; J. H. Whiteside, Liberty, Mo.; W. C. Sellers, Medicine Lodge, Kan.; J. B. Hayden, Topeka, Kan.

The Kansas City papers announce the arrest and conviction of J. Schwartz, in the Klondike country, for selling brass filings and gold dust for pure gold dust. It is announced that he received a sentence of eight years. The chief of police of this city says there is little doubt but what this J. Schwartz is the same Joe Schwartz who is known the world over as the "King of diamond swindlers," and who began his career in Kansas City some twenty years ago. If it is the same Schwartz it is the first time he was ever made to suffer for any of his swindling transactions in spite of the reputation he gained. He always worked with a gang of men who stood by him, and helped him to keep out of the way of trouble in every instance. Schwartz opened a pawnshop in the early '80s at 925 Main street, and during his entire residence in the city there was scarcely a month passed without his being suspected of some crooked work. His most successful swindle was selling "painted" or "phony" diamonds. He had a plan of taking cheap stones, and by "doctoring" them make them have a brilliant and high class appearance. His confederates would then take the diamonds to other pawnbrokers and dispose of them. He was arrested several times in 1885 for receiving stolen property, but remained in business. In 1887 the Manning jewelry store, in Kansas City, Kas., was robbed of a large amount of goods, principally watches. A few months later Schwartz failed in business, and when the sheriff took possession of the property an old trunk was discovered in the back room, and nearly all the Manning property was discovered in it. Schwartz went from here to Chicago and opened up in the same business, but his methods soon made that city too warm for him, and he went to St. Louis, later visiting the Southern cities, and about two years ago he again appeared in Kansas City, but announced that he was on his way to Alaska and the Klondike country, and was later heard of in the West, where he was having trouble over diamonds he had disposed of.

J. H. Serfoss, who has for a number of years attended to the watchmaking department for C. E. Russell, the well-known Main street jeweler, has given up the position, and it is understood will open up a business for himself. He has been succeeded by Benj. T. Popenoe, who has been engaged in the jewelry business in this city for some time with various firms, and prior to that time was located in Lawrence, Kas.

The following buyers have been in the market during the week:

S. J. Huey, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; H. W. Starcke, Junction City, Kas.; E. Freeman, Paola, Kas.; W. G. Lytle, Atchison, Kas.; J. J. Stott, Paola, Kas.; J. W. Phillips, Maitland, Mo.; T. B. McIntyre, Sweet Springs, Mo.; Louis Jaccard, Liberty, Mo.; F. J. Hallanback, Eldorado Springs, Mo.

The following buyers have been in the market during the past week:

C. L. Porter, of Porter & Marlow, Moline, Kas.; A. Ginzberg, Leavenworth, Kas.; J. W. Phillips, Maitland, Mo.; John Rupp, of the Bliss Jewelry Co., Atchison, Kas.; Walter Sperling, Seneca, Kas.; S. J. Strickler, Salina, Kas.; Louis Jaccard, Liberty, Mo.; E. E. Howendobler, Perry, Okla.; Sam Friedberg, Topeka, Kas.; S. M. Kaufman, Braymer, Mo.; J. M. Kaufman, Polo, Mo.

IMPROVEMENTS, NEW GOODS AND PATENTS

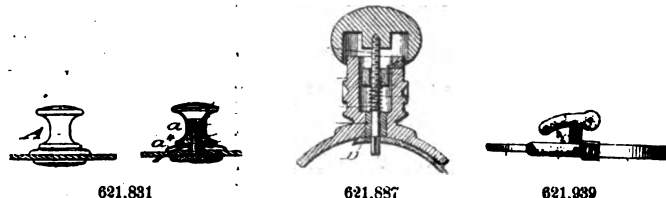
Under this head will appear descriptions of all new productions in Machinery, Tools, Manufacturers' Designs and Patents, domestic and foreign, relating to the trade. Those interested are requested to forward us for publication, free of charge, full descriptions of articles, with photographs or drawings whenever possible.

NEW PATENTS GRANTED

Compiled weekly by Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, patent lawyers, 41 Wall street. Copies of patents under this head can be had from the Patent Office, postage free, at 5 cents per copy.

621,831. Separable Button. George W. Lee, Binghamton, N. Y. Filed July 30, 1898. Serial No. 687,361. (No model.)

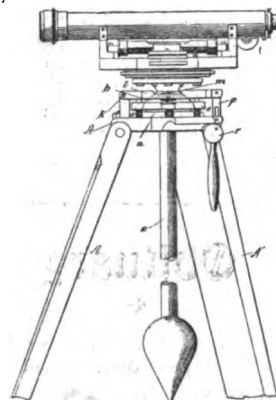
621,887. Watch Case Pendant. Abraham M. Yeakel, Perkasio, Pa. Filed May 25, 1898. Serial No. 681,704. (No model.)



620,804. Electric Clock. Joseph Butcher, Melrose, Mass. Filed Sept. 22, 1897. Serial No. 652,543. (No model.)

621,939. Eyeglass Guard. Jacob A. T. Obrig, New York, N. Y., assignor to Gall & Lembke, same place. Filed Feb. 23, 1897. Serial No. 624,588. (No model.)

622,045. Surveying or Astronomical Instrument. Adolf Hein, Hagen, Germany. Filed May 14, 1898. Serial No. 680,690. (No model.)

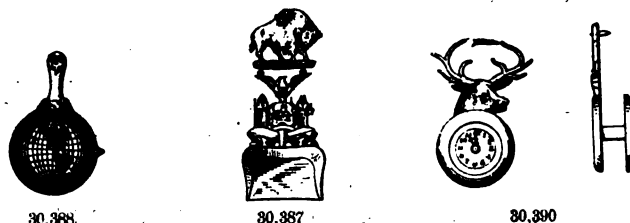


621,044. Mustache Guard for Spoons. George A. Ring, Chicago, Ill. Filed Nov. 21, 1898. Serial No. 697,016. (No model.)

30,393. Mirror Frame, etc. Horace E. Miller, Newark, N. J., assignor to The Celluloid Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed Sept. 30, 1897. Serial No. 653,647. Term of patent 7 years.

30,386. Badge or Similar Article. Eugene S. Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed Feb. 23, 1899. Serial No. 706,591. Term of patent 3 1/4 years.

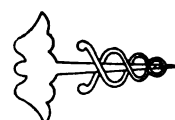
DESIGNS



30,388. Badge or Similar Article. Joseph E. Smith and August J. Messler, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed March 1, 1899. Serial No. 707,412. Term of patent 3 1/4 years.

30,387. Badge or Similar Article. Harry F. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed Feb. 2, 1899. Serial No. 704,396. Term of patent 7 years.

TRADE MARKS



32,625. Watch Cases. The Fahys Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor, N. Y. Filed Feb. 27, 1899.

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Obituary

Col. William Ricaby, of St. Joseph, Mich., one of the oldest jewelers in Western Michigan, died on the 27th ult., at the age of 71. For the past 35 years Col. Ricaby conducted a jewelry store in St. Joseph, and was one of the best known and honored citizens of the town.

The death is reported, on March 22, of J. R. Hudson, a prominent citizen and jeweler of Santa Fé, New Mex.

August A. Erker, secretary of the Erker Brothers' Optical Co., St. Louis, died here last Tuesday after an illness of about two weeks. He was 40 years of age and prominent in the profession.

Luke Clark died at his home in Jersey City, N. J., on Friday last. He was formerly engaged in the jewelry business.

John Clinton Harrington, the old-time drummer of the American Band, died at his home in Providence, R. I., last Wednesday, aged 68. He was born in Pawtucket. In business life he was a manufacturing jeweler, being of the firm of Harrington & Cook, some 25 years ago.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEIT NICKELS

A lot of counterfeit nickels made their appearance Monday at the United States Sub-Treasury at the Custom House. From the number received it would indicate that these counterfeit pieces are in general circulation, and are said by Treasury experts to be the best executed imitation of the genuine which has ever made its appearance. The counterfeits bear different dates, one mold being 1884 and the other 1898. The 1884 specimen is particularly good; the only noticeable defect, and that only discernible after close scrutiny, is the figure 1 in the date. In color it is a shade lighter than the original of the same date. The nickel of 1898 also closely resembles the genuine. In weight both nickels are a fraction lighter than a genuine coin, and to the touch they are somewhat oily.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Matter inserted under this head, 25 cents a line each issue. Two insertions, 50 cents a line each issue. Four or more insertions, 10 cents a line each issue.

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Help Wanted.

WANTED—By a New York house, an experienced traveling man for a general line of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry. Address "E.," care The Jewelers Review

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HENRY GANNEY, Editor.

VOL. XXXII.

APRIL 5, 1899.

No. 14.

American Watch Making in England

American watchmaking in England seems progressing fairly well. Messrs. Williamson, Limited, in their first ordinary general meeting, have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares. The chairman stated

that a number of new machines for watchmaking had all been delivered and were already at work in the factory satisfactorily. We suppose America can take the credit for making these machines, although the fact is not stated. It would be to the credit of English watch manufacturers if they would let it be known, as the best way to pay and get rid of an obligation is to acknowledge it; and it would prove profitable, as American watches and American tools have such a reputation throughout the world that the knowledge that English watchmakers were using the same means of production would give confidence to intending customers, and prove that the ignorant self-sufficiency which has dominated the ordinary English watchmakers is being atoned for and obliterated. Horological capacity is now so cosmopolitan that any assertion of superiority is impertinent and extent of trade and demand the real gauge of merit and ability. The English attitude on the fusee watch and machine watchmaking has been so absurdly wrong that humility and a teachable spirit should be cultivated until a large and prosperous trade admits of a more arrogant characteristic again.

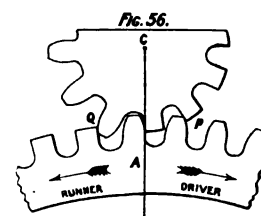
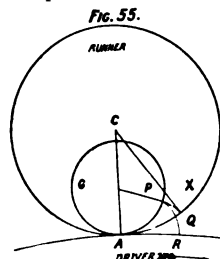
EPICYCLOIDAL TEETH

LORD GRIMTHORPE ON WHEELS AND PINIONS

If you roll AGP on another circle ARY , the curve RP traced by the point P in the rolling circle is called an epicycloid to the circle ARY ; and if you roll the small circle AGP within a larger than itself, such as AQX , the curve PQ traced by P is a hypocycloid to that circle, and it is remarkable that if the tracing circle is exactly half the size of the one in which it rolls the hypocycloid PQ is a straight line and part of the diameter of the large circle, and therefore teeth so described are called radial teeth.

Now suppose ARY is the circumference of what is called the geometrical or pitch circle of the wheel which is intended to drive another and AQX the pitch circle of the wheel to be driven, which is generally called a follower, but which I think is better called the runner, as followers do not usually run before their driver; then it is easy to see that the arc AP of the tracing

circle is equal both to AR and to AQ , and also that the epicycloid is always more convex than the hypocycloid, and therefore that the point P in the tracing circle is always the point of contact between two teeth so traced, and the velocity of the two wheels is always the same as if their pitch circles rolled upon each other without at all; and therefore it is constant in all positions of the teeth. It is hardly necessary to observe that the teeth of the driver, to act after the line of centers, must be wholly outside its pitch circle and those of the runner wholly within. The part of a tooth within the pitch circle is generally called its flank or root, and the part outside is called the point or addendum and sometimes the curve, because the flank is generally made radial, i. e., a hypocycloid described by a circle of half the diameter of the pitch circle. For it is further to be observed, that although the points of the driver and the flanks of the runner must be traced with the same circle, it is not necessary that the points and the flanks of the same teeth should be traced with the same circle. In clock work the wheels always drive and the pinions run except the 12 hour wheel in the dial work and the



winding wheels and pinions if there are any. It can be proved, as you may see in Professor Willis' "Principles of Mechanism," but the proof is too long to give here, that no pinion of less than eleven leaves (except of a kind which I shall describe presently) can be driven entirely after the line of centers. A pinion of 10 can very nearly, and there is so much difference between the force required to drive pinions of 8 and those of higher numbers, that some spring clocks with Macdowall's escapement which answered perfectly with pinions of 10 or 12, failed with the common pinions of 8 for want of force to drive the two extra wheels in the train. Professor Willis gave the following table of lowest numbers which will work together with all the action after the line of centers:

Driver—54, 30, 24, 20, 17, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6.

Runner—11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 27, 35, 32, 17, 6.

The practical inference from this is, that if you use these numbers, or any higher ones, together, the driving teeth require no flanks and the running ones no points, because if they have they will be geometrically identical with the teeth of a pinion intended to drive the pinion after the line of centers when reversed.

Suppose, for instance, what is nearly the case in the Westminster clock, that the great striking wheel at one end of the barrel and the great winding wheel at the other, are both of the same size and number of teeth, and that their pinions are also the same; then as the striking wheel always drives but the winding wheel is always driven by its pinion, the striking pinion and the winding wheel ought to have no points to their teeth, and

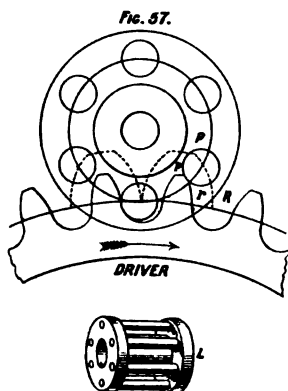
the sections of the two wheels and pinions would be as in Fig. 56, the right hand representing the striking part and the left the winding, and the action being in both cases, you observe, after the line of centers A C, as the arrows indicate.

It is evident that the same wheel cannot properly drive two unequal pinions, with radial teeth, whenever the same wheel has to drive two such pinions; the flanks of the pinion teeth and the points of the wheel teeth must be traced with the same circle, and that circle must not be larger than half the size of the smaller pinion, or else it will make the teeth of that pinion weaker at the roots than even radial teeth are, which are, of course, narrower at the bottom than the top, and therefore a weak form especially in small pinions.

LANTERN PINIONS

But there is another, perfectly different kind of pinion, which is much better for small numbers than radial pinions or leaves, viz., what is called a lantern pinion, and in old books a trundle. These figures (*t o*) will show its construction better than any explanation. I believe it is the oldest form of pinion in the world, but it had almost (if not quite) fallen into disuse in England, when it was restored in Dent's turret clocks about forty-five years ago. They work with much less friction than common leaved pinions of low numbers when driven, the run upon them being less and the action wholly after the line of centers, and the shape of the wheel teeth requiring less accuracy to drive them smoothly. They are not, however, proper for driving, because then the action comes all before the line of centers. In some French turret clocks the winding pinions are nevertheless wrongly made as lanterns, and the pins themselves pivoted instead of riveted in their sockets, so as to turn while they are working, which makes them work loose and shaky, and the pinion itself much weaker than when the pins are fast, and saves very little in friction besides.

For the purpose of geometrical construction, we may first consider the pins as being of infinitely small thickness, and then the teeth which drive them would be of the dotted form P R in Fig. 57, being epicycloids traced on the wheel with a circle the full size of the pitch circle of the pinion. When in order to get the shape of the teeth for pins of the actual size, you must gauge off half the breadth of the pin from each side of the teeth, which reduces it to *p r*, and you may leave on just as much point as will keep hold of the departing pin P until another tooth has got well hold of the next pin just as it crosses the line of centers. This operation of reducing the theoretical to the actual tooth is practically equivalent to tracing the tooth with a smaller circle: how much smaller will depend on the number, i. e., on the thickness of the pins in proportion to the size of the pinion. I find that a lantern pinion 3 or 10 requires a tooth which fits a leaved pinion of the same number so nearly that I can see no difference in the curves on a pattern as large as 9 inches in diameter; and even with 12 the difference is very small, although a theoretical lantern pinion with pins of no thickness requires the same shape of teeth as a radial pinion of twice its size. I have no doubt that a lantern of 8 runs as easily as a leaved pinion of 12, and of course it requires only two-thirds the number of teeth in the wheel and is also much stronger and less liable to break, both in hardening and in working afterwards. I may, however, repeat the caution that cast

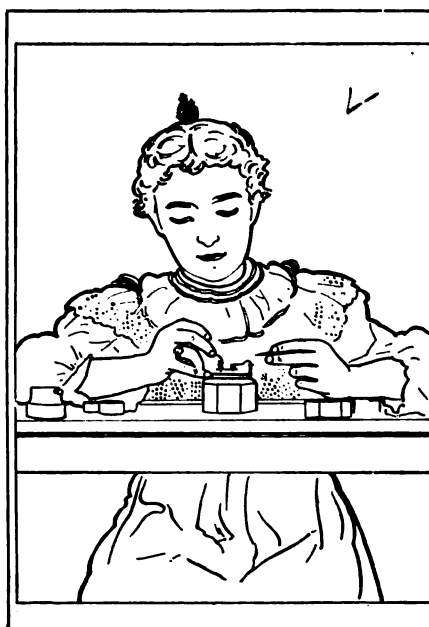


iron wheels do not work so well with steel pinions (or rather they soon wear out) as with cast iron; and therefore if the great wheel only is cast iron and the smaller ones of brass and gun metal, the pinions should be made of cast iron or steel accordingly. Also, it should be borne in mind that you cannot draw out an arbor with a lantern pinion endways, by unscrewing the front bush only, and therefore they should not be used when you cannot get at the back bush to take it off. These

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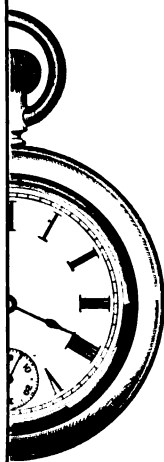


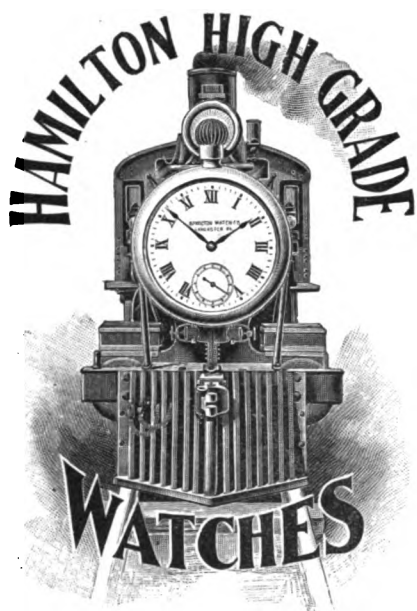
An accurately timed hairspring and balance is used as standard. The new balances to be timed are taken up, one by one, and rotated (the lower point of the staffs resting on a polished surface) until, by changing the hold of the tweezers, the new spring and the accurate standard move in perfect accord.

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pinions are used in all the cheap American clocks and also in the cheap German or Dutch clocks, both of which it is well known will go with an amount of dust in their insides which would stop a clock with leaved pinions completely. But the English clockmakers will not use them in small clocks, and as English small clocks are not yet made in factories as large ones are, and as they are everywhere else in the world, the men who make them up have the power of obstructing every such improvement.

REPORT ON WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING AT PARIS

BY HENRY GANNEY

(Continued.)

In Besançon and its neighborhood over 40,000 people work at watch and clockmaking. The trade was originally founded by emigrants from Switzerland, but they now send movements and material to Switzerland in large quantities, and the Swiss lament the fact that their watch trade with France has fallen from 4,000,000 of francs to less than nothing, as the French send them material and watches to the value of 1,600,000 francs, which exceeds the value of their trade with France by 200,000 francs. The production of rough watch movements in 1877 is reckoned to have reached the enormous total of 1,500,000, and of clock movements 500,000.

The annual value of horological productions in Besançon and the surrounding district is estimated at 25 million francs. The value of the clock trades in Paris and other districts is calculated at 21 million francs for the present year. Besançon is now erecting an observatory for scientific and chronometrical purposes, largely endowed by the State and town, 140,000 francs being devoted to its foundation, 5,000 francs being given by the general council, and 13,700 francs allotted annually for its maintenance, the State providing it with all the meteorological, astronomical and chronometrical instruments, so that nothing may be lacking to ensure the success of Besançon as a theoretical and practical school of watchmaking on the model of the institutions in Switzerland.

The Besançon school was founded by the municipal authorities in 1862, and it now contains 80 pupils. The specimens shown of the work of these pupils bears testimony to the value of systematic and scientific practical instruction, as in addition to learning drawing and a due amount of mathematics and geometry, the pupils are taught to produce all parts of the watch, from mixing the metals to constructing the finished chronometer and repeater with their own hands during the four years which constitute their term of apprenticeship. No girls are admitted either to the Besançon or Swiss schools. The advantageous connection of women and watch work is well appreciated in London as an advertising card, but on the continent females simply do as they always have done in the English watch trade; they help their fathers or husbands in any easy part of the polishing processes. The work done in the French school is the property of the pupil or of his parents, and sells for its market value, paying more than the cost of the education if the pupil is clever. The fees appear to be remarkably low, five francs per month for natives and twenty francs for foreigners, showing very plainly by this distinction that they do not wish foreigners to become as clever as themselves, or, perhaps, that they believe charity begins at home.

The extraordinary facilities for acquiring high class education in all departments of art and science abroad by the sons of operatives has often caused me to doubt the wisdom of having been born in England, where colleges and schools, founded expressly for those whose poverty and love of learning were to be their best recommendations, have been stolen from them for the benefit of the classes who are able to pay the highest price for education. The work of six pupils of the Besançon school is exhibited, who are between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, and have been at the institution from two and one-half to three years. The best pupil the school has yet trained is one who is seventeen years of age, who has been a pupil nearly three years, and who has taken all the prizes and medals given to encourage pupils during their terms. In addition to drawings and models, about fifty watch movements at various states of completion, and the

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majority of them nearly finished, all of his work, amply prove this pupil's industry and ability.

Few adult workmen would turn out as much work in the same time, all by their own hands; and I doubt very much if the English trade contains any workman, taught in England, who would undertake to produce such a variety of work of equal excellence. A maker of repeating movements has not been known in England for the last fifty years, at about the beginning of which time that branch of industry died out here. The practice now is to import that class of work from abroad, and to finish it by the addition of the ordinary going train of our own style of work.

The best piece of work of the pupil who has been named is a fusee keyless pocket chronometer, finished and full jewelled, and ready for the hair spring. A still more complicated piece of most beautiful work is his keyless repeater lever, finished and full jewelled; and a keyless lever, with Brequet spring, showed that springing is by no means neglected, though in the springing no special excellence was instanced, or could, indeed, be looked for from one so young; the wonder was how so much skill could have been acquired in so short a time as about thirty-four months, as many years might have been deemed a reasonable time to learn so much.

This seems to indicate some special system of correcting the work of pupils, or possibly they may copy good models without thoroughly understanding them. Long apprenticeships are served in England, and then only a limited part of the branch of the work, such, for instance, as escapement-making, is understood and effectually mastered by the workman.

Although the practical skill is there, in these pupils and in their work, theoretical comprehension of it can only come through much study and practice. Correct testing or sizing of parts is beyond the power of any tools known outside the watch factories of America and Switzerland.

The Besançon manufactories and schools place all their re-

liance on skilled handwork, and have given no attention to watchmaking by machinery, though the subject is beginning to force itself on their notice, as in face of the keen competition between the horological centers of production, Switzerland, America, France and England, supremacy will rest with those who use the best machinery. Much as in war, those who have the heaviest artillery are supposed to be special favorites of fortune, provided, of course, all other things are equal.

The Besançon pupil, in addition to jewelling the holes and the scape-pallets, after drawing the angles on the steel and filing them out, makes his own jewel holes. This is very surprising, because a good jeweler is not necessarily a jewel-hole maker. The two operations belong to distinct branches, holmaking and setting being the business of a worker in stones, and the other processes that of a worker in brass.

A personal interview with this prodigy of skill entirely confirmed the statements which had been made. He informed me that his father and family were jewel-hole makers, and that he had worked at that process a little before going to the school, and that after school hours he worked overtime in making jewel holes, which he would be happy to supply me with, as he had a considerable stock by him; and he inquired as to the probabilities of obtaining work in London as either watchmaker or jewel-hole maker; he was not particular as to which, as he wished to visit London and learn our language and ways.

His simple peasant appearance, in his clean rough-boiled blouse, gave little promise of the skill he actually possessed; but patience was written all over him, and the frontal development of the organs of comparison indicated great brain power. The Besançon authorities did not add to their reputation by their attempt to exhibit a watchmaking workshop. I had previously passed it somewhat contemptuously as containing only a few noisy casemakers and their lathes.

(To be continued.)

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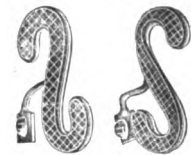
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Volume XXXII

NEW YORK, APRIL 12, 1899

No. 15

JOSEPH NOTERMAN

Joseph Noterman, the senior member of the firm of Joseph Noterman & Co., can be pointed out as the pioneer in the manufacturing jewelry business in Cincinnati and the West. Mr. Noterman began business with a concern long since gone out of existence, and for length of time in the trade and continuous existence of the firm his can justly claim to be the oldest. The reputation of the concern is as wide as the trade territory of Cincinnati and beyond, and the characteristics of just dealing and accommodating service that gained the enviable name for the firm continue to draw to it new support and keep it in the high rank that it has attained in Cincinnati and the West.

Joseph Noterman was born in Belgium in 1831, and came to New York when he was but about twelve years of age and began to learn the jewelry trade in 1844 in that city. He came to Cincinnati in the spring of 1848 and commenced work with the then well-known firm of



JOSEPH NOTERMAN
Of Joseph Noterman & Co.

Beggs & Smith, at No. 14 West Fourth street. Mr. Noterman remained with this firm for twenty years, and at the end of that time, in 1868, he formed a partnership with the late Joseph Jonas, under the firm name of Noterman & Jonas. This firm was very successful in the manufacture of jewelry, and it remained in the business unchanged until the year 1889. It was then located on Race street, just above Fourth, and in 1889 it was dissolved by mutual consent without successor, and Mr. Noterman started the firm of Joseph Noterman & Co., which has been in existence ever since in the same place on Race street, just above Fifth, in the manufacture of jewelry and diamond setting.

During the past two years Mr. Noterman has not paid the attention to the business that he had up to that time, the business being taken care of by his son, and Mr. Noterman, in consequence of thus relinquishing the active running of affairs, being enabled to spend a great deal of his time in his Southern

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APRIL 12, 1899

No. 15

NOTICE

In answer to the many letters received at this office, and to save unnecessary correspondence and delay, we wish to state that this paper has no connection whatever with J. J. Fogerty or with Fogerty's Jewelers Directory.

The Jewelers Review is issued regularly every week and will put forth every effort to furnish the best and latest news and information concerning jewelers, gold and silversmiths, horologists, opticians and allied industries. Persons interested in these trades will confer a great favor by sending us the news of their localities and their views respecting the manufacture or treatment of any articles in the above lines. It is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents asking questions requiring answers through the columns of the Jewelers Review will state the information desired plainly and in as few words as possible. All answers will be published as promptly as the nature of the enquiry and the pressure of business will permit. Readers need have no hesitancy in asking questions on any subject in which they are interested consistent with the nature of this publication.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Two Dollars per annum in advance. One Dollar for six months, postage prepaid to any point in the United States, Mexico or Canada. Single copies ten cents each.

Foreign Subscriptions.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance.

Subscribers changing their address should state the old one as well as the new to insure proper delivery of the paper.

THE JEWELERS REVIEW ABROAD

Copies of this paper can be found in Europe at Holborn Viaduct and the Royal Hotels, London. Herald office and hotels L'Athenees and Grand Terminus, Paris. The Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, St. Antoine and the Continental Hotels, Antwerp.

ADVERTISING RATES

will be furnished on application. Under the new management the circulation of The Jewelers Review has steadily increased until it practically covers the entire jewelry and allied trades. Advertisers will find that there is no better medium to reach the trade than The Jewelers Review.

Advertisements to insure insertion in the next issue should reach this office not later than Saturday.

COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED

Space will always be reserved in the Jewelers Review for news items of interest to the trade, such as changes in place of business, co-partnerships, dissolutions and the movements of traveling representatives and buyers.

Jewelers contemplating a trip to New York can have their mail addressed to this office, where it will be held until called for, or forwarded to any other address if desired.

Steady Increase in Jewelry Trade

The National Customs Report for February, which appeared in the last issue of this paper, shows a great and steady increase in almost all branches of the trade when compared with the same months of last year and 1897. The value of diamonds and other precious stones imported in February, 1897, was \$257,915; in the same month of 1898 it had reached \$488,398, while in February of the present year it reached the enormous total of \$1,036,776, an increase of over half a million dollars on last year's trade. In the department of jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver the imports during February, 1897, were \$78,988; for 1898 they were \$92,825, while for the same month in the current year they amount to \$254,267. A considerable rise too has taken place in the volume of the trade exports, though not in a correspondingly large ratio. In February, 1897, our exports of jewelry amounted to \$51,946; in 1898 it was \$54,368, while in the present year the amount is \$72,929. In February, 1898, the exports of clocks and parts of clocks had fallen from \$75,112 in 1897 to \$70,828, but this year it has taken an upward turn again and is \$72,014. The same cannot be said for watches and parts of same, the exports of which for the three years named were \$53,628, \$56,696 and \$42,635 respectively. It will be found, too, on examining the statistics, that the increase we have noted has not been spasmodic, but has steadily extended over a period of eight months, the figures indicating without any doubt an exceedingly healthy condition of trade, and giving promise of a further steady improvement.

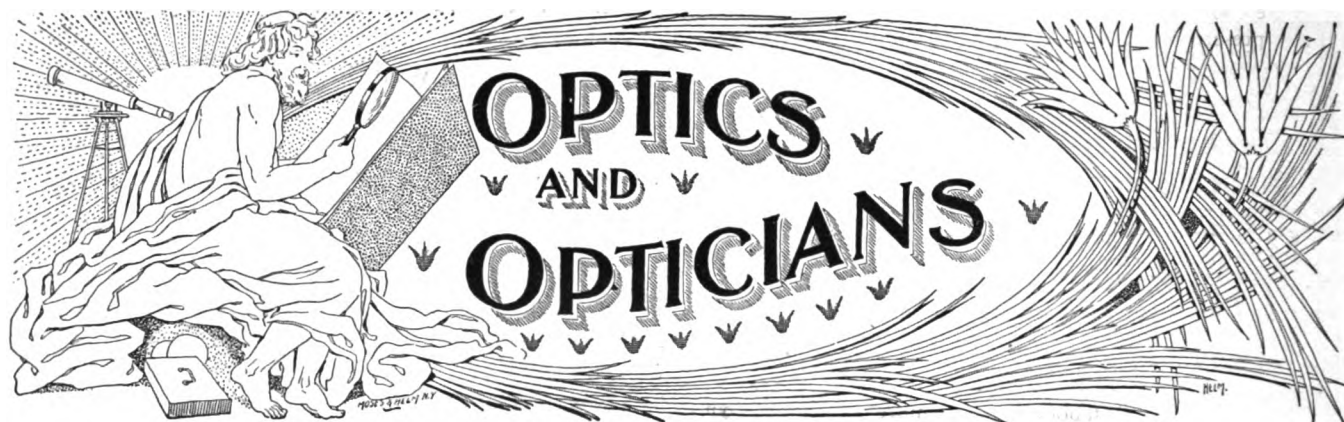
The Retail Merchant of

What changes may we look for within the next few years? This is the query on which all retailers with small capital may well ponder. Already the thoughtful merchant has recognized the necessity for the adoption of safeguards to prevent the loss of capital. It may be said that hard times have made the people more careful of their dimes, or that the great department stores in the cities, with their peculiar methods, have made a hole in the small merchant's profit, or that it is the ever-extending trolley line or the frequent cheap excursions to the large centers. It may be said that it is the mail order houses, supplying the consumer. But, say what you will, there is no denying the fact that changes have come and that changes are still going on. Let every merchant, therefore, fortify his business by adopting the soundest rules. Let him collect his accounts promptly; let him sell more nearly for cash; let him meet competition rationally; let him push profitable goods energetically and restrict his buying to what he can sell, and sell quickly. The necessity of the hour is to make the business pay, whatever it is, or else the retailer must prepare to join the wage workers of the world with whatever grace he can command.

The circulation of
THE JEWELERS' REVIEW
FOR ISSUE OF APRIL 5 was **9,903** COPIES.

The average weekly circulation
DURING MARCH WAS - **10,020** COPIES
" FEBRUARY " - **10,021** "

Our post office and other receipts are open to the inspection of those who desire to verify this statement.



This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the science and study of optics, and will be sustained by able writers on this subject. Under this head will be published full reports of meetings of the several optical societies, as well as all news of interest to opticians, together with copies of lectures and other papers relating to optics.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Optical opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED OPTICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

L. L. FERGUSON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII.

APRIL 12, 1899.

No. 15.

Opticians' Titles

There seems to be a decided liking, or rather weakness, of the human genus for titles, whether they be suffixes or prefixes. This gratification of our human vanities is often presented in the most ridiculous light, for in the majority of instances the titles affixed are only by means of their first letters instead of being spelled out so that the common horde can understand them.

What are they exploited for if not for their owners' self-gratification? Certainly not for the edification of "the great unwashed," for the uninitiated cannot understand the purport of mystical abbreviations, etc., either prefixed or suffixed to a name.

Aristocracy of birth is the original cause of the present inundation of titles, but no matter how much we vaunt our Democratic institutions and ideas we are all possessed of a sneaking desire to parade our intellectual attainments in a Pharisaical manner, to the disparagement of those whom we flatter ourselves that we are their superiors; either that or from a mercenary point of view we try to convey the impression that our knowledge is in direct ratio to the unintelligibility of the suffix appended to our names.

These conditions are responsible for the desire which seems to be indurated in our breasts to append something or other to our names to give us added dignity in the eyes of those who respect us for what we are supposed to know instead of accrediting us with what we actually know.

Therefore, considering the fact that the regular names of our profession have been discredited by lexicographers, it is not to be wondered that this nebulousness of titles exists. In several lexicons it is expressly stated that the definition of optician is "one skilled in optics," but that it is quite passé because it is modified by the statement "little used," while an oculist is defined as one who claims (?) to cure diseases of the eye.

So, in the light of these definitions and in the absence of other terms more authoritatively definitive, no wonder we opticians as a class have recourse to all sorts of terms or titles. Out of the sea of titles which are pre-empted the title Doctor seems to be the favorite, some affecting the suffix M. O., which can be ingenuously written M. D. with a little stretch of imagination; others calling themselves Doctor of Refraction, etc., ad libet.

Now, candidly, this sort of thing smacks of imitation. Such things, while not being directly harmful, do not add particular lustre to ourselves. At all events, before we pre-empt this much coveted title of Doctor let us see what is the actual authoritative definition of that noun.

One authority relates as follows: "Doctor, a practitioner of medicine or surgery. (2) In looser usage any person whose occupation is medical practice. (3) A person who has received a diploma of the highest degree in a faculty, as of divinity, law, etc., as evidence of his learning and ability to teach; more commonly one who has received the degree as an honorary title from a university or college, as Harvard made the President of the United States a Doctor of Laws. (4) A device in a machine for doing some special work, such as an auxiliary or donkey engine, a boiler feed pump, a steel edge on a calendar roll to scrape off dirt. (5) A liquor employed to make poor wine or beer more palatable. (6) On sailing vessels the steward or cook is designated as doctor, etc."

Now then, in the light of these multitudinous definitions, ranging from a practitioner of medicine down to a donkey en-



*No use talking
the finest
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N.Y.*

gine or the cook of a sailing vessel, the optician should go slow before he pre-empt that which on closer inspection might prove a boomerang to him.

Some years ago, so the story runs, a man was the proud father of a girl baby, and, having a penchant for North American aboriginal lore, he rejoiced in the fact that he had found a really poetical Indian name, Eufaula, which he straightway christened or invested his daughter with. Some years afterward he discovered that the interpretation of his daughter's name literally translated meant "wet dog." It is useless to further point the moral or adorn the tale.

Medical men recognize this new state of affairs and know that the average person does not have the discriminatory ability to differentiate between the genuine and the imitation; between the doctor of divinity, law or physics; therefore latterly in polite circles the term doctor is tabooed and the more correct synonym physician is used.

Evidently they (physicians) do not desire to be classed with ships' cooks or donkey engines, and neither do I as an optician.

So out of the maze of titles that we have pre-empted by what in law is known as squatter sovereignty let us use something that does not smack of imitation, even if it has to be coined, and then await patiently the lapse of time for it to be dubbed authoritative by being admitted within the covers of a dictionary.

WORKING DISTANCES IN SKIASCOPY

LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK BY L. L. FERGUSON

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Continued from last issue

Fig. 7 illustrates the case in point. The vertical meridian emits convergent, which meet at 40 inches; beyond that point the optician perceives them as myopic with the skiascope, while the horizontal meridian appears perfect; therefore the astigmatic strip appears myopic (as such it really is), with the meridian of greatest error at 90° , axis of corrective concave cylinder axis 180° . Now approach to the conventional stereotyped distance of 1 meter. Your proximity has neutralized the myopia and has transmuted the apparent meridian of least error to the 90° axis, whilst that at right angles, which was normal at the 72 inch distance, now is hypermetropic to the extent of 0.50 D. Now the chances are that nine out of ten would have worked at the 1.00 meter distance, immediately impose a $+ .50$ Dg. ax. 90° , receive the expostulations of the ametropes, providing he had enough intelligence in the premises to do so, and then be compelled to fall back upon the subjective method and imagine that you have corroborated your suspicions that skiascopy was unreliable.

Now the operator has recourse to two methods to obviate this common error; a minus spherical can be added to the plus correction regardless as to whether it be either spherical or cylinder, the same as is done in myopic cases to compensate for what the working distance renders only in the abstract; or he can correct the angle of greatest aberration first by a spherical and then cutting out the overplus at right angles by means of a concave cylinder. The prescription under such circumstances should leave the cylinder as it is, but deduct from the spherical; for example, vertical meridian myopic to 0.75 D. horizontal axis normal—for infinity.

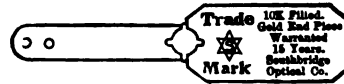
The working distance will be 48 inches; therefore there exists de jure 0.75 of myopic astigmatism, but de facto (for that point) 0.75 of hyperopic astigmatism. Now a cylinder should not immediately be imposed, but in its stead a spherical; to correct the meridian of greatest error concomitantly there is being created both a de facto and de jure myopic astigmatism of 0.75 D., which must now be corrected by the imposition of a $- 0.75$ D. cyl. ax. 180° . The unequal error is now corrected, and there remains but to remove the $+ 0.75$ D. spherical, which was used merely to compensate for the working distance temporarily until the astigmatic correction could be achieved for infinity.

Now there must be considered that feature of skiascopy, which is betwixt and between the two cardinal errors; that is, myopic conditions which are apparently under the guise of

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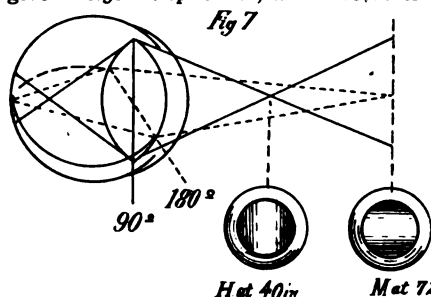
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EVERYTHING OPTICAL.

hypermetropia. To better understand the case remember that while plus and minus lenses are possessed of different refractive virtue, yet that difference is not abysmal; the transition from a + 0.25 to a - 0.25 Ds. is no greater than it is from a + 1.00 to a + 0.50, or from a - .25 to a - .75. Both together are subservient to the same scale as each one individually; therefore, whilst the plus and minus are at opposite sides of the test case, they should be mentally dovetailed into each other in about this wise:

+	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-
1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	

Therefore, if in working at a distance of 48 inches (0.75) a + 0.50 renders the reflex convergent, we should revert back to + 0.25; from this is to be deducted the proximity, which would metamorphose the case into myopia; .75 deducted from + 0.25 will give - 0.50 D. spherical, which corrects for infinity.



After mastering the detail of the physical phenomena that are exhibited by virtue of what is known as the working distance, the next in importance is the nature, shape and size of the light and its distance from the operator.

A great deal of literature has been published upon this branch of skiascopy, the consensus of which seems to indicate that a small light is preferable to a large one, and that the distance between the mirror and light should be as little as possible. Now, to explain, we will take each question up in its regular sequence. The color of the light, this is a subject that has not been touched upon by those presumably conversant with this science. All seem to assume that the regular color of any light should be used unquestionably. Now we know that different colors or tints are either agreeable or disagreeable to the eye; just so is it with light. In offices that have not electric light, the use of the Argand burner is resorted to, often of the Welsbach manufacture. Now, while it is permissible to use any light of any intensity you choose, it would nevertheless be more humane upon our part to temper the light to make it as agreeable as possible consistent with giving a good illumination of the fundus. Therefore the use of a Welsbach burner is a positive torture to the ametropes; the incandescence of the filament emits a torturing white light so intense that the iris oftentimes out of sympathy with the retina contracts sufficiently to debar a good view of the reflex. Furthermore, the shape of the light is that of an oblong, which also is a hindrance to diagnosing correctly.

The light from an ordinary gas burner is much more agreeable, but the writer has used with excellent results a frosted electric light, dipped in a mild blue solution of aniline, which upon drying, with the electricity turned on, emits a light sufficiently brilliant for all uses, at the same time ameliorating one of the worst features of the skiascopic test, i. e. the blinding light, which to some ametropes is what the flame is to the moth, they can't help from stealing surreptitious glances at the mirror during the test, which of course each time results in the simultaneous diminution of the diameter of the pupil and the consequent protraction of the time necessary to test.

It is almost needless to say that the light should be circular in shape, for when it is not, the shape of the light is of course pictured exactly upon the skiascope, and from thence reflected upon the cornea, and from that point refracted to the retina. This shows, then, that it is necessary to accurately diagnose a case. The light must be circular, and when it is not, for instance, when a fish-tail gas burner is used, the operator is under the impression that he has a case of irregular astigmatism, owing to both the coarse texture and the shape of the flame. The same condition is noted where an Argand or Welsbach light is used. Their contour is depicted in the retina with all the accuracy of a photographic camera, with the result that the eye apparently shows astigmatism in the horizontal meridian, when in fact none whatever existed.

(To be continued.)

CORRECT AND INCORRECT SKIASCOPIA

We have been in receipt of several communications from subscribers calling our attention to a statement of Geo. H. Lloyd in the March "Keystone," page 285, asking us, if possible, to explain harmoniously his statement with the regular accepted theories of light—parallel, divergent or otherwise.

The offending paragraph is as follows:

"My next case I find shadow moves with the mirror, and more pronounced in the horizontal than in the vertical, requiring + 2.50 S. in vertical and + 4.00 S. in horizontal. Deducting + 1.00 D. S. in all hyperopic cases, and adding + 1.00 D. S. in all myopic cases, the corrected formula will read + 1.50 S. \odot + .50 Cyl. ax. 180°."

Now we often find out to our sorrow that by a mistake in typesetting or proofreading errors such as substituting a + for a - sign, or vice versa, are often liable to occur, and we would fain believe our friend Lloyd to be the victim of that error, for if the second sentence read as follows:

"Deducting + 1.00 D. sph. in all hyperopic cases, and adding - (minus) 1.00 D. in all myopic cases, when the working distance would be 40 inches," it would be more nearly correct, for the error has been committed somewhere by a + sign being used instead of a - sign.

Not to be hypercritical or captious, but in the interests of verity, we must also find fault with the transposition of an eye whose vertical axis is + 2.50 D., whilst the 180° axis is 4.00 D. The reason for this egregious mistake is either lapsus calami or lapsus memoriæ, for the author is an optician of considerable ability and knows better.

Now, upon first glance, the angle of least error is 90°; therefore when the spherical is cut out, leaving only the astigmatic aberration, it is self-evident that in that direction the axis of the corrective cylinder should be imposed; therefore the axis 90° it should be, instead of 180°. Again, astigmatism is that amount of unequal aberration represented by the dioptral strength of the angles of greatest and least errors, which, in the regular variety, is always at right angles. In this case the difference between 2.50 and 4.00 D is certainly 1.50 D.; therefore the astigmatism is corrected by 1.50 D. axis 90° instead of .50 ax. 180°.

So if the working distance be 40 inches and the total error, to wit, pseudo and actual hypermetropia be + 2.50, we will allow from thence for the w. d. a + 1.00, and the amended and correct formula will be + 1.50 D. sph. \odot + 1.50 D. cyl. ax. 90° instead of + 1.50 D. sph. \odot + 0.50 D. cyl. ax. 180°.

It is really too bad that such errors find their way into print, because they only tend to befuddle those who are striving to attain optical perfection.

The only hypothesis that we can account for the lessening of the cylinder from a + 1.50 to a + .50 is that the author has abused himself into thinking that working distance should also be deducted from cylinders.


But upon "sober second thought," if all opticians who harbor such heretical ideas will reflect for a moment upon the problem the absurdity of such a procedure will dawn upon them. Let me interject the idea if this party apparently had + 1.50 of astigmatism, yet by virtue of a 1.00 D. of working distance the actual error was cut down to .50 D., why not have made the working distance 26 in., and lo! it would have been extirpated completely?

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OPTICAL QUERIES AND ANSWERS

To Correspondents.—The names and addresses of correspondents must be given, not necessarily for publication, but merely to identify them if occasion should arise. No letters will be answered by mail which properly belong to this department.

C. E., New York.—In response to your inquiry as to whether there be any stated rule governing the prescribing of cylinders in astigmatism, we would say that if there was we would all be expert opticians. However, the following rules may be of some assistance. The writer finds that the disposition described about tallies with his own procedure.

In all cases of twenty-five years or under give full correction, regardless of what position the axes of the cylinders are required. For instance,

|| or — or \ or / or — or /

between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five give full correction if they have worn cylinders before; if not prescribe two-thirds of total amount.

If over forty and had not worn cylinders before give full correction at the following axes only: || or —, but only one-half the correction if the axes be \ or / and but one-third if they be — or / or /.

C. M. (N. Y.).—It is not my intention to take too much of your valuable space, but I can assure you that these pointers are a great help, and as we are invited to call again I venture to ask you if I refracted the following case properly, viz.: Lady, age 24, been using R — 50 Dc. ax. 165 L — 25 Dc. ax. 35 not satisfactory. Retinoscope shows a movement against in the vertical and a movement with in the horizontal, with a decided band-like appearance indicating ax. 90° O.U. With R — .75 Ds. \odot + 1.25 Dc. ax. 90 L — .25 Ds. \odot + 1 Dc. ax. 90° there was a slight movement with, in all directions. I found R — .25 Ds. \odot + .67 Dc. ax. 90° L — .25 Dc. \odot + .50 Dc. ax. 90 gave best results both at 16 feet and for reading. Now what I would like to know is: Should I have first used a + sph. and then a — cyl. ax. 180°, or did I do right? If + sph. was used would not the — cyl. be much stronger as the result?

ANSWER.—The act of skiascopy is intended to bring to a state of parallelism the emitted reflex ray; therefore, from a purely mathematical point of view, it matters not what agent you use to accomplish this point. In this instance there existed originally myopia of 0.75 D. in the vertical meridian simultaneous with hypermetropia of 0.50 in the horizontal axis. Naturally, if you correct the vertical first, with a — 0.75 D. spherical, co-existently the hyperopia in the horizontal meridian is increased just that much more, making in toto 1.25 D. of hypermetropia, which of a necessity must be corrected by a + 1.25 D. cyl. ax. 90°. Formula now reads — 0.75 D. sph. \odot + 1.25 D. cyl. ax. 90°.

Now the same result could be attained by correcting the horizontal hypermetropic meridian first by using a + 0.50 D. sph., which would incidentally create just that much more myopia in the 90° axis, making in toto 1.25 D. of myopia, to correct which a — 1.25 D. cyl. ax. 180° should be used. Formula now reads + 0.50 D. sph. \odot — 1.25 D. cyl. ax. 180°.

Now if the human organ of vision was as inflexible as adamant either method would be equally good, but the skiascopist will find that it will generally be of great advantage to correct the hypermetropia first by sphericals, cutting out the remaining myopia by means of a cylinder. The reason for this is twofold, first, because with the interposition of the plus spherical of sufficient strength the chances of the ametropes using his accommodation will be reduced to a minimum, which of course should always be guarded against in hypermetropia of every phase, whilst if the optician commences with a — spherical, there is a likelihood of one being used too strong, but which might scarcely be detected by the ametropes using sufficient accommodation to temporarily annul the artificial hypermetropic condition so produced. This blunder would then be provocative of the use of a stronger plus cylinder than would actually be required when working back to emmetropia for the meridian at right angles.

Secondly, the action of the adumbration in the weaker errors

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when using skiascopy is generally of such a negative character that the optician is in a state of incertitude as to whether or no there exists a "movement." Now the use of the plus sphericals of proper strength will give the desired positive appearance or "reversal," and the optician knows at once that he is both seeing and doing what is correct. Those of a pedantic turn of mind might insist that the ends of optics could be as well subserved in one case as the other, yet if the hypermetropia be corrected at first there will be less chance to err.

OPTICAL NOTES

There will be a meeting of the American Association of Wholesale Opticians in New York on the 12th of May.

Nathan Strasberger and Frank S. Fisher have recently been engaged by J. M. & A. C. Johnston, manufacturing opticians, to represent them in Iowa. They will cover the north and south portions of the State respectively.

Frederick H. Smith, of the Geneva Optical Company, expects to go to New York the early part of next month to attend the meeting of the American Association of Wholesale Opticians, of which he is treasurer.

The following named persons have been accepted as members of the American Association of Opticians:

Geo. H. Brown, Manchester, N. H.; J. J. Mackeown, Paul A. Meyrowitz, Lewis Allen, W. T. Georgen, I. Mayer, G. Schoenig and J. A. Theo. Obrig, of New York City; W. Gilbault, Biddeford, Me.; W. A. Charming, Vaiden, Miss.; R. W. Chamberlain, Marshalltown, Ia.; Richard Ashby, Colorado Springs, Colo.; John E. Bell, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; S. Shotwell, Dimond, Cal.; E. E. Bausch & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Caoutte, Manchester, N. H.; Aug. Weck, Norfolk, Va.; Wm. C. Jenkins, M. D., Portsmouth, N. H.; W. A. Johnson, Laurens, S. C.; C. M. Jenkins, Richmond, Ind.; Frank E. Murtha, Schenectady, N. Y., and S. G. Marshutz, Los Angeles, Cal.

A. Martin, optical goods, 56 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., reports the past year to have been the best in the history of the local branch.

The City of New York Optical Society will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Savoy Hotel, Wednesday evening, April 12.

A committee of five has been appointed by the City of New York Optical Society to arrange for the banquet to be given by the society in June. The following gentlemen compose the committee: P. Apfel, chairman; L. Kahn, F. A. Woll, A. Wiener, F. A. Dilworth.

Several new ideas have been embodied in the articles put on the market by Williams, Brown & Earle, 918 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. One is illustrated in a specially designed incandescent lamp for dentists, oculists and physicians. The lamp is adjusted to a band to fit the head like the receivers worn by telephone girls, with the bulb in a tube containing a condensing lens, leaving both hands free for operating. The battery used is a dry cell, which can be readily replaced. Another of the innovations is a portable frame for the moving picture machine made by this firm. The frame is made of structural steel and can be readily carried about, insuring a solid stand for the machine in any locality. This machine is designed for both films and slides, with either calcium or incandescent light attachments.

The Toric Optical Company, 32 East Twenty-third street, New York, is offering a series of bargains for cash purchasers. That for last week consisted of 10 carat gold-filled hairpin chains, warranted for ten years, at \$4.50 per dozen, sample chains on receipt of forty cents. Elsewhere in this issue they offer 10-carat gold-filled riding bow frames, ten years warranty, at \$6.47 per dozen, or sixty cents for a sample frame.

CERAMICS

Under this head special attention will be given to pottery, bric-a-brac and porcelain, which now form an important part of the jeweler's trade. Fine products of the potter's art have always been prized by the select few but recently the popular taste has caused a demand for these goods which has encouraged artists of recognized ability in their production, as new wares are constantly appearing, especially in foreign countries.

CERAMIC NOTES

There is now on exhibition, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, a group of silver cups and bowls and a large cut glass loving cup, silver mounted, all intended as prizes at the first annual horse show of the New York Horse Show Association, to be held at Manhattan Field, May 16-20. Of special interest is the cut glass piece, the production of L. Straus & Sons, 42 Warren street, New York, and donated by them to the association. It stands about 16 inches in height, with a mouth aperture of about 10 inches. The cutting upon it is in the best style of the manufacturers. In harmony with the massive proportions of the cup all intricacy in cutting has been avoided, the designer accentuating the simple, graceful curves of the outline by bold, sweeping cuttings crossing from side to side in the panels between the three handles. A large chrysanthemum is the main feature at the lower portion of each panel, and small stars, fine diamond work, etc., are the other main features in the cutting. Around the rim is a four-inch silver border portraying in high relief strawberries and strawberry leaves, this latter being the work of the Mauser Manufacturing Company. The cup bears the inscription: "Best pair of high steppers exceeding fifteen hands and not exceeding fifteen hands two inches. Offered by L. Straus & Sons."

BELLEK MANUFACTURE IN AMERICA

Part of the preparations for porcelain-making take place before the materials reach the potter; but most of the ingredients come to the factory in their raw state and are there calcined and ground as the different "bodies" and "glazes" demand. The time necessary for grinding varies from hours to weeks, according to the different articles, but all the earthy substances must be reduced to an impalpable powder and cleared from any particles of iron or other foreign substances. The pulverized materials, mixed in proper proportions, are now ready for the "blungers" or vats, in which they are "blunged" in water, so as to form a uniform cream-like mass, called "slip," which now goes into the "mixing pans," is drawn off, and after being sifted through fine silken lawn, is ready for the "caster." These purely mechanical operations require the closest attention, as the fine quality of the ware depends on the knowledge and care exercised in the mixing room, the potter's laboratory.

The next point of interest is the clay-shop, where all the forms are modeled and cast. From the clay model a "block mould" in two exactly fitting portions is made of plaster of paris and carefully preserved. From this "block mould" a "case" is made, that is, a plaster replica of the model, and from this case, in turn, as many working moulds as may be required. Modeling and mould-making demand not only knowledge, skill and time, but foresight and experience, as the modeler must allow for shrinkage in firing (about one-seventh of the size) and guard against the use of forms that will warp or sink in the fire. Handles, tops of vases, stands and bases, are all modeled and cast separately, so that one piece of ware may require four or five moulds. Besides the moulds used in casting, it is necessary to make many devices, such as rings and stands to hold certain forms in shape while undergoing the fire.

The caster binds together the two portions of the mould, sets it upon his wheel, to which he gives a deft turn, and pours in the slip. If the piece he is making is to be small and thin, he leaves the slip in the mould but a moment, then quickly pours out all that has not adhered to it; a thicker article requires a proportionately longer time. The sponge-like plaster readily absorbs the water in the slip, leaving a shell of clay, which, as it dries, shrinks away from the mould, while it retains its shape. The mould containing the embryo ware is then set in the "drying-room" until the clay shell is hard enough to be handled.

(To be continued)



A SAMPLE OF WORK DONE ON
The Eaton-Engle Engraving Machine
 SEND FOR BOOKLET.
EATON-GLOVER CO., 111 Nassau St., New York.

The Straus American Cut Glass

An extensive variety of pieces designed specially for presentation purposes.



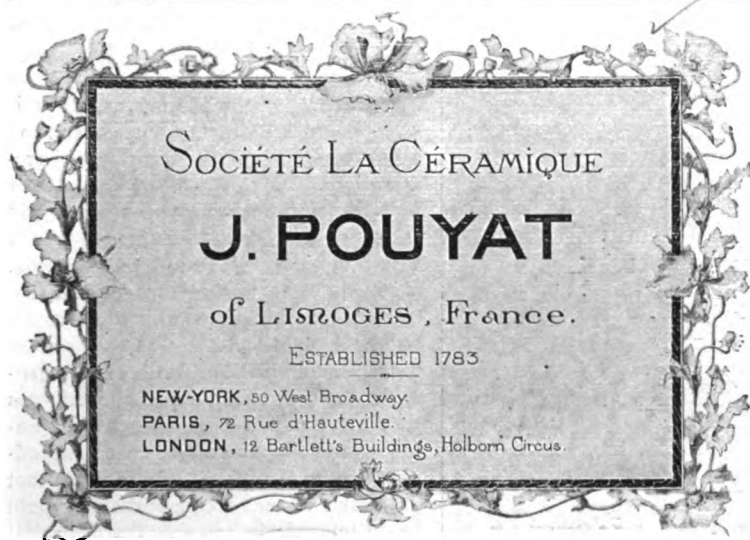
Moderate Prices.

REIGNS SUPREME
*in quality of crystal,
workmanship and
brilliant finish.*

For the convenience of the trade, we have also prepared assortments at \$50, \$75 and \$100. Illustrations of these may be had on application.

FACTORY:
59th Street and North River,
New York.

L. STRAUS & SONS, Manufacturers,
42 to 46 Warren Street, New York.



Pouyat China for '99

It is a line replete with dainty novelties such as jewelers delight to exhibit to critical customers.

See the new collection of samples at the

NEW YORK OFFICE, 50 West Broadway,

or send us a postal card and we will have one of our travelers call upon you.

FOR JUNE WEDDINGS.

Send for Catalogue.

Electros furnished for Advertising.

The J. D. Bergen Co.

38 Murray St.
NEW YORK

AMERICAN CUT GLASS.

Brilliant Finish. Best Workmanship.
Moderate Prices.

The FOREMOST Line in the Market To-day.

New and Beautiful Shapes Dazzling Effects. The Dealer who handles "BERGEN" CUT GLASS can defy competition. We promised stunning things for this year — we've got them!

UTOPIAN FAIENCE.

This is a high-glaze **Art Pottery** in beautiful blendings of dull Green, Mauve, and Brown. Each piece distinctive, no two alike; Free Hand Decorations by eminent artists, in slight relief, great variety in shapes, which are original creations or modifications of the Mediaeval.

The Line is specially adapted for the Retail Jeweler, in that it is decorative in the highest degree and possesses strong selling powers. Prices for the different pieces vary from 50 cents to \$100, according to shape, size and decoration.

New York Salesroom:
W. H. DURN, 68-70 West Broadway.

J. B. OWENS POTTERY CO., Main Office and Pottery, ZANESVILLE, O.



BACCARAT GLASSWARE

(Cristalleries de Baccarat, France).

Trade Mark.

Gift, Engraved and Cut Stemware

in many UNIQUE and HANDSOME DESIGNS, specially adapted for Retail Jewelers.

Large variety of CUT GLASS PIECES for Silversmiths.

New York Office, 41 Warren Street. PAUL DURAND, Manager.

SPECIALTIES IN

Desert Plates, Fish and Game Sets, Cups and Sancers, Art Pieces, Etc., Etc.

IN FINE CHINA.

DAVISON BROS., Show Rooms, 12 Barclay St., New York.

JEWELERS IN THE CUSHMAN BUILDING

In our issue of March 29th we gave our readers some illustrations of the suite of offices in the Cushman Building, occupied by J. B. Bowden & Co. On this page we illustrate the offices of another jewelry firm, F. W. Lewis & Co., dealers in diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds. This firm occupies offices on the third floor of the Cushman Building, 1 Maiden Lane. In appointments and fittings these offices are equal to any in New York, being of quartered oak, finished in fret work and antique Japanese iron work, allowing the free entrance of light as well as being very ornamental. On entering the office the visitor passes into a reception room, which is fitted with settees, with window looking into the bookkeeper's office, where you state your business before entering the sales-room, which is a large and commodious room fitted with elegant counters and chairs. This room also contains the safes. Fronting on Broadway are two private offices, one of which is the private office of Fred W. Lewis, which is decorated very tastefully with ancient statuary and works of art. This firm makes a specialty of a fine class of goods, such as rare rubies, emeralds, pearls, as well as a stock of diamonds of almost every variety.

THE PROPOSED JEWELRY COMBINATION

PRELIMINARY MEETING AT PROVIDENCE

The first meeting of jewelry manufacturers in New England to discuss the advisability of forming a combination or "trust" was held at the Narragansett Hotel, Friday morning. Seymour Bookman, a member of the New York Wool Exchange, who had previously sent out the greater part of the invitations, acted as the representative for those back of the scheme. Few of the important manufacturers showed much interest, so that the meeting was not very largely attended, and many of those who did go were drawn more by curiosity than anything else. Represent-

JEWELERS.

Cushman Building,
1 Maiden Lane

Finest Location in New York.
Rents Reasonable.

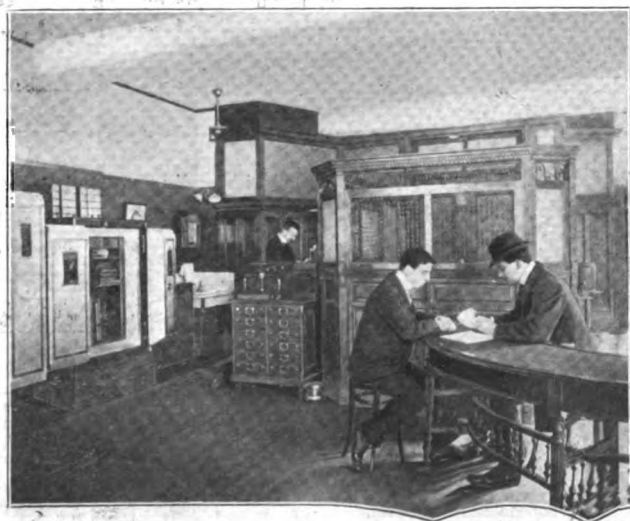
Apply

G. F. WILCOXSON,
172 Ninth Avenue, or on Premises

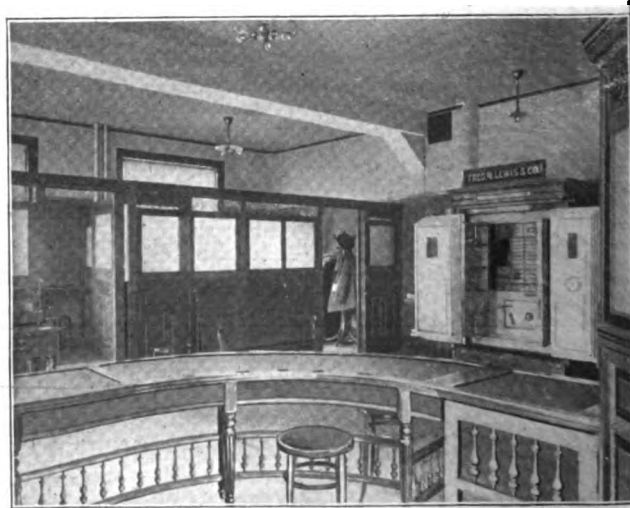


The Cushman Building, Broadway and Maiden Lane

atives of the press were not allowed to remain at the meeting, Mr. Bookman stating that the manufacturers did not wish to be quoted. At the close of the meeting, however, several of the manufacturers were willing to discuss the matter. Among those present were Michael Fitzgerald, A. A. Greene, of the A. A. Greene Company; Benedict Lederer, of S. & B. Lederer; Adolph Lederer, of Henry Lederer & Brother; S. O. Bigney, of S. O. Bigney & Co.; Charles E. Hancock, of Hancock, Becker & Company; William H. Luther, of W. H. Luther & Son; James Smith, of Smith Brothers; Julius Palmer, of Palmer & Capron; H. N. Pervear, of the H. N. Pervear Company; H. A. Clark, of the Horton & Angell Company, Attleboro; N. B. Nickerson; Secretary Carr, of the Ostby & Barton Company; R. F. Simmons & Company, Attleboro; the Cutler Jewelry Company, of this city; Regnall & Bigney, Attleboro, and a number of small concerns sent representatives. Mr. Bookman introduced himself to the gentlemen present and spoke of the great advantages which would be derived from consolidation. He made particular reference to the success of combinations already formed, but he had little to say as to how the jewelry combination would be organized. The meeting, he explained, was only a preliminary one to get the opinion of the manufacturers as to the advisability of the move. He thought that one result of such a consolidation would be an increase in prices. The appraisal of the factories and the settlement of other questions, including that of trade marks, were brought up by some of the men present. Mr. Bookman in explaining his plans said that the proposed consolidation should not be considered as a trust, but as a combination of the forces of the jewelry trade. He claimed that about seventy firms control 75 per cent. of the trade, and that the people behind him would have to secure at least 75 per cent. of the interests before putting any money into the consolidation. He did not mention the financial back-



Interior of the offices of F. W. Lewis & Co. in the Cushman Building.



ers of the scheme, but said that there was ample capital back of the movement, and that it was likely manufacturers could meet the financial men at a meeting soon to be held in New York. When Mr. Bookman had finished several of the gentlemen present spoke in opposition to the plan, claiming that, even if thoroughly practicable, it would not be for the interests of the manufacturer, the employe, or in fact for anyone connected with the trade at the present time, and that small concerns would be driven out of business. S. O. Bigney, one of the most successful jewelry men present at the meeting, was very outspoken in his opposition; Mr. Fitzpatrick also spoke against the movement. Mr. Hancock, of the Hancock & Becker Company, thought that to control the trade it would be necessary to form three combinations, one to control the gold goods, one the plated goods, and one the brass goods. Mr. Bookman, however, had provided for all emergencies, and explained that this could be done by electing three sets of directors, one for each division of the trade, and that these directors could select another set which would have charge of the whole combination. The general impression gained by most of those at the meeting was that a jewelry trust was not wanted. Mr. Bigney declared that he would never enter such a combination, and there were many other manufacturers of the same mind. Mr. Benedict Lederer, of the firm of S. & B. Lederer, was the only one present at the meeting who seemed to favor the organization of the trust, but although Mr. Bigney wanted to have a vote taken on the question, this was not done. Nothing else transpired, but at the close of the meeting several manufacturers were very decisive in their talk about the proposed combination, and unless they change their minds the trust will never be organized, for they represent a good part of the trade in this vicinity. The salesmen naturally are unanimously opposed to the scheme, as it would throw three-fourths of them out of employment, and many of them say that it would result in their combining for their own protection, in which event it is not improbable they would form companies of their own and carry on business in opposition to the trust. They claim they could control a large portion of the trade.

QUERIES AND TRADE NOTES

In this department will appear answers to all correspondence and queries that are of general interest and miscellaneous items and comments on matters in connection with the trade.

WHO WILL PURCHASE THESE PATENTS?

We have the following inquiry:

Dear Sirs:—Could you give me the address of a good concern whom I could get to manufacture a tobacco knife and tobacco planter, and also to whom I might sell or assign the patents for same? I shall also be glad of the address of some rubber manufacturing company who would purchase the patent for a device for preventing the fingers becoming soiled with ink while writing.

(Miss) B. SIMS,

Evergreen P. O., Appomattox County, Va.

WHO SUPPLIES THESE GOODS?

Dear Sir: I want to buy peddler's supplies, small notions, cheap jewelry, Japanese pocket handkerchiefs, and, in fact, any small, light goods. I want goods of which I can take about a dozen different pieces, put them into a paper bag and offer them for say 25 cents. Can you not refer me to some houses in New York from which I could get these goods? I already have Chas. Broadway Rouss' circulars, but there ought to be other firms in the same line in New York. If any of them advertise in your paper, could you mail me a copy? I should like to hear from you by early mail.

M. McCANN,

Care Kimball House, Washington St., Albany, N. Y.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATE NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Under this heading will be found week by week Business News, interesting and useful personal items from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias. We shall be glad to receive from our readers for insertion in this column, notices of removal and business changes of all kind. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning in each week.

NEW YORK

At the last meeting of the Diamond Workers' Union, held at their headquarters, 64 East Fourth street, a committee was received from the Miscellaneous Section which urged it to join the Central Federated Union.

E. Bissell & Co., auctioneers, held a trade sale of decorated china, bisque figures, vases, glass and Japanese goods last week. The offering was widely assorted and attracted a large company; competition was spirited for all desirable lines, and prices ruled satisfactory.

The value of precious stones imported through this port last month was \$1,711,911.12. Less than one-third were uncut. This is more than twice as much as in March, 1898, and sixteen times as much as in March, 1897.

The committee appointed by the Merchants' Association to consider the complaints of delay in the passage of dutiable goods through the Public Stores held a meeting at the Astor House last week. After a lengthy discussion the committee called upon Collector Bidwell and discussed the matter with him, suggesting certain improvements in routine methods.

A. B. Levy, 7 Astor House, is disposing of his stock and will retire from business on May 1st.

A defective electric light wire caused a fire in the building occupied by Robt. Lambert & Bros., jewelers, at 968 Third avenue. The damage was slight.

The second annual reception and dinner of the Scientific Alliance of New York was held at the Hotel Savoy last week. The Scientific Alliance comprises the members of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Torrey Botanical Club, the New York Microscopical Society, the Linnæan Society of New York, and the New York Mineralogical Club.

Emil Schneider, refiner of gold, silver and platinum, formerly at 9, 11 and 13 N. J. R. R. place, Newark, has removed to 451 to 473 Riverside avenue. He has a complete plant, and in his new quarters has increased facilities for smelting sweeps, etc. This concern does its own smelting. The trade is cordially invited to inspect the new plant.

John B. Yates, formerly a manufacturing jeweler at 21 Maiden lane, was granted a discharge in bankruptcy last week by Judge Brown, of the U. S. District Court.

A relic from the Windsor Hotel fire is shown in the window of Clairmont & Co., 129 E. 23d street. It is a pair of eyeglasses, the lenses of which have curled up from the heat.

A. Kohn & Co., 2 Maiden Lane, have had their show room painted and papered.

A. Shuman, 713 Broadway, is out of the city on business.

Leon Hirsh has removed to his new quarters in the Lorsch Building, 37-39 Maiden Lane.

Fred. Kaufman & Bro., 41 Maiden Lane, will remove to 565 Broadway.

R. Cohn, watches and diamonds, 180 Bowery, is selling out.

E. S. Watkins, for ten years a clerk with P. W. Taylor, diamond dealer, Brooklyn, has accepted a position with the Brooklyn branch of the Remington Bicycle Co.

Through the energetic efforts of the Merchants' Association,

The Mercantile National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

BROADWAY AND DEY STREET,

Solicits Accounts from the Jewelry Trade.

the bill introduced at Albany to reduce the legal rate of interest to 5 per cent. has been defeated. A personal canvass was made of the entire State, and the merchants and county banks argued with. Four hundred thousand copies of a 16-page pamphlet were also distributed. It cost \$12,000 to accomplish its defeat.

B. F. Spink, dealer in diamonds and silverware, at 433 Fulton street, Brooklyn, will remove to his new building, 491 Fulton street, May 1st.

C. Falkart, jeweler and refiner, 26 Hoyt street, is seeking new quarters on Fulton street.

H. Corn, of A. J. Corn & Bro., 506 Broadway, returned Wednesday from a business trip. They anticipate a good spring trade.

H. A. Dillon, a jeweler, of Gloversville, N. Y., is in the city.

Nathan Kaplan, a jewelry repairer, at 80 Nassau street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of a judgment of \$647, obtained against him on May 11, 1898. He has no assets.

A meeting of the creditors of J. Turner Morehead, smelter, 97 Cedar street, was held last Friday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Peter B. Olney. The schedules showed liabilities \$575,384 and nominal assets \$42,045. Albert P. Massey was elected trustee.

Alfred Block and Bernard Atchoarena, jewelers, of Mexico City, were in town last week en route to Paris, France.

Howard & Co., 264 Fifth avenue, are showing an extremely fine quality of Oriental pearls.

A. E. Wood, representing J. B. & S. M. Knowles Co., of Providence, R. I., was in town during the past week.

The Mutual Mercantile Agency, with a paid in capital of \$2,000,000, to be increased to \$12,000,000, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. It is designed to furnish an entirely new system of conveying information touching the financial credit and status of business houses.

Freudenheim Bros. & Levy, of Elmira, N. Y., will open a branch office in the Fahy Bldg., 54 Maiden Lane.

Simon Frankel, of Joseph Frankel's Sons, will leave for Europe next week.

An attachment for \$10,000 has been issued against the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company, which has offices at 20 Nassau street. The attachment is in favor of Morton C. Nichols, of this city. Mr. Nichols agreed to purchase \$10,000 worth of stock and paid that amount in cash on August 28, 1897. He declares that he has failed to receive his stock, although the company has retained the money. The company is capitalized at \$5,000,000. Sheriff O'Donnell has put a keeper in the company's office.

F. Kohn has removed from 41 to 37-39 Maiden Lane.

Two young men entered the pawnbroker's sale store kept by Nathan Hebold, at 351½ Bowery, Monday afternoon and asked to see some diamond rings. Three rings, worth \$50, \$90 and \$110, were placed on the counter for examination, when suddenly one of the men threw a paper of snuff into Hebold's eyes, blinding him. Though unable to see, Hebold made a grab for the man and gripped him by the coat. The men struggled and fought from the store to the sidewalk, when Detective Faurot, of Police Headquarters, who was passing, saw the trouble and made the snuff thrower a prisoner. The thief was taken to Police Headquarters, where he gave his name as James King. During his examination one of the diamond rings was found in his mouth. His confederate escaped.

John H. Welsh, for thirty-seven years a retail jeweler in this city, and formerly located at 271 Greenwich street, has brought an action in the Supreme Court against his elder daughter, Mrs. Belle V. Raymond, for the purpose of getting possession of property in Greenwich street, which formerly belonged to him, but which he deeded to her on May 8, 1895, without any consideration. He claims that through misrepresentation Mrs. Raymond secured the transfer of the property, and that finally on March 14 last she demanded of her mother that he should leave the house. Mr. Welsh further states that she is still endeavoring to force him from home and is seeking to influence his wife against him. He asks the Court to cancel the deeds of record, to appoint a receiver for the property, and to compel her to render an accounting of rents collected since May, 1895.

The strike of diamond workers at the establishment of Kryn & Wouters, Brooklyn, is as yet unsettled, and nothing can be done toward a settlement until the arrival of Mr. Kryn from Europe. The men struck, April 6, on account of a dispute over the question of wages. A finer quality of work was demanded by the firm at the old schedule of wages, and the men refused to do the work unless they were granted an increase in accordance with the quality of the work desired. The international headquarters of the Union at Amsterdam, Holland, is contributing \$400 weekly to aid the strikers, and the local diamond workers have also contributed several hundred dollars. They expect to win. In the meantime the firm has been obliged to shut down.

The action of William F. Doll, a dealer in watches at 13 Maiden Lane, to enjoin the authorities from preventing him using the Speedway for bicycling, riding in a heavy carriage and on horseback, came up for trial before Judge Gildersleeve, of the Supreme Court, last week. Mr. Doll, who had been arrested for riding a bicycle on the Speedway, tried to ride in a landau and on horseback so as to make a test case as to each of these means of conveyance. The action is directed against the Park Commissioners, Chief of Police Devery and Police Captain Kirchner. Judge Gildersleeve said he could not see how the action could prevail, but that he would reserve decision. To a Review reporter Mr. Doll said that he expected that the decision of Judge Gildersleeve will be against him, and the case would then be carried to the Appellate Division of the Court, where the decision would doubtless be reversed.

Jos. P. Jackson, Jr., who some months ago purchased the business of John G. Foley, manufacturer of gold pens, at 189 Broadway, is in trouble. Only a portion of the purchase money was paid at the time, the balance being secured by a mortgage on the factory, stock and fixtures. For several months he has failed to pay any rent or interest on the mortgage and Mr. Foley was forced to foreclose. The marshal is now in possession.

It was reported in some of the daily papers that H. Unger, of Unger Brothers & Co., 412 Haley street, Newark, N. J., was dead. The report is contradicted by Mr. Unger himself, who says he was never in better health.

John G. Foley, Jr., manufacturer of gold pens, at 2 Astor House, will remove May 1 to 6 Astor House.

Judge O'Brien, sitting in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, has rendered an opinion in the case of the Illinois Watch Company vs. Payne. Judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered.

Both the Seth Thomas Clock Company and Waterbury Clock Company are furnishing a considerable quantity of their goods to the Quartermaster's Department. They go principally to San Juan and Porto Rico.

The Treasury Department has made an important ruling governing the stamp tax on entries of specie and gold and silver bullion. It holds that such entries when imported as money, or its equivalent, to pay for merchandise imported or to be exported, are subject to the stamp tax imposed by the act of June 13 last.

A judgment has been filed by the Aluminum Specialty Company for \$382.67 in favor of M. J. Straus.

C. Lamb, watchmaker and jeweler, will remove from 9 Chambers street to 150 Park Row.

The wholesale dealers in pearls report a great scarcity in the market. They report orders which they could fill at their own prices if there were any pearls to be had.

The Executive Committee of Group 6 of the New York State Bankers' Association met last Friday afternoon at the Hotel Manhattan to discuss the question of the recent imposition of a charge on the collection of country checks by the New York banks. No plan of action was decided upon. Another meeting to consider the question will be held the latter part of next month.

Edward Grabenstein, formerly a clock manufacturer at 158 Wooster street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$15,466 and no assets.

Brown & Ward, manufacturers of sterling silver novelties, at 127 West Thirty-second street, are succeeded by the Wm. A. Brown Co., Inc. The capital stock is \$50,000, with \$15,000 paid in.

MCCORMICK OPTICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO.

Is a First-Class School in every particular. It has just issued a new prospectus, and will send it free to all interested enough to ask for it, saying they saw this advertisement in the Review.

"OPTICAL TRUTHS," illustrated with colored plates, postpaid, \$2.00.

Among the petitions in bankruptcy filed in the County Clerk's office, the past week, was that of the Mockbridge Sterling Co. Liabilities, \$12,684.57.

D. B. Bedell & Co., 866 Broadway, dealers in imported china and clocks, are disposing of their stock, preparatory to removing to their new quarters at 256 Fifth avenue.

One of the most beautiful and costly collections of glass, china and pottery ever brought together is displayed by Davis, Collamore & Co., Broadway and Twenty-first street. The display of Rookwood pottery in itself is an art exhibit of no mean pretensions.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The sword which was presented by the citizens of Albany to Commander Daniel Delehanty, the Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, at Staten Island, last Saturday, is a fine piece of workmanship of which the designers, James Mix & Sons, of this city, are justly proud. The making of the sword was placed in their hands by the Citizens' Committee and was manufactured from designs drawn by them, by the Gorham Manufacturing Company of New York. The cost of the weapon was \$800, which is said to be the highest price paid for a sword of this kind, in the ornamentation of which no jewels are used. Gold and steel are the only metals which entered into its composition. The unique beauty of the sword lies in the hand work lavished on these gold ornaments.

Through the adroitness and perseverance of Mr. Moores, of the jewelry firm of Moores & Winder, of Troy, two daring thieves who made things very unpleasant for members of that city and Albany last Saturday, have been apprehended and will probably be brought to justice.

TRENTON

George F. Applegate, the optician at the corner of Warren and State streets, has been making extensive improvements on the interior of his store. In addition to other innovations, Mr. Applegate has narrowed down his show windows so as to give plenty of store space to his increasing business. A line of typewriters has been added to the business.

Leech, Stiles & Co. is the name of a firm of eye specialists which have recently opened an office in the Forst-Richey Building on State street.

Six new finishers from Elgin, Mass., arrived in this city last week to accept positions at the Trenton Watch Factory.

The Watch Factory gave its employes a holiday last Friday because of the return home of three companies of Trenton soldiers from the recently mustered out Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA

The offices of L. C. Reisner & Co., and L. P. White, 706 Chestnut street, have been refitted and many improvements made. A new entrance has been added, making access to Reisner's office much more direct.

Several names have been added to the sick list among the jewelers this week. In addition to those already mentioned in

these columns are James Barry, Jr., the popular young secretary of the Jewelers' Club; A. H. Kennedy, of Second street below Market, and L. H. Becker, of 1431 South Seventh street. Mr. Becker is said to be dangerously ill with typhoid.

John Smedley, manager for the Philadelphia branch of L. C. Reisner & Co., of Lancaster, Pa., was in New York several days last week purchasing goods for his house. The report that Mr. Smedley was succeeded in the management of the Quaker City branch by L. C. Williams, formerly of the L. A. Scherr Co., is an error. Mr. Williams is Mr. Smedley's assistant.

The funeral of J. H. Thulier, a widely-known jeweler whose store, at 1135 Passyunk avenue, was one of the features of downtown business circles, was held on Saturday. The services were attended by many representatives of the jewelry trade.

May 9th is the date set for the annual planked shad dinner of the Jewelers' Club. The date was changed from May 25th for the convenience of many New York members of the club. The place has not yet been definitely decided upon, but the committee strongly favors the old Lazaretta, at Essington, on the Delaware River, and it is probable that place will be chosen.

PITTSBURG

James Best has removed from 121 Sixth street to 128, almost directly opposite his former location.

Aaron West has taken desk room in the Eichbaum Building with Charles Holyland. He will devote his entire time to the sale of precious stones.

Charles Holyland took possession on April 1st of his new office in the Eichbaum Building.

J. C. Shaeffer, for many years located at 3709 Fifth avenue, Oakland, has removed to 3619 into more commodious quarters.

G. L. Ruff, formerly in business at 626 Penn avenue, and afterwards with Geo. W. Biggs as watchmaker, has opened a new store at Johnstown, Pa.

C. A. Beyer, watchmaker for J. P. Steinman, of Allegheny, has accepted a similar position with George W. Biggs & Co., of the Lewis Block.

L. W. Vilsack has just finished giving his store a general overhauling and a new coat of paint, making it one of the most attractive stores in the city.

M. G. Sanes opened a new store at Wilmerding, Pa., last week. He was calling on the trade during the week completing his purchases.

Wade W. Williams, the traveling representative for Arnold & Steere, was in the city last week accompanied by his bride. While here he was the recipient of numerous attentions at the hands of his many friends among the trade, who wish him all the success and happiness that belongs to a happy married life.

W. E. Stieren has again been obliged to lease additional room owing to the increase in his business and the crowded condition of his quarters. He has rented temporarily the adjoining building on Smithfield street, which he will use as the phonograph department.

Charles Kopp, for many years with E. Dietzken & Co., of New York, has come to this city to assume the managership of the engineering department for William E. Stieren.

STERN BROS. & CO.

CUTTERS AND
IMPORTERS OF

DIAMONDS

Cutting Works: 140-146 West 14th Street

London Office: 29 Ely Place

Corner John and Nassau Streets
NEW YORK

HOROLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA

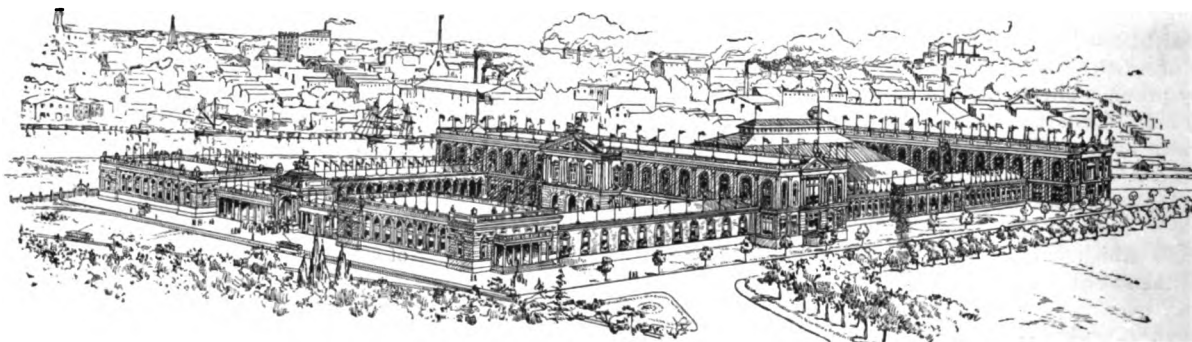
ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Horological Society of Philadelphia was held on Thursday evening, April 6th, at the society's rooms in Bank Hall, President William T. Lewis in the chair.

A 100-punch rivet staking tool, donated to the society by the Faneuil Watch Tool Company, is offered by the society as a prize to be presented in a competition to be held under its auspices, for the "best essay on any horological subject," and a committee previously appointed, consisting of Messrs. Ferd. T. Haschka, Louis Breiting and Geo. S. Cullen, presented the following report, which was accepted:

RULES GOVERNING THE COMPETITION FOR THE RIVET STAKING TOOL

- 1—The essays shall treat on some subject of horology; they must be written in the English language, and on one side of the paper only.
- 2—Each essay must be marked with a nom-de-plume selected by the writer, and if drawings are sent, they must be in India ink and marked with the same



THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA.

nom-de-plume. Each essay must be accompanied by a sealed envelope which shall bear the same nom-de-plume as the essay and in which the real name of the writer can be found. No other marks of identity must be on essay, drawing, envelope or wrapper.

3—All essays in this competition must be in the hands of the Secretary, F. C. Dwyer, 157 North 20th street, Philadelphia, Pa., on or before October 1, 1899.

4—The essays will be referred to three judges, who will report to the society by the November meeting for the awarding of the prize.

5—Every essay submitted will remain the property of the writer, but right of publication will be allowed the trade journals.

6—Should the society decide that no essay submitted is of sufficient merit it reserves the right to hold the prize for some later competition.

The president in presenting his annual report congratulated the society upon the usefulness of its organization and the good work accomplished through the medium of lectures and question box, and upon the instructive papers prepared by members and read before the society. He made particular mention of the tower clock in the public buildings of Philadelphia, and regretted that the suggestion to have the arc lights at the top of the tower automatically extinguished for sixty seconds at the hour was not adopted. He called attention to the invitation extended the society to assist in the creation of a horological section at the exposition under the auspices of the Commercial Museum and Franklin Institute in Philadelphia next fall.

The annual report of the secretary, Frederick C. Dwyer, showed a prosperous year, with increased membership.

After a vote of thanks was given by the society to the retiring officers for their efficient work during the past year, an election was held for officers for the ensuing year, resulting as follows:

President, William T. Lewis; first vice-president, Charles Murset; second vice-president, Geo. S. Cullen; third vice-president, James Orr; corresponding secretary, Frederick C. Dwyer;

financial secretary, J. Fred Raff; executive committee, Ferd. T. Haschka, J. B. Janssen, Ed. T. Corry, John H. Townsend and Chas. F. Haas.

The Philadelphia Exposition, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the Franklin Institute, will be opened in that city on September 14th next, and will be held open until November. The work both of the Commercial Museum and the Franklin Institute is directed towards the furtherance of American export trade. The Congress of the United States, the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the councils of Philadelphia have also formally endorsed it, and liberal appropriations have been made towards extensive and substantial buildings, a cut of which is herewith shown. The main group of buildings is so constructed as to comprise an imposing structure about 400x900 feet in extreme dimensions, and covering an area of more than eight acres. Every convenience possible is being prepared to facilitate the transportation of visitors and to provide for their comfort.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO. vs. U.S. WATCH CO

DECREE OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

In last week's issue we noted the fact that at last the above case had been brought to a conclusion when a decree was handed down on March 31st by Justice Marcus P. Knowlton. The terms of this decree, which is an injunction against the defendant company, are as follows:

Supreme Judicial Court. Suffolk County. In Equity.

American Waltham Watch Company vs. United States Watch Company.

DECREE.

This case came on to be further heard at this term and was argued by counsel; and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the respondent, its agents, attorneys and counsellors are hereby enjoined to desist and refrain:

From using the combined words "Waltham Watch" or "Waltham Watches," either by themselves or in combination with other words in connection with, or in describing, advertising or selling watches, or parts of watches;

From using the word "Waltham" in any advertisement of its watches otherwise than geographically in connection with the word "Massachusetts" or the abbreviation "Mass." in giving its place of business, and are required in all advertisements hereafter issued to take precautions to distinguish the defendant from the plaintiff to the full extent of commercial practicability;

From using the word "Waltham," with or without other words, on the dials of its watches; from making, selling or disposing of watches or parts of watches having plates inscribed with the word "Waltham" unless accompanied by the word "Mass.," and unless there is also prominently collocated with the word "Waltham," the words "A new watch company at Waltham, established 1866," and unless its corporate name whether in full or abbreviated is printed on such plates in letters easily legible; from using the word "Waltham" in any such way as to induce the belief that its watches are made by the plaintiff; and from doing anything to avail itself of the reputation of the plaintiff's watches to increase the sale of its own.

This injunction shall not apply to inscriptions now on the plates and dials of watches heretofore sold and delivered in the ordinary course of business by the defendant to bona fide purchasers, nor to the plates of watches heretofore finished by the defendant so far as to be fitted but not sold and delivered, a sworn list of which last named watches with the numbers thereof shall be filed with the Court within two weeks, and quarterly returns of sales thereof shall be returned to the Court under oath.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

Under this head will appear all matter of interest to lapidaries, including foreign diamond market reports and all other news relating to precious stones. While we cannot publish all correspondence received, yet matters of interest will always receive a place in this department.

STATE OF THE FOREIGN GEM MARKETS
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

LONDON, April 2.—We have had the usual supply of diamond buyers here this week, and the supply of stones was quickly disposed of. One very fine line of silver capes was bought for a New York house and will arrive on the same steamer as this letter. There has been general complaint as to the sorting of stones. Now the syndicate has the contract for two years, they intend to cut both ways, raising the price 5 per cent. now and then. Personally I have nothing against raising the price of rough, but the goods ought to be sorted honestly, which I think can be done if all buyers unite. The polish market was very active this week, and several large lots of goods were sold, all for home and colonial consumption. The demand for colored stones, emeralds, pearls and olivines has been first rate. M. DE LYON.

AMSTERDAM, April 2.—It would seem from the fact that we have only 200 men idle that all our manufacturers are very busy. The majority, however, who are employed are only cutting meles. A great many buyers from all parts of the world are here, and a great many Americans among them. Several of our rough buyers arrived to-day from London and some made purchases. We have shipped several parcels of goods to America recently. Mr. Fox, of Fox Brothers & Co., of Cincinnati, is expected here soon. We had a piece of news here that L. Tannenbaum is cutting in partnership with Joseph Con. Several polishers at Kryn & Wauters' factory have written to their friends that if the strike continues they will start for home again.

H. CHARLES.

HERE AND THERE

Trouble has arisen over a cut in wages at the Anchor Silver Plate Company, Oswego, N. Y. Manager Seliger is out of the city, and it is probable that no amicable adjustment of the trouble can be made until he returns.

Deubel Bros., Canton, O., have removed into their new quarters in the Schaefer block.

The Meriden Cutlery Company, Meriden, Conn., which has been running forty eight hours a week, has started on a new schedule and will now run fifty-five hours.

The stock of G. N. Luckey, at Baldwinsville, N. Y., was damaged by fire last week.

James R. Andrews, Vallejo, Cal., has been awarded a patent for a device which automatically indicates when a clock has run down.

J. M. Creer, a jeweler, of Harrisonville, Mo., who has been ill for some time, is reported to be very much worse, and his friends do not expect him to live.

George Bonelli, Kingman, Ariz., will now devote his entire time to the jewelry and watchmaking business, having sold his meat business.

H. H. Arnold has traded his stock of drugs in Franklin, Tex., for a stock of jewelry.

The jewelry establishment of M. Marshall, along with other business buildings in San Louis Obispo, Cal., has been burned out.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

E. Lytle, a prominent jeweler of St. Paul, has presented a petition in bankruptcy, and John F. Hilscher has been made trustee. The assets are: Real estate, \$60,000; stock, \$35,000; exempt, \$11,000. Liabilities, secured, \$39,070.01; unsecured, \$32,451.38; unpaid taxes, \$965.92.

**Two Good Books that
may Prove Useful to You**

**Speeches and
Speech Making**

BY JUDGE J. W. DONOVAN.

This book upon its appearance obtained an immediate and wide-spread popularity. And that is natural, for it is of practical interest and value to every man who has or hopes for any prominence in his community. It contains nearly 300 pages, giving practical hints and helps both as to preparing and delivering speeches; examples of speeches for the many different occasions on which we are all apt to be called upon for speeches, when we have not time to prepare and must depend upon the preparation of times past. This book will aid one to prepare for such occasions. The sooner a man begins to prepare the better, for he cannot become a good public speaker at a bound, but public speakers are made as well as born.

Handsomely bound in Cloth, \$1.50 delivered.

**Model Banquet
Speeches,**

BY FAMOUS BANQUET SPEAKERS.

Here we offer you the finest collection of after-dinner speeches ever gathered together in one book, for they are not a collection of the utterances of one man, but are the best efforts of many men famous at the banquet board, such as Thomas A. Hendricks, Senator Vilas, James G. Jenkins, Geo. W. Wakefield, Thomas F. Bayard, Gen. J. C. Black, Rev. Wm. E. Park, Dr. Hirsch, John B. Green, Henry Wollman, Joseph C. Hendrix, Judge Grosscup, Senator Foraker, Chauncey M. Depew; and many others "of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy and flashes of merriment that were wont to set the tables on a roar." The speeches here given cover an infinite variety of subjects and occasions—bar banquets, business men's banquets, political banquets, occasional celebrations, and all kinds and conditions of society gatherings. The after-dinner speaker, or one who would be such, wants this book.

Handsomely bound in Cloth, \$1.50 delivered.

THE JEWELERS REVIEW.

Say!

Those of you who do not carry a stock of stones—I respectfully call your attention to my cash order business.

By trading with me you get the best goods, and don't pay the jobber's profits.

On receipt of price and size of goods wanted, the same is sent by return mail. If not what desired, I will cheerfully exchange or refund the money. It pays to buy direct of the importers.

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Centrally located and easily accessible to business part of the city.

**AMPLE SECURITY TO
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American Plan. \$3.00 to \$5.00 a day.

HENRY McKINNIE.

REMOVED**D. W. COSTIGAN & CO.**

TO

EDDY ST. (Corner of Clifford), Providence, R. I.

Judge Townsend, in the United States District Court at New Haven, on the 5th, gave a hearing on the motion of creditors of Calvin M. Tiffany, of South Manchester, bankrupt, to have the sale to M. S. Chapman of certain property of Mr. Tiffany set aside. Mr. Tiffany was engaged in the jewelry business at the time he went into bankruptcy some months ago. Mr. Watkins was appointed trustee of the estate. He disposed of the stock of jewelry to Mr. Chapman for \$1,700 and Mr. Tiffany went back into the store and conducted the business. The creditors claim that Mr. Watkins could have obtained more for the stock than he did, and it is their desire that the sale to Mr. Chapman be declared void. The creditors are Henry Green, of Cambridge, Mass.; A. T. Morrill, of Boston; Morrill Brothers Company, of Boston; International Trust Company, of Boston; J. B. Humphrey, of Somerville, Mass., and the Crescent Watch Case Company, of New Jersey.

The assignee of the Campbell-Metcalf Silver Company, Providence, R. I., has filed a petition for the relief of the company from insolvency, and last Friday a hearing was given on the petition before Loring I. Cook, Register in Insolvency. The testimony heard was in relation to the claim of the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company. Cyrus M. Van Slyck, the attorney for the assignee, Albert A. Remington, explained that the claim was objected to because while there were notes out for an amount of about \$6,000, there were charges to offset this amounting to \$3,000 for goods, \$2,100 credited improperly, and about \$400 for samples, making in all a total of about \$5,500.

The committee of creditors of Walter D. Tusten, Houston, Tex., composed of S. Frankel, C. G. Alford and J. B. Bowden, have through the New York Jewelers' Association, who have the matter in charge, declared a cash dividend of 45 per cent. in the above matter. They have sent out checks to the different

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES

Schultz, Leiss & Co., of Newark, N. J., have been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. The incorporators are Fred L. Schultz, John N. Leiss and John C. Lapp.

Articles of incorporation of the American Smelting & Refining Co., with a capital of \$65,000,000, have been filed at Trenton, N. J.

J. Postley has opened a branch at 113 Summit street, Toledo, O.

T. P. Eastland has opened up in the jewelry business in Glenwood Springs, Col., having removed to that city from his old location in Victoria, Tex.

G. W. Horner has opened up a stock of jewelry in Airn, Ore., having removed from Lebanon, Ore., to that point.

Charles Goodrich has opened up a jewelry store in Carruthersville, Mo., having moved his stock to that point from the old location in Osceola, Ark.

J. H. Searfoss, who has for a number of years been working as a watchmaker in Kansas City, Mo., is making preparations to open up a new jewelry store in Smithville, Mo.

A new stock of jewelry has been opened at 325 College street, Springfield, Mo., by Andrew Meyers.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Chas. Craff has purchased the business of Charles Aylor, at Birmingham, La.

A partnership has been formed between Joseph Geiwitz and M. N. Grasby at La Crosse, Minn.

Poole & McCammon is the name of a new jewelry firm at Oxford, La.

F. R. Smith, formerly of Davenport, Ia., has formed a partnership with G. R. Strickland, New London, Wis.

C. D. Strong, Manchester, Mass., has sold out his business and accepted a position with an optical establishment at Boston.

The firm of Gainor & Crowley, jewelers and opticians, Troy, N. Y., has been dissolved. E. P. Gainor will carry on the business at the same location.

D. W. Drake, of Washington, N. J., has moved to Kane, Pa.

H. M. Shreiner, of Lancaster, Pa., is selling out.

W. H. De Lamater, of South Pittsburg, Tenn., has moved to Knoxville.

W. J. Kelley, of Oshkosh, Wis., has sold his stock to E. Epstein.

William Black, of Montgomery, Ala., is selling out his stock.

Charles Goodrich, of Osceola, Ark., has moved to Carruthersville, Mo.

F. H. Eickmeyer, of New Branch, Minn., is closing out.

C. S. Raymond & Co., Omaha, Neb., has been succeeded by Mawhinney & Holliday.

Wm. Dewitt has purchased the stock of Krepps & Dewitt, jewelers, of St. Johns, Mich.

A. M. Hill, jeweler, of New Orleans, La., will retire from business. He is disposing of his stock by auction.

J. C. Smith has sold out his stock of jewelry, etc., in Silverton, Oregon.

C. W. Castello has opened up a new stock of jewelry, etc., in Pleasanton, Kan.

The C. S. Raymond Company have sold out their large retail jewelry business in Omaha, Neb., and the name of the firm which has succeeded to the stock and good will is Mawrinney & Holliday.

B. H. Beattie has removed his entire stock of jewelry from the old location in Turon, Kan.

William Benzion has admitted a partner to his wholesale jewelry business in Denver, Col., and the style of the new firm is Benzion & Zwetow.

C. W. Crosby has sold out his entire stock of jewelry in Brookfield, Mo., to J. H. Tuoss.

Olney & Stock have been succeeded in the jewelry and drug business by the Stock Drug Company, Sheffield, Ia.

Albert Miller, the veteran jeweler, of Dundee, Ill., has retired on account of his health.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES

M. Terhune, of Chicago, Ill., has given a chattel mortgage for \$6,000.

G. G. Brown, of Kansas City, Mo., has executed a chattel mortgage for \$150.

Gustav Moritz, dealer in optical goods, St. Louis, Mo., has executed a chattel mortgage for \$700.

J. S. Lewis, of the jewelry firm of J. S. Lewis & Co., in Ogden, Utah, has given a warranty deed for a consideration of \$1.

Gustave Moritz, a dealer in optical goods in St. Louis, Mo., has given a chattel mortgage for \$700.

M. White, who has a jewelry store in Davis, I. T., has filed a mortgage for \$67.50.

Frank L. Ainsworth, who has a jewelry store in Oelwein, Ia., has given a chattel mortgage for \$100.

George C. Brown, a jeweler of Kansas City, Mo., has given a chattel mortgage on tools and fixtures for \$150.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

In this column we shall note the interesting features of our various exchanges and shall give notes of the trade publications which are issued. We invite our readers to send us their new catalogues, circulars, and other publications of general interest, to which we shall be pleased to devote a portion of this space.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the McCormick Optical College, 84 Adams street, Chicago, a copy of their prospectus for 1899. The college faculty is made up of Charles McCormick, M. D., president; W. C. Loar, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology; Wm. B. Hunt, M. D., surgeon pathology, and Frank Rumble, Oph. D., vice-president and treasurer, Professor of Ophthalmology and Mathematics. Besides being thorough and concise in its object, the prospectus is neatly illustrated and attractive in appearance. After describing the methods of the college and giving a terse summary of the rules and regulations governing the institution, which set forth the requirements and facts about degrees, there follows a series of interesting illustrations upon optical subjects. These illustrations are designed to show the origin of the nerve supply and the eyes, a normal retina, an embolism or thrombosis, a retinal hemorrhage, vessels turning at edge of disc, and a case of papillitis or choked disc. A full three pages at the end are taken up with a list of substantial references.

PACIFIC AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

The news under this heading is received from those States bordering on the Pacific and extending inland to the Rocky Mountains. Trade news and correspondence from our readers is always welcome and should be received at this office not later than Monday morning in each week.

SAN FRANCISCO

This past week Geo. H. Kahn shipped on order to Manila two Bausch & Lomb-Zeiss stereo field glasses, power of twelve times, at \$80 each. Optician Kahn is much in favor of expansion, and speaks enthusiastically of the good trade expansion he is experiencing in the way of Philippine Islands business that is coming his way via every boat.

A. N. Sanford, late of the optical goods firm, A. N. Sanford & Co., and a prime factor of the recently organized California Association of Opticians, embarked on the last steamer from this port for Honolulu, where he has accepted a business connection with the large optical goods, jewelry and diamond house of H. F. Wichman. Numerous members of the Optical Association escorted Mr. Sanford to his steamship and wished him a safe voyage and prosperity in his new field of labor.

Dr. A. C. Posey, an oculist of many years' practice in this city and Oakland, was met on the 4th inst. in the store of the Standard Optical Company, where he was liberally outfitting himself with a stock of optical goods he is going to take with him next week, when he will embark for Manila, where he is going to open business as optician and practicing oculist.

SEATTLE, WASH.

A new class of fakir, even to Seattle, has struck town. The "Ural Mountain Diamond Co." has taken a pretentious red brick corner in the best business district, and its magnificent plate glass show windows permit the rays of plate-glass "Ural diamonds" to glitter forth. Of course, there are electric lights and lavender cloth to help the "diamonds" sparkle.

A great many novelties in which nuggets are used can be obtained here. Many show windows have been fitted again and again with samples of dust and nuggets.

NEWS OF THE LAKE STATES

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Trade news and business and personal items from those States bordering on the Lakes will be found under this head. These States include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. We shall welcome any items of general interest from our readers, which should reach us not later than Monday morning.

CHICAGO

Among the buyers here last week were:

F. H. Reid, Perry, Ia.; J. C. Peers, Rockford, Ill.; F. Bozehardt, Kirkland, Ill.; W. A. Shaddell, Crown Point, Ind.; Andrew Rovelstadt, Elgin, Ill.; O. Bilstead, Cambridge, Wis.; C. E. Frederick, Waterloo, Ia.; W. H. Barker, Sanborn, Ia.; Fred Overstied, Paxton, Ill.; J. H. B. Land, Truesdale, Wis.

Louis Mannheimer and family returned last week from a six months' outing in California.

S. A. Galpin, president of the New Haven Clock Company,

visited the new Chicago offices of the company for a few days last week.

Mr. Tice, of the Chicago office of A. G. Schwab, is on a western trip.

Lloyd Milnor, president of Spaulding & Co., is in New York for ten days or a fortnight.

Max Ellbogen, of Stein & Ellbogen, returned last week from his European trip, and is back at his desk.

Gus Rodenberg, western manager for S. & B. Lederer, in the Silversmiths' Building, has gone west on a business trip.

Moses Goldsmith, of Goldsmith Brothers, refiners and assayers, is away on a shooting expedition in Kankakee Marsh down in Indiana.

Harry H. De Lass, treasurer of the Chicago and Aurora Smelting and Refining Company, with offices at 184 La Salle street, was out of town last week.

The Dennison Manufacturing Company have moved from their quarters on Wabash avenue, just north of Washington street, to a fine new location at the corner of Madison and Franklin streets.

Milton Rodenberg, son of Gus Rodenberg, of S. & B. Lederer, who has just spent a week here with his bride, has left town in the same charming company, for St. Louis.

Messrs. Spaulding & Co. have issued an attractive catalogue of their "Treasures from Spain" collection. The booklet is tastefully printed on rough deckle edged paper, and is resplendent with a bright yellow cover.

Plenty of special order work in the way of school badges, graduating medals, and class pins, is keeping the fifty men in the shop of the Wendell Manufacturing Company more than busy these days.

A letter bearing the simple address, "J. H. P. & Co., Chicago, Ill.," reached its destination promptly in the office of J. H. Purdy & Co. In a city of two million souls this indicates a certain enviable reputation.

O. Bilstead, of Cambridge, Wis., was in Chicago, last week, partly on a buying trip and partly to visit his son, who is at the Northwestern University, and will graduate this spring.

Mr. Charles H. Pixley, of F. A. Hardy & Co., is hard at work on a new scale card of his own plan, designed for use in ascertaining the various different measurements of spectacle frames. The device is new and seems a veritable "multum in parvo."

D. Stein, of Newport News, Va., was in town last week. He bought a large line of J. H. Purdy & Co., who take much pardonable pride in having so good a customer from the extreme eastern field. Three dealers in the Virginia city deal with this Chicago material house.

The Chicago branch of the Seth Thomas Clock Company have had an order recently for a Warren chime clock, with three bells, from Mr. John Farton, of Oak Park, whose elegant estate is one of the show places of that beautiful suburb. The clock is to be used for the barn.

C. H. Van Pelt, representing A. Lounsbury & Son, importers of diamonds and makers of fine diamond mountings, at 9, 11 and 13 Maiden lane, New York, was in the city last week with a full

Ostby & Barton Company,

Providence, R. I.,

have Removed to their New Factory,

118 RICHMOND STREET, Corner Clifford,

directly opposite their former location.

line. Mr. Van Pelt does not touch Chicago very often, most of his labors being confined to the eastern field.

Mr. A. L. Sercomb and wife left town last Wednesday for the east. Mr. Sercomb will attend to various business matters in the eastern cities and at the headquarters of his company, and then sail for Europe on the 19th, on the White Star liner Teutonic. He will be away until the fall trade begins.

G. E. Throop, a gentleman from New York new to the jewelry trade, has been engaged to occupy a managerial position with Spaulding & Co. He will assist Mr. Milnor, president of the house, in the multiplicity of duties which devolve upon him—a position, in general, similar to that formerly occupied by Mr. Foreman. Mr. Throop has already taken hold.

It is said that William F. Juergens, treasurer of the Juergens & Andersen Company, will be married soon after the return of William Andersen, of the same house, from his six weeks' honeymoon in California, which will be along the middle or latter part of this month. Mr. Juergens' bride will be a Miss Heissler, a daughter of the president of the Heissler & Junge Company, the well-known bakers.

It is thought best by those selecting quarters for the horological exhibition in October to give up the idea of getting, for the purpose, a room in the Masonic Temple. Many more people will attend, it is urged, if the exhibition is held in some vacant store, so that it may be on the ground floor, and passers-by may be attracted, as well as those particularly interested. The exact location cannot, therefore, be determined now, but will have to be decided upon some time in September.

The Seth Thomas Clock Company have been awarded the contract for a tower clock to adorn the court house at Princeton, Ind. The order came through Herman Vollmer, a local jeweler, and the contract price was \$878.20. The clock company are to keep the clock in repair and wind it for a period of one year. They guarantee it for five years.

Last Wednesday was held the first meeting of the Chicago Jewelers' Association, in the new assembly room on the sixth floor of the Columbus Memorial Building. The new quarters are located directly below the old room on the second floor, and though the decorations and woodwork are not yet in order, they promise to be an attractive and entirely adequate home for the association. The chief business before the meeting was in connection with the proposed city ordinance aimed at buyers of old gold and silver. A committee composed of A. L. Sercomb, of the Meriden Britannia Company, M. A. Mead, of M. S. Mead & Co., and J. K. Caldwell, of the Rogers & Hamilton Company, were appointed to take the proper steps in opposition to the passage of the measure, and J. H. Purdy was appointed a committee of one to watch its development and treatment in the hands of the sub-committee of the License Committee of the City Council, in whose hands, largely, the fate of the matter lies.

Messrs. Stevens, Wallace & Co. last week finished a beautiful piece of work which was presented to Governor Roosevelt by the Hamilton Club of this city, on the occasion of his acceptance of their invitation to respond to the toast, "The Strenuous Life," at the Appomattox Day banquet given at the Auditorium, last Monday. Miss Vibette Windett, 4332 Berkeley avenue, painter of miniature portraits on ivory, did a remarkably clever miniature of the famous rough rider. This, framed simply in gold, forms the sole decoration for the cover of a volume containing Kipling's famous poem, "The White Man's Burden." The book is handsomely bound in pig-skin in the natural color, with beautiful watered-silk cover linings. The execution of the poem itself is another product of Miss Windett's art, each stanza in skillful decorative lettering and appropriate marginal sketches, occupying a single page. The volume is certainly a unique testimonial; with its rich material and exquisite art, it is one that can scarcely fail to be highly prized by Governor Roosevelt.

President George H. Wilcox, of the Meriden Britannia Company, and S. L. Barbour, of the Barbour Silver Company, have been in this city recently in the interests of the International Silver Company. A certain curiosity, amounting almost to anxiety, is felt among some of the executive officers now in charge of the various local branches of the allied companies, as to

whether a combination of western offices is to be inaugurated and, if so, just how far reaching it will be. The outcome of the visit to this city of the International Silver Company's officers is therefore watched with much interest. The individual concerns forming the International Silver Company which have offices in this city are as follows:

Meriden Britannia Company, Simpson, Hall, Miller & Company, Rogers & Hamilton Company, Barbour Silver Company, Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, William Rogers, Meriden Silver Plate Company, Manhattan Silver Plate Company, Middletown Plate Company and the Derby Silver Plate Company.

DETROIT

H. Poile, for twelve years jeweler in Chatham, Ont., sold out recently and is now completing arrangements to go in business on Woodward avenue, near the Boulevard.

A lively fire on the morning of the 2d inst. threatened for a while to destroy the building at the corner of Woodward avenue and Larned street, which is occupied partly by three wholesale jewelers, Hinz & Shuttleworth, F. A. Drexel and J. S. Reno. The fourth story was badly burned, but none of the jewelers on the lower floors suffered any material damage.

William Hamburg, of Wright, Kay & Co.'s, is at Narragansett Pier.

John Kay, of Wright, Kay & Co., leaves, next week, for a business trip to Europe.

Stephen L. Carter, the young man who was arrested here last week while attempting to pass a bogus check on Wright, Kay & Co., was arraigned in the police court last Tuesday, and waived examination to the Recorder's Court. His bail was fixed at \$5,000, and in default he was sent back to the county jail to await trial.

Dr. C. O. Jenison, oculist at Greenville, Mich., was a visitor at the Johnson Optical Co.'s rooms this week.

CINCINNATI

The Oskamp estate squabble has come up in the courts again and has been argued before the higher court while a decision is still anticipated from the Probate Court.

The news that the pottery trust may not go through was received here in Cincinnati with but little surprise. This was no doubt due to the fact that the suit by the Bell Pottery Company of Akron against the promoters and partners of the combination was filed here, and the combination gained a name of not being a scheme that would pull through. The deal or lack of a deal will affect two Cincinnati concerns, the George Scott's Sons Pottery and the Brockman Pottery.

The arrest of Abe Rothschild, near Vincennes, Ind., this week, created something of a sensation in Cincinnati. Rothschild was a Cincinnati man and has swindled a large number of jewelers all over the country. He was caught in trying to work a game on the John Shillito Company, and after being arrested with a confederate, the two managed to get away from a deputy-marshal. Rothschild is the son of M. Rothschild, who was formerly a well-known jeweler on Fifth street, between Plum and Central avenue.

CANADIAN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO

J. J. Wallis, jeweler, formerly of Tottenham, Ont., has opened up a neat jewelry store in Selkirk, Ont.

Lorne Buckner is opening up a jewelry store in Glen Allan, Ont.

Ambrose Kent, jeweler, Toronto, sailed from New York on the Marquette, Saturday morning, April 8, for London. He is accompanied by Mrs. Kent. Pleasure and business will occupy his time while away.

The Fullon Jewel Manufacturing Company, Ltd., have opened up in more commodious quarters at 40 Colborne street, Toronto. The new firm is composed of R. H. Pratt, president; A. R. Dewdney, vice-president; A. H. Dewdney, secretary-treasurer; E. W. Gilmore, manager, manufacturers and importers of rings, jewelry, silver novelties, purses, ebony goods, etc.

Last week a grand reception was given to Co. I, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, so-called the jewelry company, on its return from Camp Wetherell, Greenville, S. C., after nine months' service in Uncle Sam's service. A hearty greeting was given them with a big street parade, speeches and a banquet. The reception committee who had charge of all the arrangements had among others Major Everett S. Horton and Herbert A. Clark, of Horton, Angell & Company; Sidney O. Bigney, of S. O. Bigney & Co., Providence, and David E. Makepeace.

Theron I. Smith, of T. I. Smith & Co., and wife, have returned from a two months' visit in Florida.

Alton H. Riley, son of William H. Riley, and foreman of the factory of Riley, French & Heffron; Fred J. Mills, of Sommer & Mills Company, and Elton B. Fisher, foreman for E. I. Franklin & Co., have been elected officers of the Garrison Club, the most exclusive club in North Attleboro.

Ira Barrows, of the New York office of H. F. Barrows & Co., has been visiting in town during the past few days.

State Factory Inspector Tierney, of Fall River, inspected the jewelry factories of North Attleboro last Thursday. In one of them he found two boys who were working without the necessary certificate.

Elton I. Franklin, of E. I. Franklin & Co., has returned from his extended Southern trip with Mrs. Franklin.

Everett S. Horton, of Horton, Angell & Co., and Louis J. Lamb, of C. H. Allen & Co., have been elected trustees of the Attleboro Public Library.

William Rounsville, of the firm of C. A. Marsh & Co., has gone to Chicago to attend the graduation of his brother from the Chicago Dental College.

H. F. Barrows & Co.'s factory, which has been shut down during the past week to take an account of stock, has started up again.

Leo A. Heilborn, of the Coddling & Heilborn Company, has been elected chairman of the First Universalist Church.

John M. Fisler, of J. M. Fisher & Co., of this town, was one of the prominent speakers at the Methodist conference in Provincetown last week.

James E. Blake, of the James E. Blake Company, has purchased a large lot of land on Union street, with the intention, it is said, of erecting a large jewelry factory for S. M. Einstein & Co.

J. F. Sturdy's Sons are erecting a large addition to their already large factory at Attleboro Falls. The addition is to be 100 feet in length.

A. H. Bliss & Co. have recently taken the entire second floor of the Draper Building for their own use, and are having a large vault erected in it. The change was made necessary by the large and increasing business which the firm has built up.

Rumors have been strong in North Attleboro during the past week that an out of town concern was thinking of building a factory in town.

WALTHAM

Treasurer L. C. Lane, of the American Waltham Watch Company Relief Association, makes the following report for the month of March, 1899: Total amount received, \$289.25; paid out, \$288; as compared with \$251.50 and \$214 for corresponding period last year.

The factories in this city are all running to their fullest capacity.

F. W. Derbyshire, in the employ of the American Watch Tool Company, of this city for the past twenty-three years, has entered the employ of Pratt & Whitney, of Hartford, Conn.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Waltham Watch Company the office of vice-president was created and Francis Appleton elected to the position. All the others officers were re-elected.

The American Waltham Watch Company closed last Monday afternoon until 3 P. M. to welcome the return of Company F.

The factory of the Columbia Watch Company and all jewelry stores were closed during the passing of the funeral procession of Private James Dermody in this city last Tuesday afternoon.

The following jewelers and manufacturers were in the city last week: Stephen O. Thuran, of Pittsburg, Pa.; James L. Stockbridge, Columbus, O.; A. R. Wilmoth, jeweler, of Chicago, Ill.; Chas. E. Fernald, of Topeka, Kan.

Benjamin R. Bickford, formerly a repairer, at Middleboro, Mass., entered the employ of the American Waltham Watch Company last week.

Edward C. Batchelder, manufacturer of watch materials, at Birmingham, England, returned home last week after a short visit to this city.

A public reception and banquet was tendered Company F, Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, last Saturday. A large number of prominent military officers and civilians attended. They gave the watchmakers' company a rousing welcome home.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

All the news with interesting and useful trade notes will be given in these columns weekly. This heading covers all the States Eastward of and adjoining the Rocky Mountains and all the Southern and Gulf States. We shall heartily welcome any notes from those of our readers who can send us prompt information of any trade news of general interest. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning.

ST. LOUIS

H. L. Beard, cashier of the E. Jarrard Jewelry Co., spent a few days in Eureka Springs, Ark., last week.

S. L. Barbour, of the Barbour Silver Co., spent a few days in the city last week.

S. Ruby, who is now occupying the ground floor at 818 Franklin avenue, is making preparations to occupy the entire three-story building at that number.

The R. Loewenstein Jewelry Co., on North Seventh street, are decorating their place in a grand style with a new coat of paint and paper.

H. C. Graves returned from a visit to Denver, Col.

Nelson Hegnam, of the Eisentadt Jewelry Co., just returned from an extensive trip through Illinois and Iowa.

W. A. Gill left with his family for a visit to Hot Springs.

E. M. Elgas has taken quarters with the W. A. Gill Jewelry Co., where he is conducting the optical business.

The Jackson School was presented with a fine silver goblet by H. Mauch on occasion of the laying of the corner stone of its new building.

The Retail Jewelers' Association of Missouri held their meeting Wednesday evening, April 5th.

Wm. Wiedlich leaves on an extensive business trip this week to Iowa, the West and the Southwest.

Joseph Gibbs, expert watch repairer, has taken bench room with the A. R. Brooks Optical Supply Co.

MINNEAPOLIS

George Quinn, of Madison, Minn., has sold his store to Chas. Odell, of Appleton, Minn.

Mrs. A. E. Paegle has bought the stock from the trustee for A. E. Paegle, assigned, for \$2,500. Mr. Paegle is now conducting an auction sale at 507 Nicolet avenue, before moving, about April 10th.

A. G. Foogman, of Hillsboro, N. D., was in Minneapolis a few days before going to Hillsboro. Mr. Foogman returned recently from Chicago, where he took a course in optics at the McCormick Optical College.

George Johtarigen, with the Minneapolis Jewelry Manufacturing Company, crushed one of his fingers last Wednesday, while operating the drop press.

F. O. Fiske, with F. O. Fiske & Bro., has gone to Omro, Wis., to his old home, to settle the estate of his father, deceased. Mr. Fiske intends to go to Chicago before returning to Minneapolis.

Mr. W. E. White has resigned his position as watchmaker for B. Leber.

H. E. Bergh, with the Equitable Manufacturing Company, came from Chicago, and is stopping for a few days in Minneapolis with friends before going to Montana.

Herman Fredell, with Fredell Bros., Center City, Minn., who has been sick for some time with la grippe, is now able to resume business.

William Plackner of Arlington, Minn., will move into new and more commodious quarters about April 15th.

H. Geffen has moved from 25 Nicolet avenue to 607 South Washington. Mr. Geffen has added a cigar and confectionery department to his store.

Mr. W. R. Cooper, with S. H. Clausin & Co., has returned from a short western trip. Mr. Cooper reports business good.

KANSAS CITY

Rhodes Brothers, the manufacturing opticians and photograph supply house, have announced that they will move on May 1st from their old location, 919 Walnut street, to 1011 Walnut street. The new quarters will be made very attractive, and the firm expects to considerably improve their business by the move.

C. L. Merry, of the C. L. Merry Optical Company, has started on a combined business and pleasure trip through Mexico. He expects to be absent for about a month.

Leo Hefner, who has charge of the optical department of the Jaccard Jewelry Company since the first of the year, has severed his connections with that firm, and now has charge of the optical department of the Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company, a department store firm of this city.

A Past Eminent Commander jewel, handsomely set with diamonds, has been presented by the Kansas City Commandery of Knights Templar to R. J. Gilbert, the popular manager of the Jaccard Jewelry Company.

W. Calvet, a jeweler, of Washington, Kas., passed through the city this week, on his way to Paris, France.

D. C. Jaccard has been visiting relatives in this city during the past week. He is one of the owners of the Jaccard Jewelry Company, but makes his home in St. Louis.

S. Jensen, recently connected with the Jensen Optical Company, of this city, has accepted a position with the Columbian Optical Company.

Jacob Perlin has purchased the fixtures of the jewelry store of F. R. Stearns, who came here from California a few months ago and opened up on West Ninth street. Mr. Perlin will occupy the same location, but will have a different stock of goods.

L. H. Ludwig, the manager of the material department of J. A. Norton & Son, left the first part of the week for a visit to Chicago, where he will combine business with pleasure for about a week.

The following buyers called on the jobbers within the past week: William Woolard, Olathe, Kas.; W. Calvet, Washington, Kas.; B. R. Smithers, Cameron, Mo., and I. Eller, Richmond, Mo.

LOUISVILLE

Ben Rodgers, of Rodgers & Pottinger, has returned from a trip to the South and Cuba.

J. H. Callaway, of Sellersburg, Ind., was in Louisville, last week, looking over plans and consulting contractors with a view to building a handsome new store.

The Wiedekind Optical Company, of Louisville, was recently made the victim of a bogus check game by a well appearing professional swindler.

William Kendrick's Sons are looking for a clever pocket-book thief who made off with a pocketbook left on their counter by a lady customer.

Mr. George Kendrick has removed from Fifth street to his handsome new house in St. James Court.

NEW ORLEANS.

C. W. Cohen, one of the most popular traveling men of Leonard Krower, was married last week to Mrs. E. Gernsbacher.

Leo Frank, one of the leading jewelers of Jeanerette, La., was in the city last week buying a big bill.

Hill's closing out auction sale is still in progress, and looks as if it will be continued indefinitely.

M. Scooler is in receipt of a letter from Actor Crane, thanking him for some handsome wares he has just finished for him.

NEWS OF THE TRAVELING MEN

Under this head we give from week to week the movements of the traveling representatives of the trade. We shall welcome any notes they may send us from time to time of matters of interest.

Toronto.—Mr. David H. Raymond, Queen City; Silver Co., Cincinnati; Ohio; Mr. Edwin Nordlinger, Nordlinger & Mamluck, 21 John St., New York; Mr. R. Hirsch, Hirsch Bros., fancy leather goods, 112 Fore St., London. E. C.; Mr. A. R. Harmon, of the American Waltham Watch Co.

St. Louis.—Salesmen in the city: John A. Abel, David Kaiser & Co., New York; Henry Osborne, R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Co., Wallingford, Conn.; F. F. Knapp, The Ames-Bonner Co., Toledo, Ohio; Wm. Rosenberger, A. Wallach & Co., New York; W. H. Bryant, J. G. Hawkes & Co., Corning, New York; L. C. Howard, Dominick & Hoff, New York; E. H. H. Smith, The J. D. Berken Co., New York; H. A. Bliss, Krementz & Co., Newark, N. J.; R. H. Stevenson, E. G. Webster & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. W. Birnbaum, Engelfried, Braun & Weidman, New York; L. W. Frohlichstein, Hy. Frohlich & Co., New York; Mr. Roehr, Bassett Jewelry Co., Providence, R. I.

The Attleboros.—Among the salesmen that started for the west last week were: Robert Brown for George H. Herriek & Co.; Charles Eden for S. M. Einstein & Co.; Robert W. Myers for the Wendell Manufacturing Co., Chicago; Faulden D. White for Albert Bushee & Co.; Frank Barden for Fontneau & Cummings; R. John Marsh for C. A. Marsh & Co.; G. H. Howard for Mason, Howard & Co.

Boston.—Among the traveling men who visited Boston during the past week were the following named: H. E. Ide, H. C. Hardy & Co.; Fred Clarkson, Albert Lorsch & Co.; Otto H. Wolff, E. A. Nereshelmer & Co.; Herman Freese, F. W. Lewis & Co.; Leverett F. Lewis, Morris Praeger & Co.; Charles L. Power, Ludtke & Power; W. R. Cattelle, Henry Oppenheimer & Co.; Mr. Parker, Fisher, Whitmarsh & Co.; Mr. Peck, Walte, Thresher & Co.; Jack Tweedy, Cheever, Tweedy & Co.; Mr. Trafton, Weightman, Hough & Co.

Kansas City.—The following traveling salesmen have been calling on the trade during the past week: E. W. Braddon, with John W. Reddall & Co., Newark; H. C. Barker, with Manderville, Carrow & Crane, Newark; Fred Kaufman, New York; Mr. Roehr, of the Bassett Jewelry Company, Providence; A. H. Clinger, with T. G. Hawkes & Co., Corning, N. Y.; Wm. Leech, with Ziruth & Moore, Newark; Hugh E. King, with Fessenden & Co., Providence; Fred J. Foster, with Unger Bros., Newark; Herbert W. Van Houten, with C. Sidney Smith, New York; J. J. Heiser, with H. C. Hardy & Co., New York; George L. Paine, with E. I. Franklin & Co., North Attleboro; W. A. Moore, with the F. W. Gesswein Company, New York; W. L. Mason, with Hayden W. Wheeler & Co.; S. A. Goldsmith, of Adolph Goldsmith & Son, New York; R. Guntzburger, Brooklyn.

Philadelphia.—Among the travelers in town last week were: C. B. Churchill, of the New England Company; E. P. Ledas, of Newark, N. J.; L. C. Reissner, of Lancaster; R. Sweet, of R. L. Simmons Co., Attleboro, and W. T. Jones of Attleboro.

CUSTOMS

Under this head we give weekly a résumé of the shipments and receipts relating to the trades covered by this paper, at the Port of New York, as well as the National Monthly Report, containing statistics of the imports and exports. We also cover reappraisements of imports and the decisions of the Treasury Department relating to imported goods.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following are among the reappraisements of merchandise made by the Board of General Appraisers, March 31st:

5025 O. P., 5058 O. P., Chicago.—DECORATED EARTHENWARE, from Edge, Malin & Co., Burslem, December 8 and 21, 1898. Flo. Blue Summertime, entered at discounts 55 per cent and 10 per cent, advanced to discounts 55 per cent, 5 per cent, and 5 per cent. Flo. Blue Summertime, illuminated F. Gilt, entered at discounts 40 per cent, and 10 per cent, advanced to discounts 40 per cent, 5 per cent, and 5 per cent.

4961 O. P., 4995/6 O. P., 5056 O. P., Chicago.—DECORATED EARTHENWARE, from T. & R. Boote, Limited, Burslem, October 18 to December 20, 1898. Laurel, entered at discounts 32 1/2 per cent, 5 per cent, and 5 per cent, advanced to discounts 30 per cent, 5 per cent, and 5 per cent.

5088 O. P., Baltimore.—EARTHENWARE, from Geo. Jones & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent, February 27, 1899. Semiporcelain, entered at 60 per cent, 5 per cent and 5 per cent discounts; no advance.

20403.—CUT GLASSWARE, from T. Seidl & Co., Gablonz, December 31, 1898. Drops, 185/3, entered at 2.05, advanced to 2.30 florins per 100. Discount 3 per cent cash, add packing in paper .10 florin per 100 and cases at 4 florins each.

DECISION ON TOY WATCHES

Before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, March 31, 1899. In the matter of the protest of John Wanamaker, against the decision of the collector of customs at Philadelphia, Pa.

The goods in question consist of—

Articles in the form, and having their exterior appearance, of small open-face stem-winding watches, but are without works other than such as are necessary for the purpose of turning the hands with the stem. Some are in imitation of gold and others of oxidized silver and have either an imitation gold vest or fob chain, with charm attached, or a chatelaine or brooch attachment with which they are to be worn upon the garment. Although they are probably intended to be worn by children, they are articles of personal adornment, belonging to the general class commonly known as jewelry, and are not toys designed as children's playthings.

The articles covered by our first finding were assessed for duty at 60 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 434, act of July 24, 1897, and those covered by our second finding at 45 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 193 of said act. The protestant claims that all are dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem as toys under paragraph 418 of said act.

The protest is overruled and the assessment of duty affirmed.

STERLING SILVER CUTLERY

Under date of March 30, the Treasury department notified the Collector of customs at New York, that on the exportation of sterling-silver cutlery and safety razors, manufactured by Silberstein, Hecht & Co., of New York City, the skeletons and blades of which are imported, and the handles of which are of domestic manufacture, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount of the duty paid on the imported material so used, less 1 per cent on such duty.

The entry under which the merchandise is to be inspected and laden must show the marks and numbers of the shipping cases and the contents of each case, describing specifically the imported materials used in the manufacture of the exported articles, by name, mark, number, and value, as they are described on the import invoice.

IMPROVEMENTS, NEW GOODS AND PATENTS

Under this head will appear descriptions of all new productions in Machinery, Tools, Manufacturers' Designs and Patents, domestic and foreign, relating to the trade. Those interested are requested to forward us for publication, free of charge, full descriptions of articles, with photographs or drawings whenever possible.

NEW GOODS

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING LENSES.—"Lentilene" is a preparation which has just been introduced to the trade by the Spencer Optical Company, of 15 Maiden Lane. It is a secret liquid preparation taken from the formula employed by German optical manufacturers in giving the high polish and clear surface to their world-famous lenses. Its introduction to opticians in this country has already met with appreciation, the claim of its makers being that it will immediately restore lenses to their original condition of brilliancy and smoothness.

ELASTIC CHAIN-LINKS

BY EMMETT P. BUNYEA

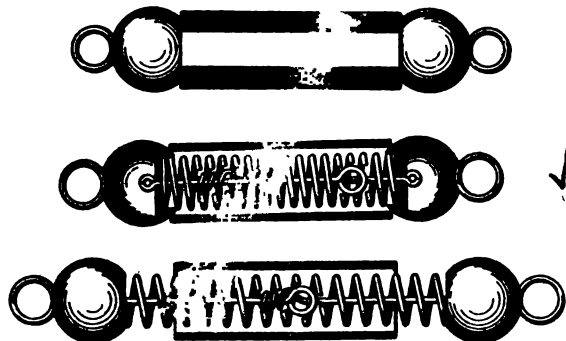
There have been a great number of patents granted in past years for elastic chain links, and while many of these links have been used in large chains for different purposes the watchchain class has come in for its share of patents in this line of invention. There seems to have been, at one time at least, a desire to produce an attractive chain which would have the quality of elasticity within certain limits in order that in case the vest chain got entangled with any article it would "give" to some extent before the links would part. With this end in view the inventors have produced quite a number of fairly good structures designed to perform the desired functions.

In 1883 Wm. J. Johnson, of Columbus, Miss., secured a patent for an elastic chain link of quite novel structure. The device is shown in the following illustration:



A spiral spring is formed of spring wire, which may be of precious metal or plated as desired. At the terminal ends of the spiral the wire is bent parallel with the spring upon the outside, and the end is extended thence inside the spring and passes to the opposite end of the same. Both terminal ends of the wire are thus formed and bent. It will be seen by this construction that when the two ends of the wire are pulled the spring will compress to a limited extent and will then stop, since the spiral coils bear against each other to limit the further compression of the spring. Of course it would become necessary in a spring link of this character to have some limit to its expansibility, and the way that this inventor has adopted seems to be a very novel and practicable one. The ornamental feature of such a chain may not be as desirable as some, but such a spring could be inclosed within an ornamental shell if desired.

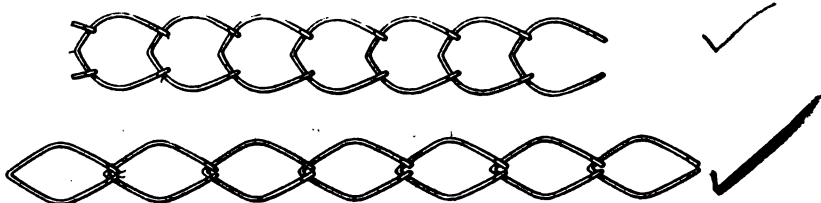
Another spring link was patented to Henry Kelly, of Attleboro Falls, Mass., in 1886, an illustration of which follows and is reproduced from the inventor's original drawing:



This invention consists of a hollow barrel and a spiral spring within the barrel, the terminals of the spring being secured to the

end spheres. In order to limit the extension of this spring two rods, which are secured at their outer ends within the spheres, are hooked at their inner ends so as to limit the expansibility of the spring beyond the points where the hooks join. In its normal condition the link has the appearance of an ordinary plain or polygonal barrel with spheres or bulbs at its ends. When extended the spheres are drawn out at some distance from the ends of the barrel.

In 1889 a patent was granted to Charles Redwood, of Denison City, Texas, for the device shown in the following illustration:



This chain is made up of links of substantially horseshoe shape, and each link is connected to its companion by loops formed therein at its ends and passing around the next link toward the closed portion thereof. The wire forming the links is resilient, and the result is that when tension is placed upon the spring the arms of each link are brought together in the condition shown in the bottom view of the above figure.

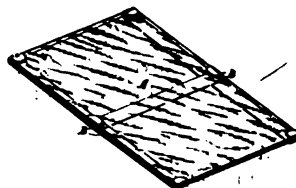
Such a chain as this may not be capable of use in many places, but whether it would be desirable as a watchchain or not the fact still remains that the invention is unique and extremely ingenious. For certain classes of jewelry, perhaps, like bracelets, it would seem that such chains might be made particularly attractive and quite desirable, because they could be made to yield sufficiently to pass over the hand and would then contract to fit the wrist.

NEW PATENTS GRANTED

Compiled weekly by Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, patent lawyers, 41 Wall street. Copies of patents under this head can be had from the Patent Office, postage free, at 5 cents per copy.

632,490. Reflector for use in Photochromo-copes, etc. Frederick E. Ives, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed March 1, 1898. Serial No. 672,205. (Model.)

Claim.—1. The combination of a transparent mirror designed to optically blend one image seen by reflection with another image seen by transmission, with a pressure device bearing locally upon said mirror and serving to alter the figure of its reflecting-surface so as to cause accurate superposition of the images.

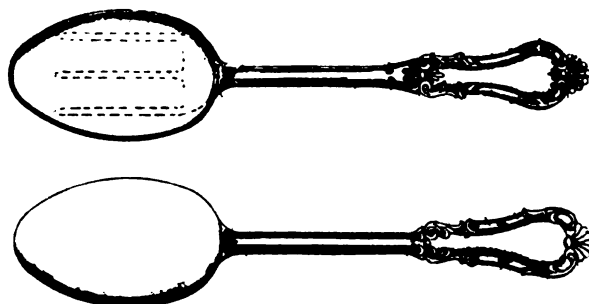


632,544. Razor. Leon L. Schmitz, New York, N. Y. June 1, 1898. Serial No. 632,310. (No model.)



632,256. Fountain Pen. George S. Parker, Janesville, Wis. Filed March 7, 1898. Serial No. 672,967. (No model.)

DESIGNS



30,454. Handle for Spoons, Forks or similar articles. William A. Jameson, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Filed Feb. 21, 1899. Serial No. 706,300. Term of patent 7 years.

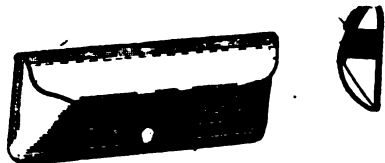
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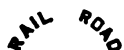
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30,455. Finger-Ring. Joseph H. Fink, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 17 1899. Serial No. 705,193. Term of patent 7 years.



30,456. Eyeglass Case. John Casey and Murray S. Chism, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Feb. 14, 1899. Serial No. 705,124. Term of patent 7 years.

TRADE MARK.



32,666. Watches. American Waltham Watch Co., Waltham and Boston Mass. Filed Dec. 7, 1898.

620,828. Glass-Molding Machine. Henry Bastow, Indiana, Pa. Filed Jan. 4, 1898. Serial No. 665,519. (No model.)
Claim.—1. The combination of a turning table, a pin standing rigidly thereon, mold-sections pivoted on said pin, a lever pivoted to one of said mold-sections, a retractile spring connecting the lever and the other mold-section, and a second pin carried by a part separate from the table and adapted to be engaged by the lever.

620,823. Graphophone. Innocencio Andion, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 3, 1898. Serial No. 665,300. (No model.)
Claim.—1. A phonograph recorder or reproducer, comprising an exterior shell, a diaphragm-holder of smaller diameter than the shell located within the shell and spaced therefrom peripherally so as to form an annular chamber between the shell and the holder, and two spaced diaphragms in the holder, the latter being apertured peripherally between the diaphragms so that the chamber between the diaphragms communicates with that between the shell and the diaphragm-holder.

620,693. Apparatus for Finishing Glassware. David E. Carle and Robert W. Blaze, Jeannette, Pa., assignors to McKee & Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa. Filed Jan. 30, 1898. Serial No. 577,402. (No model.)
Claim.—1. In apparatus for finishing articles of glassware, the combination of a suitable table having an opening therein, a vertical rotary shaft having a former in line with said opening substantially the size of the opening and shape of the interior of the article and adapted to enter the same, mechanism for rotating said shaft and mechanism for imparting a vertical movement to said shaft, whereby said former is raised and lowered through said opening, whereby to leave the article on the table when the former is lowered, substantially as set forth.

620,568. Glass-working machine. Irving J. Burnburn, Toledo, Ohio. Filed Feb. 26, 1898. Serial No. 671,790. (No model.)

620,642. Glass-working Machine. Irving J. Burnburn, Toledo, Ohio. Filed April 27, 1898. Serial No. 679,008. (No model.)
Claim.—1. In a glass-working machine, the combination of sliders for modeling the exterior of plastic glass, a combination of means for distending said glass with air and supporting the same while so distended in sliding contact with said sliders substantially as specified.

30,304. Badge. Louise L. Whittemore, Boston, Mass. Filed Dec. 23, 1898. Serial No. 700,174. Term of patent 7 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Matter inserted under this head, 25 cents a line each issue. Two insertions, 50 cents a line each issue. Four or more insertions, 10 cents a line each issue.

SITUATIONS WANTED and HELP WANTED advertisements will be inserted for one cent a word. No advertisement under either of these headings will be received for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany order.

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SUGGESTIONS ON FOREIGN TRADE

Under this head will appear summaries of all consular reports and other matter from foreign countries containing in a brief form useful information relative to jewelry, optics, horology and kindred trades.

JEWELRY IN GUATEMALA

In reply to inquiries from a trade association in Chicago, Consul-General Beaupré writes from Guatemala, February 16, 1899:

During the years of Guatemala's phenomenal prosperity, this was a splendid market for precious stones and jewelry of all kinds. The trade was centered largely in the two cities of Guatemala and Quetzaltenango. The enormous profits of the coffee planters created sudden and large wealth, which was lavishly expended in luxuries. This ended, however, some two years ago, since which time the trade has ebbed, until now it is practically nothing. The fall in the price of coffee, the depreciation of silver, and revolutionary troubles created a panic and great depression in business followed. With exchange at 250 per cent. premium on New York and very high customs duties, it is almost useless to attempt to sell jewelry in this country at

present. There were magnificent jewelry stores in this city, and some of them remain; but their business is very small. They are endeavoring to sell their old stock and import but little. There are no wholesale dealers, the merchants importing direct.

Most of the jewelry comes from Europe; but, for some reason, the Waltham watch holds the market and is used almost exclusively. This is probably due to the fact that it has been well advertised and pushed, and the peculiarity of this people is that they are averse to change, and prefer to buy that with which they are perfectly familiar.

The duty on each gold or gold-plated watch is 7 pesos, and on each of silver or other material 1 peso. This is in Guatemalan currency, with exchange fixed at 200 per cent. at present. However, a recent decree provides that 30 per cent. of the import duty shall be paid in gold or its equivalent, which adds to the schedule rate given.

Diamonds can be bought here for less than the cost of importing them. They were brought in during the flush times in large quantities, and the conditions have forced many into the market. A very good white 3-carat stone can be bought for about 500 pesos (\$200), and, with exchange at 250 per cent. premium, it could not be deemed profitable to import them. This will hold good in jewelry of all kinds, and, while the present distressingly hard times continue, it will be of little avail to attempt to do any business in this line in Guatemala. Watches can hardly be classed among the luxuries, and it is quite possible that small sales could be made.

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This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the measurement of time and kindred subjects. In addition to the contributions of regular writers, the views of expert horologists will appear from time to time, as well as expressions of opinion and individual experiences of watch, clock and chronometer makers.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Horological opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED HOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HENRY GANNEY, Editor.

VOL. XXXII.

APRIL 12, 1899.

No. 15.

REPORT ON WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING AT PARIS (Continued)

BY HENRY GANNEY

(Special Artisan Reporter on Watch and Clock Making to the Society of Arts and Royal Commission for the International Exhibition at Paris, 1878)

The two hands at work on watches, of whom one was the prize pupil, were engaged in cleaning an old watch, and gave no indication of watchmaking skill, which, indeed, would have been very much out of place in so noisy and dusty a situation as the center of the working gallery of the exhibition.

In taking leave of Besançon's watchmaking we may congratulate France on its success in the establishment of this branch of industry and Besançon upon having a steadily-growing prosperity, their business having increased one-third since the last exhibition in 1867. The watch and clock trades of France, taken together, are valued for the present year at 57 million francs. The Swiss horological department comprises watches of every description and marine chronometers, clockwork being scarcely represented at all and forming a scarcely appreciable portion of their horological trade, which in reality comprises the principal manufactures of Switzerland, and which receives from the government and people of the Cantons an amount of attention that is not accorded to any industry in England, except in the case of our staple industries in iron and cotton. The manufacture, unlike that of France, has been declining during the past few years, the commercial depression which has existed throughout the world appearing to be the principal cause of this; but the expansion of the French watch manufacture has deprived them of their French market, which ten years since consumed about two million watches annually of Swiss production. The establishment of the watch manufacture in America during the same period has also deprived them of another of their best markets. In 1872 America received 366,000 of their watches, but in 1876 only 75,000, a diminution of nearly 300,000. Besides this they have to compete in English and European markets with the people who were before their own best customers.

The Swiss are still nevertheless the largest producers of watches in the world, being estimated by their French rivals as producing annually from 56 to 60 millions of francs' worth, which is rather more than the value of the French clock trade, added to the recently developed watch manufacture. The Swiss are making great efforts to recapture the trade. I think

it would be impossible to increase it, and it would certainly be difficult for them to exhibit more commercial activity and enterprise than they have already shown, except by the introduction of steam and machinery, which would not lower the prices of their common work, but might give it more uniformity and usefulness than it at present possesses. Their common work employs ten times the amount of watchmaker's labor to keep it going than was originally expended in its production. Their keen commercial instincts have led them to meet every want, taste or whim of the public, without any reference to its bearing in the requirements of a timekeeper, and this has been carried so far as to throw discredit upon their really high abilities as makers of genuine timekeepers. To please the eye and to attract attention are the leading ideas in the bulk of their work. The distribution of the various parts and wheels of the watch is made with the express object of exposing their fine polish and attractive moving parts to the uninitiated eye. The form of movement most valued in English and American work, in which the delicate machinery is enclosed between two plates, with special additions of cap and case, so arranged as to exclude dirt, the most troublesome foe of timekeeping, has no favor with them, and is regarded as an antiquated curiosity.

The English err on the side of complication, attempting, as they do, with fusee and chain, to equalize the force of the main-spring, an unnecessary proceeding, as the modern escapements and balance springs correct of themselves the variations of the motive force, giving vibrations of unequal extent in equal times when properly adjusted. The usual form of Swiss movement, besides the disadvantage of exposing all its parts to dirt and danger, has no means of retaining the main-spring properly when wound up, and dangerous motion in all directions soon ends in a general catastrophe, whilst the stop-work, supposed to prevent the spring winding too far, from bad workmanship often prevents the spring winding or unwinding at all, and proves a stop-work in a very objectionable sense. The form of the pillar plate is virtually a series of steps to facilitate the deposition of dirt upon the escapement and small pinions. If a committee of watchmakers, dealers and cleaners had designed the movement to promote their mutual interests they could scarcely have succeeded in producing anything more adapted to promote a large and active trade.

The public have been well pleased, but assuredly not well served, by Swiss watches, except by accident. The simple, useful, horizontal escapement (an English invention thrown aside as not meeting the requirements of high-class timekeeping) in reality requires little power to drive it and little care to make it; it performs under derangements which would be fatal to any other watches, and it has made the fortunes of Switzerland, whilst spoiling their reputation as horologists. Both French and Swiss lament that English marine chronometers fill all the markets and keep their own trade from developing, notwithstanding the great advantage they possess in special government observatories for testing horological instruments, in the large prizes and rewards which are given to all who succeed, and in the support of schools for promoting the art and science of horology. Their powers of production appear unlimited in every direction, but imitation may be held to be a virtue in this art, since during the past eighty

years watches have not altered their form, or received any improvements of value, and the means of production, apart from the introduction of American machinery, are the same as they were a century ago.

In London we are not only using the same kind of tools our great grandfathers used, but in many cases the very tools themselves, supplemented by a few Swiss additions, the Swiss toolmakers having annihilated the English watch toolmakers some years ago. The horological schools of Switzerland appear to be very successful, and the work of their pupils equals the best efforts of the most skillful workmen. It is in fact produced by workmen who enter the school to improve their skill.

In the Swiss schools the pupils are not necessarily youths; and the work, from simple watches to the most complicated repeaters and high class marine chronometers, is all that could be desired. Six schools exhibit at Paris, viz., Geneva, Bienne, Chaux-de-Fonds, Fleurier, St. Imier, Locle. The first used to be considered the most distinguished school, but the last is now the most active and flourishing. The fees of five francs per month for natives and twenty francs for strangers are within the means of the humblest. The London Clockmakers' Company or Guild might surely with advantage promote an horological school in London, or the task might, perhaps, be undertaken by the Horological Institute, which already possesses drawing classes, and gives occasional lectures on the practical details of work to young men, but at present furnishes no advantages which they cannot obtain elsewhere. As a commercial speculation I have no doubt that a school of this kind would answer, as numbers of young men are sent to London every year from the provinces to finish their education as practical watchmakers in the various workshops of Clerkenwell and London. These pay large fees, often in excess of the value of what they acquire.

A certificate of proficiency in watchmaking from an authorized institution would be very serviceable to talented young watchmakers without capital, as conferring upon them a reliable claim to a means of securing public confidence. They at present are often lost for the want of some testimonial of efficiency, like that which a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music receives in his art, and which is obviously more required, as a musician can in a few seconds demonstrate his abilities to all but the hopelessly deaf, whilst much faith and some capital must be invested by the horologist's patron before he can be as effectually convinced of a horological aspirant's ability. The great lesson I have learned from the exhibition, or perhaps I should rather say have had confirmed, for I had learned the lesson before, is that the horological manufactures of England require reorganizing by the larger employment of capital and machinery in every department. The little which has been done in that direction is not enough to effect any great extension of our trade. The application of machinery to the production of rough movements does not accomplish much unless the finishing is facilitated by the same means. But the application of machinery to the more delicate purposes involves more expensive tools and processes, and on that account finds little favor in England at present, and, in ignorance of what the Americans accomplish, is by many held to be impossible. Advertisements in trade journals from American machinists who make a specialty of the construction of such tools elicit no response or trial of their capabilities. Self-sufficiency is the characteristic of the English watch trade, and this in the face of the fact that France and Switzerland each turn out millions of watches annually, and that America possesses machinery capable of producing half a million a year, whilst our return of cases marked at Goldsmiths' Hall amounted to only 154,000 for the year 1876 as the gross manufacture, and from this a large deduction must be made to correctly express the number of watches, as some thousands of cases come from abroad, or are made here for Swiss and American movements, to secure the advantages accruing from the London hall mark. There are no facilities possessed by other centers of horological production that London does not enjoy to a greater degree.

(To be continued.)

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The cheapest of our Watches have the same care in this respect as the higher priced ones.

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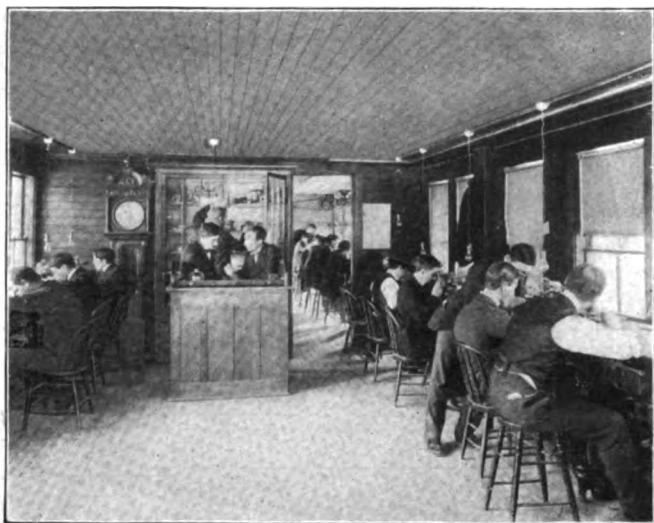


THE WALTHAM HOROLOGICAL SCHOOL

Americans are waking up to the fact that trade schools are immensely helpful in the direction of retaining American supremacy in the world of skilled labor. Indeed, so prevalent is the idea becoming that special training is quite as necessary for the fullest development of mechanical pursuits as it is in the arts and sciences, that in some portions of the country the State has made distinct advances along those lines. Massachusetts has technical colleges to which students are attracted, not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world; and in some of the larger cities of the State textile schools have been established that young men may be carefully trained in those industries in order that that commonwealth may not lose her place at the head of the manufacturing centers of the country.

The establishment of watch factories was naturally followed by the demand for technical schools in that profession, for watchmaking properly conducted is a profession rather than a trade. The American Waltham Watch Company recognized the advantage of special instruction more than thirty years ago, when it commenced the publication of a series of papers on topics allied to watch manufacture.

The development of mechanics in the watch manufactories



WORKSHOP IN THE WALTHAM HOROLOGICAL SCHOOL

showed also that under special training the young man with mechanical tastes need not spend four or five years apprenticed to a watchmaker to pick up his profession in the customarily slow manner of actual experience on work as it came in, and finally conclude his apprenticeship without the slightest knowledge of the reason why wheel teeth and pinions were shaped as they were or why escapements, to produce the best results, must be constructed on purely scientific lines.

Technical schools in watchmaking naturally followed the development of such facts, schools in which the student is carefully and thoroughly taught the scientific problems involved in the construction of the watch, and has the instruction "driven home," as it were, by being supplemented by the actual experience of manufacturing all portions of the watch from the raw materials, including plates, trains, steel work, escapements and jewels. So careful and thorough is this instruction in the horological schools of America that a special agent sent to this country from Germany to make a study of the subject reported to his principals that in this particular the United States led the world. His observation further led him to place the Waltham Horological School at the head of all others in this country.

The Waltham Horological School has peculiar and unquestioned advantages because of its location. It is right in the center of a city of watchmakers, on the same street and within a quarter of a mile of the great American Waltham Watch factory. The very atmosphere is permeated with watchmaking. Way back in 1853 the Boston Watch Company, previously located in Roxbury, removed its entire plant to Waltham, and with

it came those giants in the business, Dennison and Stratton and Hall and Bingham and the others. From this factory men went out who founded other factories, but the American still continued its place at the head of the procession as a nursery of skilled mechanics.

The city is ideally located for the business. The Charles River, as beautiful as a picture in and above Waltham, cuts the city directly in two, and on the south bank is situated the American factory. Across the river near the north bank is located the United States factory. Down the river further, on the south bank, is the large plant of the American Watch Tool Company, while not far away is the factory of the Stark Watch Tool Company. Further up the river are the Waltham Screw factory and the Waltham Dial Company's factory. The Orient and Comet bicycle factories are here, as well as two emery wheel plants. Everything is in the spirit of the higher class of the mechanic arts. And in such surroundings, with delightful homes on every hand, is the Waltham Horological School.

The school was established in 1870 by Dolphus D. Palmer, for many years one of the most skillful workmen in the employ of the American Waltham Watch Company, or, as it then was, the American Watch Company. Its origin was in a single room, where but three or four students could be accommodated at one time. Indeed, Mr. Palmer's business was such that he did not care to have charge of a larger number. In 1892 Eugene H. Swain became associated with Mr. Palmer, and arrangements were made to enlarge the scope of the school. From that time on the number of pupils has steadily increased and the accommodations have continually been enlarged, until to-day the school occupies a two-story building 50x20 feet, and capable of affording ample room to its fifty students.

In 1895 Mr. Swain became sole proprietor and instructor, but with the increase in number of students and the enlargement of the curriculum of the school he has had to employ four submasters to assist in carrying on the work. These assistants Mr. Swain requires shall be experts, both in skill and in imparting instruction in the branches under their supervision. Not only is the theory and practice of watchmaking thoroughly taught, but the most careful instruction is given in those adjuncts to the business so essential to watchmakers conducting business outside of large cities, optics and engraving.

The school is thoroughly equipped for its work. It is in fact a complete watch factory on a small scale, and there is everything needed in the construction from the crude materials as they go to any watch factory. Indeed, every student is presumed to construct a watch completely while pursuing his studies.

The largest known diamond weighs 970 carats, over half a pound. It was found four years ago at Jagersfontein. It is perfection in color, but has a small black spot in the center.

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LORD GRIMTHORPE ON THE PIN-WHEEL ESCAPEMENT

There is a very convenient form of the dead escapement for large clocks which goes by this name. It is said to have been invented by Lepante in 1753, but also by Whitehurst, of Derby. The teeth are pins of brass wire set in the face of the wheel, and the upper half of each cylinder cut off, as it could not act and would only waste room in the drop; but I introduced the plan of

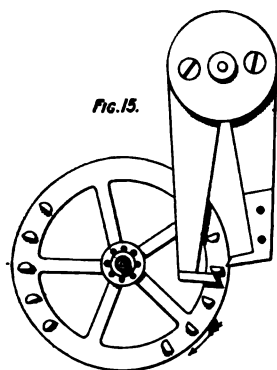


FIG. 15.

cutting off a small slice of the under or acting side also, as shown in Figure 15, because unless that is done you must either have the wheel very large, or the pins very thin, or long pallets, or a large angle of impulse, which are all objectionable. The advantages of this escapement are that it does not require so much accuracy of construction as the others and less is lost in the drop, and therefore you can get many more pins than teeth to act in a wheel of given size, which often saves one wheel in the clock. If

a pin gets damaged it is easily replaced, whereas if a tooth is damaged the wheel is ruined. The blow on both pallets being downwards, the action is more steady than it sometimes is in the others. The pallets are best made with their cross section rather convex, and also "half dead." The scapewheel of the large clock at King's Cross, by which the Great Exhibition time was kept, and of many others made from my design, is only four inches wide, with forty pins in it. The lower pallet should be the inner one, and the higher one outside the wheel because this makes the action of the teeth on both of them more direct. If the pallets are on opposite sides of the wheel with two sets of pins they may be alike. The pins must then be at alternate places.

M. GROSMAN ON THE FUSEE

The respective position of barrel and fusee in all the English fusee movements is also irrational and ought to be inverted. The latter position of the fusee would save a considerable amount of friction on the pivots without a loss or disadvantage on any other side. The pressure acting on the pivots of the fusee in the English movement is by this defect of construction the highest attainable maximum. The diagram 29 represents the fusee wheel and center pinion. In order to as-

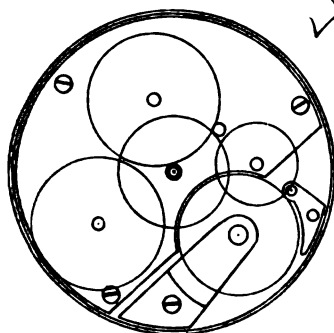


FIG. 27

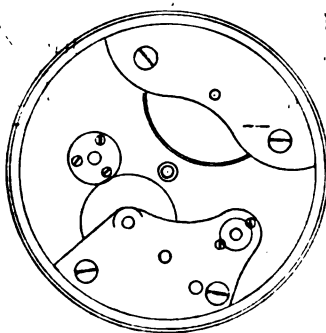


FIG. 28

certain the pressure on the pivot it must be supposed that the point of contact between the wheel and pinion at F is the fulcrum of a lever, on the other end of which, G, the power transmitted by the chain is acting. It requires no proof that the pressure on the fusee pivot, C, is equal to double the power exerted at G.

With the other plan of construction illustrated by diagram 30 the fulcrum is the same at F; the power acts very near it, and the pressure at the pivot, C, will consequently amount to about one-fourth of the power exerted at G.

The difference of pressure in the two cases spoken of is as 8 to 1; and, as the friction is in the ratio of the pressure, the ad-

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21 extra fine Ruby Jewels in Gold Settings, Nickel, Double Roller Escapement, Steel Escape Wheel, Sapphire Pallets, Patent Micrometric Regulator, Breguet Hairspring, Double Sunk Dial, beautifully finished Nickel Plates, Gilt Lettering, Steel parts Champferred, Adjusted to Temperature, Isochronism and Positions,

AND

21 Jewels, Nickel, Steel Escape Wheel, Breguet Hairspring, Patent Regulator, Double Sunk Glass Enamel Dial, beautifully damaskeened, Gilt Lettering, Adjusted to Temperature and Positions.

These Movements are made with the same extreme care, and possess the same superiority over all others that have made the name "HAMILTON" famous everywhere.



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vantage to be attained by this modification is considerable, though it must be remembered that the difference of pressure in the two cases is in the ratio of the pressure and is greatest when the chain acts at the bottom of the fusee, and diminishes towards the top of it; but even there it will be about as 4 to 1. It is surprising that this arrangement, the advantage of which is beyond any doubt and which is due to Julian Leroy, has not found any followers in England, the country of the fusee movement. It has been employed so much the more by French and German makers.

The value of the fusee is much discounted by the new reports

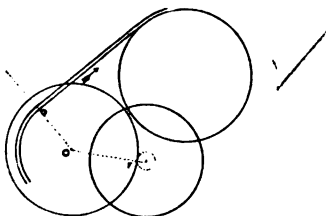


FIG. 29.

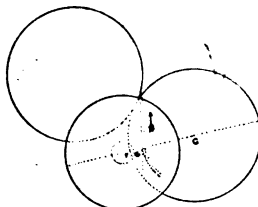
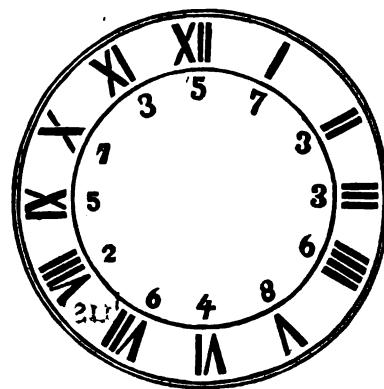


FIG. 30.

of the performance of fifty watches that obtained the highest number of marks during the year under trial at the observatory. Not one fusee watch was under trial, and neither double roller nor double overcoil springs did any better than the single ones, but nearly all had the Bonniksen Karrusel revolving escapement. We give the rates of the first twenty watches:

THE 1899 CLOCK AND WATCH DIAL

A very simple expedient has recently been devised for determining on which day of the week a certain date of the current year will fall. Its inventor is a German clockmaker, and our illustration will explain his arrangement of the figures on the watch or clock dial below the Roman numerals which denote the hours. These numerals, it may be added, may also be looked upon as the corresponding months of the year. The Arabic numerals should be added to the date of the month in question. The result should be divided by 7 and the remainder indicates the day on which the date will fall. For instance, if the remainder is 1, it is Sunday; if 2 Monday, and so on. When there is no remainder, Saturday is indicated. The German inventor illustrates his plan by the following example: Supposing it is desired to find on what day the birthday of the German Emperor, which is January 27, will fall this year. Add the date 27 to the 7 appearing under I on the dial, which represents the first month, January. The result is 34. Divide this number by seven, which gives a remainder of six.



KEW OBSERVATORY, ENGLAND, RECORD OF TWENTY OF THE HIGHEST RATED WATCHES

WATCH DEPOSITED BY—	Number of Watch.	ESCAPEMENT, BALANCE SPRING, ETC.	MEAN DAILY RATE.					Mean variation of daily rate +	Mean change of rate for 1° F.	Difference between extreme gaining and losing rates.	MARKS AWARDED FOR			TOTAL MARKS, 0-100.
			Pendant up.	Pendant right.	Pendant left.	Dial up.	Dial down.				Daily variation of rate.	Change of rate with change of position.	Temperature compensation.	
S. Yeomans, Coventry.....	76152	S.r., g.b., s.o., Karrusel.....	secs. -5.8	secs. -6.0	secs. -6.1	secs. -6.2	secs. -6.3	secs. -6.5	secs. -6.5	secs. -6.5	secs. 32.0	secs. 33.3	secs. 47.2	secs. 89.2
Baume & Co., London.....	108137	G.b., s.o., Tourbillon chrontr.....	-1.7	-2.2	-2.2	-1.1	-0.6	0.4	0.03	3.2	34.0	37.7	17.0	89.0
Fridlander, Coventry.....	x5569	S.r., g.b., s.o., Karrusel.....	-1.9	-2.2	-2.5	-2.4	-2.6	0.4	0.04	3.2	32.0	39.0	17.0	88.6
Montandon-Robert, Geneva.....	1079	D.r., g.b., s.o., mins. chronph.....	-1.6	-2.0	-2.7	-4.3	-1.8	0.3	0.02	5.2	33.4	36.6	18.5	88.5
S. Smith & Son, London.....	1898-1	G.b., d.o., pkt. chron. Karrusel.....	-1.4	-0.6	-0.1	-3.2	-1.2	0.3	0.04	4.0	33.1	37.6	17.4	88.1
Montandon-Robert, Geneva.....	1697	D.r., g.b., s.o., secs. chronph.....	-2.0	-1.6	-2.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.04	7.0	34.4	36.1	17.5	88.0
Fridlander, Coventry.....	25570	S.r., g.b., s.o., Karrusel.....	-0.9	-0.9	-1.3	-2.9	-0.6	0.3	0.04	4.7	35.9	36.8	17.3	88.0
E. Finn.....	18213	S.r., g.b., s.o., Karrusel.....	-3.4	-3.0	-3.1	-4.4	-5.2	0.4	0.02	4.0	33.2	37.0	18.5	87.7
Baume & Co., London.....	103031	G.b., s.o., Tourbillon chrontr.....	-3.2	-0.9	-0.6	-1.9	-1.6	0.3	0.06	4.5	33.2	37.1	16.3	87.3
Montandon-Robert, Geneva.....	1102	D.r., g.b., s.o., min. chronph.....	-0.8	-1.7	-0.6	-0.2	-1.6	0.3	0.04	4.5	33.4	36.6	17.3	87.2
Baume & Co., London.....	108038	G.b., s.o., Tourbillon chrontr.....	-2.7	-1.7	-2.3	-2.8	-3.9	0.4	0.06	4.7	34.7	37.6	16.9	87.2
W. Matthews, Coventry.....	36679	S.r., g.b., s.o., Karrusel.....	-0.7	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1	-10.9	0.4	0.06	4.8	32.0	38.7	16.3	87.0
S. Yeomans, Coventry.....	76673	S.r., g.b., s.o., Karrusel.....	-1.2	-0.7	-1.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.06	3.8	32.1	38.7	16.1	86.9
W. Matthews, Coventry.....	95200	S.r., g.b., s.o., Karrusel.....	-1.0	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.06	6.0	34.3	37.6	14.6	86.5
W. Vassel, London.....	1799	S.r., g.b., d.o., mins. chronph.....	-3.3	-4.3	-2.4	-1.5	-2.1	0.4	0.03	5.2	31.7	36.5	17.9	86.1
J. Adams, Coventry.....	6315	S.r., g.b., s.o., Karrusel.....	-4.5	-5.0	-4.9	-1.5	-2.9	0.4	0.08	5.0	32.8	35.1	18.1	86.0
S. Yeomans, Coventry.....	76689	S.r., g.b., s.o., Karrusel.....	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	-1.5	0.4	0.03	5.2	31.4	36.6	17.8	85.1
Carley & Co., London.....	50163	S.r., g.b., s.o., Karrusel.....	-1.0	-0.2	-1.5	-0.3	-1.5	0.5	0.04	4.8	30.7	36.9	17.5	85.1
J. White & Son, Coventry.....	35928	S.r., g.b., s.o., mins. chronph.....	-1.0	-0.7	-2.5	-1.0	-1.2	0.5	0.03	7.2	30.1	36.2	18.3	84.6
Usher & Cole, London.....	29278	S.r., g.b., d.o., Karrusel.....	-2.1	-2.8	-2.1	-1.7	-1.4	0.6	0.04	4.2	36.5	35.6	17.3	84.4
Fridlander, Coventry.....	14683	S.r., g.b., s.o., mins. chronph.....	-1.2	-0.7	-2.0	-1.1	-0.9	0.4	0.04	4.7	31.5	36.3	17.5	84.3

In the above list, the following abbreviations are used, viz:—s.r. for single roller; d.r. for double roller; g.b. for going barrel; [s.o. for single overcoil; d.o. for double overcoil;] + for gaining rate; — for losing rate.

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Volume XXXII

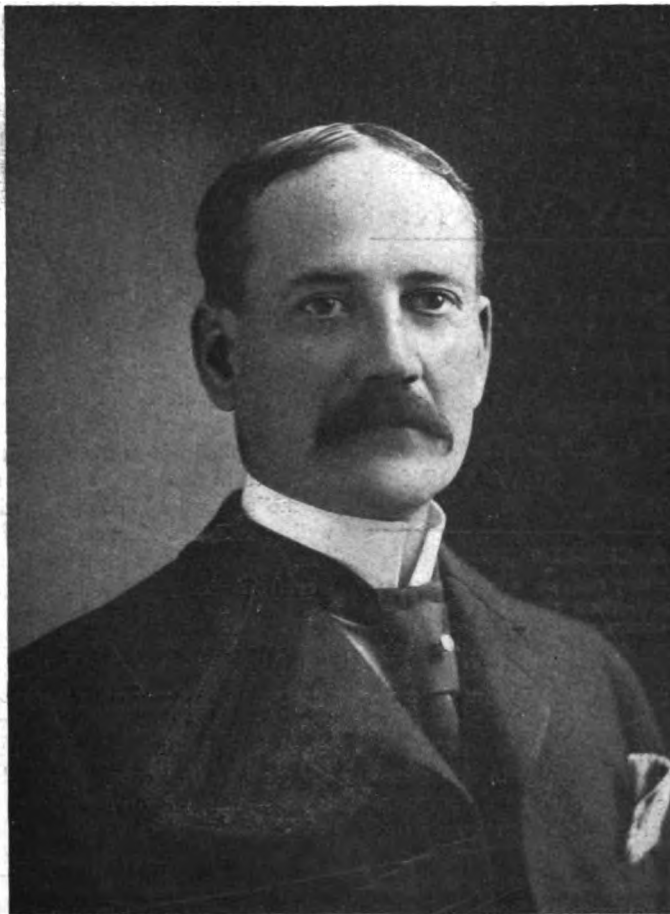
NEW YORK, APRIL 19, 1899

No. 16

A. L. SERCOMB

Mr. A. L. Sercomb is just attaining his majority as manager of the Western branch of the Meriden Britannia Company. In 1875 he first accepted a position with that company in New York, and in 1878, twenty-one years ago, he came to Chicago to take up the position he still occupies.

Born in Milwaukee, Wis., in the summer of 1847, of English parentage, his early life was spent in that city. When the calls for volunteers came in the early sixties, nothing could prevent Sercomb's enlisting. He was really too young to be eligible, but he succeeded in joining the ranks of the 39th Wisconsin Volunteers. Returning to Milwaukee after the war, he went into the crockery and glassware business under the firm name of Sanford & Sercomb. In 1870 he gave up this business and went to New York, where he identified himself for five years with the wholesale dry goods trade. In 1875, as we have said, he was engaged by the Meriden Britannia Company.



A. L. SERCOMB
Western Representative Meriden Britannia Company

Mr. Sercomb is a man of many clubs. He has been president of the North Shore Club, and is a member of the Union League Club, the Citizens' Commercial Association, Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., Columbia Post, G. A. R., and other organizations.

Among fellow jewelers at Chicago he is well known and well liked. He has been president of the Chicago Jewelers' Association, and was chairman of the Reception Committee appointed for the last banquet.

His home, on the Lake Shore Drive, in Lake View, is one of the many beautiful residences of that fashionable neighborhood. The two sons who make up the family are both at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., and one of them has just passed his college examinations.

Mr. Sercomb and his wife have sailed for England and Europe for an extended trip. While in England they expect to look after Mr. Sercomb's connections there, and will return in ample time to look after fall business.

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

In this column we shall note the interesting features of our various exchanges and shall give notes of the trade publications which are issued. We invite our readers to send us their new catalogues, circulars, and other publications of general interest, to which we shall be pleased to devote a portion of this space.

THE JEWELERS JOURNAL for March is to hand from Chicago. It has as a frontispiece an illustration of the silver loving cup made by the C. Preusser Jewelry Company, of Milwaukee, and presented to the Hon. Carl Schurz by his friends in that city.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS MEN.—We have received a very complete and useful list of books on business and economics which is issued by the Business Publishing Company, 32 Lafayette place, New York. The same firm issues "Business," a magazine telling of the latest improvements in business methods and offering many suggestions for increasing the money-saving and time-saving power of the office and workshop.

THE ENGLISH TRADE PAPERS for April are just to hand. The "Horological Journal" has, among other items, an interesting and valuable article on the automatic regulation of clocks which we hope to notice further in the near future. The active steps which are being taken at the present moment in England to enforce and add to the statutory powers of the Goldsmiths' Company for the detection and punishment of counterfeiters of Hall Marks is noticed and commented on by all the papers and is the one subject of interest for the moment. The "Watchmaker and Jeweler" draws attention to several ways in which the officials themselves who are responsible for the Hall marking might mend their ways. There is no doubt that hardship is often inflicted by the clumsy methods of the assay office. This paper has its usual budget of news and keeps one well informed as to the state of the trade in England. In the Optical Department of the paper we see that the editor shows his appreciation of matter contained in our own columns by publishing the same verbatim and *ad litteram*.

illustrations and all. This we cannot but regard as a compliment, but would suggest that he has forgotten one important detail, that of acknowledging the source from whence he obtained the article. We see that Professor Fergusson is credited, and that very properly, but Mr. Fergusson wrote this article especially for our own columns; and though we have no objection to our contemporaries reprinting articles they consider valuable, we would suggest that they do us the courtesy of acknowledging the source from whence they are obtained.

JEWELRY ENAMELING

It is usual to leave all enameling and even repairs to a special enameler, and this will remain to be the case with most goldsmiths who have such workmen in their employ. Many, however, would like to be able to do ordinary repairs themselves, besides being anxious to acquire a knowledge of enameling in order to increase their all-around proficiency.

Enamel itself is nothing but a very fusible glass. In an interesting article "The Watchmaker and Jeweler" (London) states that it is made from some pure form of silica, such as infusorial earth or quartz soda of a special quality, and oxide of lead. Details of the manufacture are unnecessary, as few enamellers think of preparing their own enamel. Enamel melts at about 800 deg. C., but the fusing point varies considerably, and this circumstance often complicates matters a good deal. Hence every lot of enamel bought should be tested for its fusion temperature, as only those which melt at the same temperature should be used together. Samples of all the enamels to be used should be heated on a piece of copper, or better, of the particular metal to be used.

Enamel is powdered before use. It is first cracked by being thrown hot into cold water, and then ground in an agate or porcelain mortar, or, as Benvenuto Cellini recommends, with distilled water in a steel mortar. The water is poured off and renewed from time to time until it runs off quite clear. A little nitric acid applied subsequently frees the glass from traces of iron, but must be scrupulously washed away afterwards. The powder is now ready, and is applied wet to the object to be enameled with a spatula like that used in modeling or a fine sable brush. The best metals for enameling are gold, copper and brass. Easily fusible alloys, as well as lead, tin, zinc, and aluminum, are inadmissible. The surface must be absolutely clean and polished and must especially be free from every suspicion of grease. The metal is heated and boiled in cyndine of potassium to free it from every trace of oil or fat. The surface should also, independently of any depressions in it, be roughened, and this is best done with a roughing graver. Many enamellers, for the purpose of increasing the adhesion and consistency of the enamel powder, recommend that the damp mass should be mixed with a little honey, resin, or quince-juice. As regards this, every practical man has his own opinion. We have learned from the Japanese to glue small pieces of metal together with euphorbia juice. This disappears in heating and the pieces are united by the enamel. An oven is not necessary for repairs, although most useful. For new work it is, however, indispensable. As early as 1009 the enameler Theophilus recommended the use of an iron lid, pierced with small holes, sufficient to prevent small pieces of coal passing through. The articles to be enameled were placed under this and the enamel brought to fusion by making a fire around and above it. Johannes Pritzlaff recommends a better method of procedure. Take, says he, in default of an oven two pieces of charcoal, and hollow them out like crucibles. When they are quite clean put the thing to be enameled in one or an iron-wire stand, and invert the other so as to form a lid. Then heat the whole strongly until the enamel is melted. Oil blowpipes should not be used for enameling on account of the soot. Spirit lamps or Bunsen gas lamps should always be employed. The flame passes round the muffle several times, and raises its temperature very rapidly. When the wet enamel powder is laid on it is distributed evenly by gently tapping the back of the metal. The superfluous water is then soaked up with a clean cloth. The first burning shrinks the enamel, and more must be added, and a second fusion carried out. It is then polished with emery, again melted, and finally polished with great care with tripoli.



[Entered at the Post Office in the City of New York as second-class matter.]

THOMAS JACOB, Editor and Publisher.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE JEWELERS REVIEW,
170 AND 172 BROADWAY, COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

VOL. XXXII

APRIL 19, 1899

No. 16

NOTICE

In answer to the many letters received at this office, and to save unnecessary correspondence and delay, we wish to state that this paper has no connection whatever with J. J. Fogerty or with Fogerty's Jewelers Directory.

The Jewelers Review is issued regularly every week and will put forth every effort to furnish the best and latest news and information concerning jewelers, gold and silversmiths, horologists, opticians and allied industries. Persons interested in these trades will confer a great favor by sending us the news of their localities and their views respecting the manufacture or treatment of any articles in the above lines. It is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents asking questions requiring answers through the columns of the Jewelers Review will state the information desired plainly and in as few words as possible. All answers will be published as promptly as the nature of the enquiry and the pressure of business will permit. Readers need have no hesitancy in asking questions on any subject in which they are interested consistent with the nature of this publication.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Two Dollars per annum in advance, One Dollar for six months, postage prepaid to any point in the United States, Mexico or Canada. Single copies ten cents each.

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Subscribers changing their address should state the old one as well as the new to insure proper delivery of the paper.

THE JEWELERS REVIEW ABROAD

Copies of this paper can be found in Europe at Holborn Viaduct and the Royal Hotels, London. Herald office and hotels L'Athenee and Grand Terminus, Paris. The Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, St. Antoine and the Continental Hotels, Antwerp.

ADVERTISING RATES

will be furnished on application. Under the new management the circulation of The Jewelers Review has steadily increased until it practically covers the entire jewelry and allied trades. Advertisers will find that there is no better medium to reach the trade than The Jewelers Review.

Advertisements to insure insertion in the next issue should reach this office not later than Saturday.

COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED

Space will always be reserved in the Jewelers Review for news items of interest to the trade, such as changes in place of business, co-partnerships, dissolutions and the movements of traveling representatives and buyers.

Jewelers contemplating a trip to New York can have their mail addressed to this office, where it will be held until called for, or forwarded to any other address if desired.

Consolidation Rumors

A persistent rumor started in the trade recently in regard to a proposed combination of watch case and watch movement manufacturers, and which found its way into the daily press, turns out, upon investigation, to have little else back of it than the unsubstantiated statements of certain promoters. All parties interested whose names were in any way connected with the movement strenuously denied all knowledge of the affair; certainly no one could be found who signified any intention of joining such an association.

The business of promoter has now come to be recognized as a regular profession. Formerly when keen competition and other circumstances rendered a consolidation of interests desirable, the principal members of the trade affected came together of their own accord and selected their own promoter. Now the situation is entirely changed. It is the promoter who selects the trade, who, having made a choice of a certain industry, endeavors to bring the conflicting interests together and engineers the deal through for a consideration. Promoters appear to have been kept reasonably busy of late, which accounts for the number of rumors that have been floated.

The interests involved in the watch case and watch movement manufactures would aggregate a great many millions, and such a deal is not likely to be rushed through with undue haste.

Auction Sales

for

Jewelers

There are many reasons for and against the holding of an auction sale. For some classes of the jewelry trade it would never be a wise thing to attempt. Those of our readers who do what is called an "exclusive" business would without doubt frighten their customers by indulging in anything of the kind, but such businesses are few and far between. In the general run of business, however, an auction sale comes as a healthy stimulus. However careful one may be, odd goods are sure to accumulate. A traveling man calls and a line of goods is bought. Perhaps the bulk of the goods are sold, but some are sure to be left over, and, new goods coming in, they are apt to be put aside and in many cases overlooked. An auction sale clears all this up. It naturally involves a thorough overhauling of stock; and if a first-class auctioneer is employed, goods which have perhaps passed out of the immediate season's fashion often bring a surprisingly good price. All things considered, an auction sale once in a while should be a healthy feature. Old goods are turned into cash, which, in its turn, can be turned into new goods, while such a sale, if properly conducted, should form the best kind of advertisement. A great deal, of course, depends on the auctioneer. His qualifications are many. He must have a thorough knowledge of the goods, a fine tact, a persuasive manner, and, above all, must impress his audience with the thorough honesty of his business methods.

The circulation of THE JEWELERS' REVIEW

FOR ISSUE OF APRIL 12 was **10,072** COPIES

" " 5 " **9,903** "

The average weekly circulation

DURING MARCH WAS - **10,020** COPIES

" FEBRUARY " - **10,021** "

Our post office and other receipts are open to the inspection of those who desire to verify this statement.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Our object under this head is not to deal with Scientific matters in an abstract or theoretical way, but to give such particulars of Scientific facts as may be capable of adaptation to practical industrial uses. We shall point out, too, new developments and improvements in Scientific matters which will be useful to the craftsman and manufacturer, while the Industrial side of this department will include notices of new tools, machinery and appliances. At all times we shall welcome communications from our readers who may have suggestions to offer on this head.

THE FORGING OF STEEL

Steel is forged, is welded like iron under the hammer of the smith; it acts like iron under the trip-hammer of great factories, in the rolling mill, in the screw-cutting works. Yet there are some restrictions. Heated to a very elaborate temperature, steel is susceptible to change under various influences; especially its carbon may be burned out. The bar of steel submitted to the fire is exposed to the action of the oxygen from the current of the blast-pipe, and may thus undergo a kind of refining, of irregular decarbonization, a change more or less thorough, but difficult to avoid.

The working of steel is, therefore, a much more delicate operation than that of iron, and requires more skill and care. An incompetent workman may, in a single "heat," spoil the best steel and make a tool void of strength, incapable of taking an edge and of no use.

Numerous heatings will always change the qualities of steel. Too high a temperature weakens it rapidly. The skillful artisan will understand working the metal at a medium temperature, and by sure, accurate blows of the hammer, finish a piece with a small number of heatings.

Steel may be added to itself or to iron, at a white heat under the hammer. But all steels do not possess this valuable property. Steels of excellent quality in themselves weld very imperfectly. The finer grades are changed by the necessary heat so that they cannot be used for this purpose.

In general, cast-steel will not weld with iron. Steel can be

welded on itself to combine several pieces in a single mass, or to join parts of the same piece, as, for example, where the extremities of a bar have been bent to form a ring.

The operation of soldering steel to iron has a distinct purpose. Where there is no occasion for hardness except in certain parts of an object, these parts can be made of steel and the remainder of simple iron. Such are the tools of which the point or the edge alone are formed of steel welded to the iron, which constitutes the body, as the pick of the miner, his drill, his "pointerolle" (small pick), the hammer of the stone cutter and the spade of the laborer. This is done rather for the sake of economy. Formerly steel was so costly that it was used as sparingly as possible.

If you examine the chisel, the gouge, the plane of the carpenter, you will notice that these tools are made of a thin plate of steel so doubled over a plate of iron that the steel always comes in contact with the stone that forms the edge. The lining of iron, not so hard, but less brittle, sustains the tool and imparts more power of resistance. Most cutting tools and instruments are thus constituted.

It thus appears how valuable is the property of steel to weld readily and solidly to iron. The net price of steel having now been considerably reduced, in consequence of the new processes of manufacture, there is a general tendency to replace with massive tools of cast-steel those heretofore made by folding the steel over the iron.

In large modern foundries steel, which is produced in large masses by new methods, is treated precisely like iron. It is forged in pieces, opened out under the steam hammer, or drawn out in the rolling mills in bars, flat or round, in rails, in plates, thick or thin. We have seen an ingot of Bessemer metal, on being run through the mold, pass under the trip-hammer and come from the rolling mill as an unwelded steel rail.

Steel is to-day forged into the large forms formerly composed of iron. The forging of these enormous masses is destined for the most gigantic engines of metallurgy.

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WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

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We herewith return you the old chain, No. 333, weight 10 dwt. and 5 grains, and should you feel disposed to exchange it for another and credit our account with \$2.00, for assay, we will appreciate it.

Kindly return their letter, as we wish to use it in the event the parties claim otherwise.

We remain,

Yours very truly,

JOS. LINZ & BRO.,
Per S. L.

DALLAS, TEXAS, March 25th, 1899.

THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT ST. LOUIS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSAYER IN CHARGE.

MESSRS. JOS. LINZ & BRO.,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

MARCH 23d, 1899.

Gentlemen: I have assayed the chain marked No. 333, weight 10 dwt., 5 grains, using, according to your instructions, part of the bar, swivel and links, and avoiding as nearly as I was able to do it, the solder, and the result is as follows: Gold, 409/1000 or 9 81/100. Silver, 226/1000 or 5 42/100.

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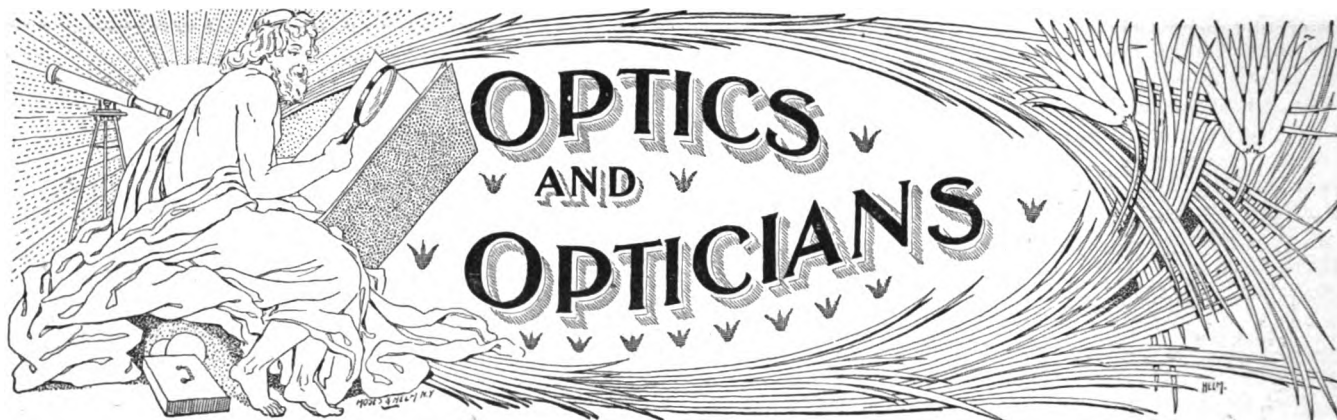
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This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the science and study of optics, and will be sustained by able writers on this subject. Under this head will be published full reports of meetings of the several optical societies, as well as all news of interest to opticians, together with copies of lectures and other papers relating to optics.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Optical opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED OPTICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

L. L. FERGUSON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII.

APRIL 19, 1899.

No. 16.

Optical Organization

The following letter from E. C. Perry, of Minneapolis, is one of many enquiries we have lately received from correspondents requesting information as to the best method of starting an optical society:

Minnesota, March 25, 1899.

Dear Editor:—We are trying to organize an optical association for our mutual benefit, and, to make it stronger, to embrace the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

But we find it hard to get at enough opticians, as we have only a list kindly given us by Mr. Hoffman, the wholesale optician. I therefore take the liberty to ask your help in loaning us a list of opticians or giving a notice in your valuable journal asking all opticians interested to send me their names and addresses. I find this not an easy matter to start such a society going, but the few I have so far interested have promised me very substantial assistance in many ways, and I now think, with your assistance, we should make good progress.

Any suggestions you or any of your readers may offer as to how we can get at it the best and quickest and make the best success will be greatly appreciated by,

Yours truly,

E. C. PERRY,

c/o C. A. Hoffman, 521 Niccolet av., Minneapolis, Minn.

There are at present no less than a dozen healthy, lusty optical organizations throughout the nation, extending from Boston to California, and there presents no difficulty in forming another in the Northwest States, which if, when organized, keeps apace with the other developments of that section, should soon equal if not outstrip older organizations in the East.

There are, of course, a few difficulties that will have to be met with in the forming of such a society, but none that are insuperable. There are two methods which are open to their judgment and espousal. The first is to thoroughly canvass the prospective territory by means of both the optical press and the mailing of circulars, prospectuses, etc., and the other is to start a society composed principally of local opticians, and if its constitution be sufficiently broad, and its meetings be made entertaining and instructive, around a small nucleus will grow a society not only numerically great, but what is more to be desired, of intellectual weightiness, from which it naturally follows the society would perforce have a higher standing amongst kindred scientific bodies which exist in that locality.

There are two elemental features which go to make up a scientific society's existence, first of which is that its members attend for the knowledge that is to be imbibed; secondly (and almost equally as great), to be a member of a scientific society of repute or renown feeds one's self-approbation. Now, it is

the easiest thing imaginable to start a society. Naturally at its inception all sorts of heterogeneity of mind and purpose will be present, but to weld them into a state of cohesion and unity of purpose is not so easy. It is the general history of events, optical and otherwise, that that which is evolved spontaneously sputters, burns bright, next fitful and then expires. If a society is started on the whoop la! principle the attendance will be very enthusing the first time, exhilarating the second meeting and decidedly enervating the third, if not lapsing into a state of coma altogether.

Furthermore, a business man before launching out in a business undertaking mentally weighs all the pros and cons germane to the enterprise, therefore the promoters of an optical society should do likewise, and therefore be prepared for emergencies. One, if not two regular lecturers should be engaged to give addresses each meeting night upon cognate subjects. The practice in vogue among some societies for voluntary contributions gives about the same results as voluntary monetary contributions in a church, rather unreliable and considerably unsatisfactory. So be sure to pay your lecturer, no matter how little.



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the finest
work done
by "Kirstein",
Rochester,
N.Y.*

and each time the society meets, both your lecturer and lecture will be on hand; for if, as we have above stated, the matter of lectures or addresses is left to those that the "spirit moves," you will soon find out that what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and, so far as optical cuisine goes, you will depart unfed.

We give this advice because we hold it to be a self-evident truth that an optical society will not hold together without some motive to make them coalesce; so surely if the optical end, such as lecturing, etc., is not made the primary feature, that society perforce ceases to be optical, save possibly in name.

We infer that Mr. Perry is a refracting optician, for surely he is not what is termed a dispensing optician. If he were of the latter class organization would not appeal to him very strongly, for the cogent reason that in such rankly commercial business as the dispenser engages in, there is no necessity for scientific disquisitions, although a paper on optical ethics for their delectation would not be amiss occasionally.

In the initial formation of the society, do not attempt the impossible by inviting opticians of all shades, such as refracting men, mugwumps and dispensers, to sup at the same table, but send out a clear-cut clarion call for the class of men you are desirous of affiliating with, and class pride and patriotism will be added incentives for them to "stand together." We are familiar with the history of several optical organizations, which are all steered successfully in different channels. The New York State Association of Opticians, which is the oldest optical society in existence, has an excellent series of voluntary papers by members, and as an incentive to membership, allows its members the use of the society's seal upon its note paper, and also issues a certificate of membership. The Optical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, by means of entertainment, has papers read by members, and invites outsiders to address them; they have subdivided the practice of optometry into several different grades, hold examinations and confer diplomas upon the successful aspirant. The Illinois society is at present engaged in a legislative scuffle at Springfield, in the endeavor to regulate the practice of optometry by legislative enactment, after which they no doubt will turn scientificward, as have done their optical prototypes before them.

The Optical Society of the State of New York holds but one meeting a year, at which scientific papers are read and discussed. No other meetings are deemed necessary, owing to the fact that several local societies exist in the State that duly provide for the optical needs of their members.

The New England Society meets in Boston monthly and very successful meetings are held. The society also exercises a tutelary care over a College of Optometry situated in Boston, with a course of tuition extending over a period of two years.

The Optical Society of the City of New York has now been in existence not quite two years, starting first with an attendance of about seven, barely enough to fill the offices appertaining to a society. Monthly lectures are given, one upon physical optics by a professor of one of the colleges here, and another lecture on practical optometry by another speaker. No examinations are

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necessary to become a speaker, and no qualifications are expected other than he shall be an optician in good standing. From a membership of seven, without solicitation, the society now has 90 upon its rolls, and with an average attendance of over 40, and it may be stated that the society is as prosperous financially as it is numerically.

The secretaries of the various societies herein mentioned no doubt, upon application, will send copies of the by-laws and constitutions. In conclusion, while not wishing to obtrude our personal opinions ad nauseam, we would say—make a small beginning, and, by natural growth, let your society that is to be, unfold itself naturally, without the artificial inflative measures that once in a while are used.

WORKING DISTANCES IN SKIASCOPY

LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK BY L. L. FERGUSON

(Copyright, 1899, by *The Jewelers Review*)

Continued from last issue

Therefore those who persist in using those methods of illumination should diaphragm the light down so that it would present a circular appearance, and to reduce the intensity of the light to a point of toleration, not only should it be diaphragmed, but also impose in front of the light (fastened to the shield that holds the diaphragm) a piece of ground glass, which will also serve to equalize the brilliancy of the flame, thus ensuring a correct diagnosis, for whatever inequalities in the reflex are exhibited now are caused by astigmatism in situ, instead of a simulated condition caused by the appearance of a coarse flame.

The size of the light is of enormous importance, although in the light of such latitudinous theories that exist respecting the same, the practitioner would be pardoned in assuming that it was a matter of no moment. Experience has led me to believe that a large light is immeasurably superior to a small one for the following reasons:

The act of skiascopy cannot be successfully and quickly performed unless done so by unconscious cerebration. If the operator's brain-action does not keep pace with his manual control of the mirror, but lags behind, inefficiency must be the result. Now, then, the smaller the light (to a slight extent) the less brilliant will be the retinal reflex, also the area of illumination as viewed through the pupil will occupy but a fraction of the whole pupillary area, and in such a manner its movements seem to highly exaggerate the corresponding movement of the mirror in the hand of the skiascopist; this being so, as before stated, the novice is unable to think and to reason simultaneously with the mirror movement.

Furthermore, every student of physical optics knows that each infinitesimally small ray that emanates from a luminous source is really an aerial image of the light from whence it was expelled. This, then, accounts for the fact that when we view a mirror at almost any angle we are able to see thereon the presentment of a light situated in front. If such were not the case, we would be sensible of the image of the light on the mirror at a certain point only, and a movement of the head from one side or the other would result in a disappearance of it, therefore the surface of the mirror may be said to hold as many images of an adjacent light as would be limited by the size of the flame and the dimensions of the mirror. Recollecting this fact, it can readily be observed that it takes an appreciably longer space of time then for the transitation of a larger light over a given surface than a smaller light would, therefore the slower proportionally the transition of the light, and the larger the mirror, the more liable is our cerebration to keep pace therewith. Furthermore, an expert diagnostician judges the amount of refractive error by

the appearance and shape of the full fundus reflex, which can only be obtained by using a large light, whilst with a small one only a small area of the pupil appears to be illuminated, therefore diagnosis is out of the question. It simply devolves down to laboriously measuring the cardinal meridian separately and then adjudging the error.

Now the size of the light will depend upon the distance it is removed from the operator. The closer the light is to the optician the less larger it need be, or the farther away it is situated the larger it must necessarily be, to compensate for its increasing diminution in diameter pursuant to that well known law known as "the square of the distance." For instance, two lights situated respectively one foot and four feet away, to make one equally as large as the other proportionally, the four-foot distance lamp would have to be sixteen times greater in area.

Refractive errors of the eyes are created by what is known as aberration, which in time may be defined as a departure from normality. Now unquestionably these conditions could be measured by any measurable means, i. e., convergent, divergent or parallel light. The first, if used, would tend toward diminishing the apparent hypermetropia or seemingly increasing the myopia present, whilst the use of the latter ray would permit the user to discover and diagnose the exact amount uninfluenced by either modifying or aggravating influences, according to the nature of the error, when convergent or divergent light be used.

Every scholar in optics knows that light diverges proportionally greater as we approach it, from twenty feet inwards; so when the optician uses a lamp or diaphragmed chimney contiguous to his head, as per advertisements, book illustrations, etc., he is simply using a light whose proximity alone makes him use highly divergent rays; therefore if he is scientific enough to estimate the refraction before he imposes a lens, that estimation must necessarily be incorrect, too great in hypermetropia, insufficient in myopia.

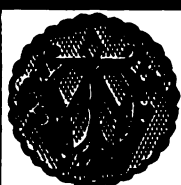
Some operators prefer using a "bull's-eye" light, obtained by using what is known as a McKenzie's condenser; and where the skiascopist is unable to use a large light, situated say 6, 8 or 10 feet away, it is a good substitute. The condensing lens, of course, magnifies the small-sized flame and tones down its uneven shape and coarse texture, which, as before stated, gives a mottled reflex light, and often creates the impression upon the part of the optician that he is fitting a case of irregular astigmatism; the use of the condensing lens modifies that appearance and gives a clean, even reflex.

But if the optician will use a light sufficient in diameter to allow it to be used at a distance great enough to insure it being sufficiently large for reasons heretofore explained, it will also expel parallel rays, which does not require very much erudition upon the part of the student to know that a workman's tools should be true (parallel) to insure correct work.

To summarize, the light should be perfectly circular, of even texture, as large as possible, at least 3 or 4 inches in diameter, and situated from the ametropes, including the angle of reflection of at least 10 feet. This can be accomplished by using a 32-candle power frosted electric light globe, situating it above and back of the ametropes' head, two or three feet above and two feet or more backward. This position is furthermore advantageous by reason of the fact that the light is off at such an angle from the observed eye that none of the direct light from the electric bulb strikes the observer's eye during the test, which, if it did, would create what is termed diffraction spectra upon the edges of the sight aperture of the skiascope, and would be an impediment to the clean observation of the reflex in the observed eye.

SECOND SIGHT

Sometimes persons who have perfect sight in youth, and then have been compelled to wear convex glasses for work, find as they grow old that they are again able to see near objects without the aid of glasses. They are often pleased with this and call it getting their second sight, but it is not a change that is really to be desired, for it is not brought about by any regaining of the power of accommodation, but depends on the eye growing near-sighted, so that it sees near objects distinctly without the use of either the accommodation or a convex lens.



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OPTICAL NOTES

Prof. Charles N. McCormick, president of the McCormick Optical College, will address the Illinois Optical Society at its May meeting, on the subject, "Education vs. Legislation." Those who are familiar with Prof. McCormick's terse and outspoken way of talking and with his well developed ideas will need no urging to attend the meeting. Members of the society have not forgotten the able contention maintained by him at that meeting, when the optical bill was under discussion.

Drs. Whitehead, Holzberg and Levinson, the committee on organization of the California Optical Society of San Francisco, report that the organization will be effected before another week passes. Dr. J. A. Whitehead, of Whitehead & Towers, opticians, says none but exclusive refractionists will be eligible to membership.

Prof. J. H. Caruss, the well-known optician, has moved from Stamford, Conn., to Hartford, Conn., where, at 50 Asylum street, he reopened an attractive store on the 15th inst.

The last "snap" offered by the Toric Optical Company, 32 East Twenty-third street, New York, in gold filled riding bow frames, American Optical Company's make, at \$6.47 per dozen, net cash, has proved so popular that it has been continued for another week. Sample frames will be mailed for 60 cents.

THE CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS

The second meeting of this Association, which was recently inaugurated, was held at the end of last month, and the discussion of the constitution arranged at first meeting was, after some amendments, adopted.

Next in order was the nomination and election of a treasurer. Mr. Kuttner nominated W. D. Fennimore, who declined, with thanks. W. H. Hunt, of San Jose, was then nominated by Mr. Fennimore. Nominations were then closed and Mr. Hunt was elected.

The nomination and election of four members to act in conjunction with the other officers and constitute the Board of Directors, which are nine in number, was then proceeded with. The following were nominated: R. Bruce Magee, of San Jose; Wm. R. Johnson, of San Francisco; Charles Wood, of Oakland; B. M. Ackley, of San Francisco; O. Granicher, of Los Angeles. Mr. Wood declined in favor of Mr. Granicher. Nominations were then closed, and Magee, Johnson, Ackley and Granicher were duly elected.

Mr. Fennimore made a motion that W. Reed Williams, of the "Keystone," be extended a vote of thanks for the kindness he has displayed, both in direct assistance and writings in his journal for the new-born California Association of Opticians; also that Mr. Williams, of the "Keystone," Mr. Frederick Boger, of the "Optical Journal," and Mr. Ferguson, of the "Jewelers Review," be elected honorary members. The motion was carried by acclamation and with great enthusiasm.

The meeting then adjourned until next meeting, the time and place for which is to be determined by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors held a meeting March 28, 1899, at one o'clock P. M. A quorum was present, consisting of F. C. Chinn, president; I. A. Beretta, second vice-president; G. S. Schneider, secretary; R. Bruce Magee, of San Jose, and B. M. Ackley, of San Francisco.


The secretary was then authorized to print by-laws as adopted and attach names and addresses of charter members. He was also authorized to print stationery, etc.

It was unanimously agreed to have the next meeting of the Association on the evening of the third Monday of July, 1899, in San Francisco. This being all of importance, the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE OPTICAL SOCIETY

The regular monthly meeting of the Optical Society of the City of New York was held at the Savoy Hotel, Wednesday evening, April 12. The report of the committee appointed to arrange for the banquet to be given on June 28th at the Marlborough Hotel was received, and after considerable discussion it was moved and seconded that the committee be granted

plenary powers in regard to those who should be invited and those who should not. A. M. Frankel, of New York, was elected a member of the Society. The following applications for membership were received: Thos. McBurnie, 188 Court street, Brooklyn; Thos. Yoxall, 1144 Third avenue, New York city; August Kost, Jr., 650 Newark avenue, Jersey City, and W. L. Stanton, Tottenville, S. I.



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CERAMICS

Under this head special attention will be given to pottery, bric-a-brac and porcelain, which now form an important part of the jeweler's trade. Fine products of the potter's art have always been prized by the select few but recently the popular taste has caused a demand for these goods which has encouraged artists of recognized ability in their production, as new wares are constantly appearing, especially in foreign countries.

CERAMIC NOTES

SOME VERY HANDSOME flower vases, in the showy ruby and emerald flashed cut glass, are being shown by the J. D. Bergen Co., 38 Murray street, N. Y. The cutting on these colored goods, showing the brilliant crystal beneath the colored surface, must always be of a high order, since ever so slight a slip on the part of an inexperienced workman would irremediably destroy the design in the colored glass.

BELLBEK MANUFACTURE IN AMERICA

(Continued)

"Placing" or "packing" and "firing" a kiln are very important, although apparently simple processes, for on the watchfulness and experience of the fireman depends much of the success of the potter. The ware to be burned is placed for protection and convenience in fire-clay boxes, called "seggars" or "saggars," in which it rests on sand or flint, many shapes requiring regular beds of this material. A strip or "wad" of moist clay is then laid around the edge of the seggar and it is placed in the kiln close to the side, another seggar is set on the first, and so on to the crown of the kiln, each of these upright tiers being called a "bung." The "wads" are to further protect the ware from the fumes and smoke and to steady the "bung." When the kiln is full, the door is bricked up and plastered over with clay, and the fire started.

The kiln is a bee-hive-shaped structure of red brick, lined with fire-brick, and generally about sixteen feet in diameter inside and about the same height to the "crown." Above this crown or ceiling the walls narrow as they go upward. The brick walls of the kiln are bound by heavy iron hoops or girdles to give greater strength. Around the base at equal distances are the fire holes, eight or more in number, communicating with the interior by openings above and below. The length of time required for a biscuit fire varies according to the body and composition of the ware, from twenty-four to a hundred hours.

When the kiln has cooled and the ware, now "biscuit," is removed, a transformation has taken place; the friable, clay-colored articles are now beautifully white, firm, translucent pieces of porcelain; that is, unless one of those frequent and mysterious misfortunes, which constantly assail the poor potter, has distorted and discolored a portion of them.

The biscuit now goes to the biscuit-ware room, where it is carefully selected; each separate piece is rubbed with sand stone, polished with sand-paper and brushed until it is perfectly smooth and absolutely free from dust; it is then ready for the dipping-room. The glaze or glass-forming compound is prepared with great care. Most of the ingredients, in due proportion, are first melted together, forming a "fritt," which is finely ground and mixed with the other necessary materials. All are now ground together in water until the mass forms a heavy, creamy liquid; into this solution the dipper plunges the piece of ware, giving it a skillful shake and turn to distribute the coating evenly and avoid a superfluity. It is then set on the "rack" to dry, and carefully guarded from dust and foreign substances. When dry, the ware has its second burning in the glost kiln—a fire of lesser heat (for soft porcelain) than the biscuit fire. Placing the glost kiln is a work of even more care than the biscuit requires. Each seggar must be "washed" with a special glaze, pieces must not touch one another or the sides of the seggar. Flat pieces are set on fire-clay "pins." Stilts are also used to keep certain articles apart. The arrangements in "bungs" is the same as before, and the degree of heat required is tested by means of small clay rings, called "trials," put through little openings made for that purpose in the kiln walls. Through other small openings, called "spy-holes," the interior of the kiln may be seen when the fire is at white heat, glowing with such incandescence that an ordinary observer can not distinguish any tangible object therein. When the exper-

rienced fireman is satisfied with the condition of things inside, the warm work of "drawing" the kiln begins; the glowing coals are raked out of the fire holes and the hose is turned on. After the kiln has cooled, and the seggars are opened, the ware is critically examined and the perfect results of these various processes are stored in their "bins" in the "white-ware room." The imperfect results—always too many in spite of every care and caution—are ruthlessly broken. Any purchaser inclined to complain of high prices should visit the mound of "potsherds" outside every pottery, mute witness to the wide range of disaster in this industry.

(To be continued)

QUERIES AND TRADE NOTES

In this department will appear answers to all correspondence and queries that are of general interest and miscellaneous items and comments on matters in connection with the trade.

THE DUEBER WATCH CASE MFG. CO., at Canton, Ohio, are closing out their stock of high grade wheels at \$30 each. This is a rare chance for any one to get a wheel at probably less than cost of manufacture, and also the best made bicycle in America.

SIMON ADLER, of Rosenbaum & Adler, 65 Nassau street, New York City, has just returned from a five weeks' Eastern trip. Mr. Adler expressed himself as very much gratified with the results of his trip. "Dealers seemed especially pleased to find that goods of the class such as I offered them could be obtained at fair, or I might even say, moderate prices," said he. "We have novelties now in preparation also which I think will be received fully as favorably as the beetle and the frog have been."

CANADIAN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO

The number of visitors attending the Horse Show held in Toronto on the 13th, 14th and 15th, proved a source of revenue to the local jewelers.

Walter J. Barr, of the Goldsmith Stock Company, who underwent a serious operation three weeks ago, is progressing favorably, and will be able to resume his work this week.

Jacob Dover, of Nelson, B. C., was married, March 15th, to Miss Arenson, of Montreal; they are remaining in Toronto until the 21st of April, when they leave for home, via Chicago.

Buyers in Toronto this week were:

J. S. Barnard, Whitby; W. R. Jackson, St. Thomas; W. A. Sanderson, Peterboro; A. Gibson, Peterboro; Mr. Robertson, of Bramley & Robertson, Montreal.

Messrs. B. & H. B. Kent are building a two-story addition to the back of their premises (40 x 24), 144 Yonge street, Toronto.

Toronto City Council are now asking for new tenders for the clock installation in the new city hall.

Headquarters for American Turquoise

after Monday of next week, will be in the Anderson Bldg., 12 to 16 John St., New York.

J. G. DOTY, AGT. The Am. Turq. Co.

Now at 68 John Street.

SEAMLESS WIRE

Manufactured byIN ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES

EDWARD N. COOK.

Gold and Silver Rolled Plate.

"Aluminum Solder."

144 PINE STREET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Obituary



The death is announced of W. C. Yuill, a jeweler, of Truro, N. S.

A. D. Miller, Lyons, N. Y., for many years the leading traveling representative of the Fairpoint Silver Plate Co., of New Bedford, Mass., is dead.

Edwin Rowland Warrington, late of the metal brokerage firm of E. R. Warrington & Co., who died on April 9th, was buried last week at All Saints burying ground, Torresdale, Pa.

Dr. Jas. B. Gibson, one of the leading oculists of the country, and formerly senior surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in this city, is dead.

John D. Sperry, the well-known jeweler and watchmaker, of

South Haven, Mich., is dead. He was employed at an early age by the Waltham Watch Company, and he was there at one time given the difficult work of arranging a watch set with diamonds especially made for a European exposition. This was valued at \$18,000 and was sent to Europe in charge of Mr. Sperry. After that he was employed two and one-half years by the Elgin National Watch Company. In May, 1867, he went from that position to open up a business for himself at South Haven. Although partially paralyzed for the past eleven years, he had been able to keep at his work most of the time. He was nearly seventy years old.

Dr. Jas. B. Gibson, of New York, a leading oculist and formerly senior surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in this city, is dead.

Jacob A. Suits, formerly a jeweler, at Dowagiac, Mich., is dead.

The Straus American Cut Glass

An extensive variety of pieces designed specially for presentation purposes.



Moderate Prices.

FACTORY:
59th Street and North River,
New York.

**REIGNS SUPREME
in quality of crystal,
workmanship and
brilliant finish.**

For the convenience of the trade, we have also prepared assortments at \$50, \$75 and \$100. Illustrations of these may be had on application.

L. STRAUS & SONS, Manufacturers,
42 to 46 Warren Street, New York.

FOR JUNE WEDDINGS.

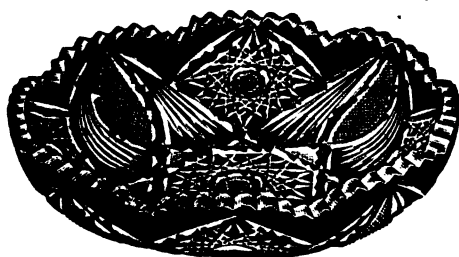
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The J. D. Bergen Co.



38 Murray St
NEW YORK



**FOREMOST LINE OF
AMERICAN CUT GLASS.**

Color Perfect. Beauty of Design and Brilliancy
of Finish Unquestionable.

New and Beautiful Shapes. The Dealer who handles "BERGEN" CUT GLASS can defy competition, because quality of Goods and Prices are right.

UTOPIAN FAIENCE.

Decorations by eminent artists, in slight relief, great variety in shapes, which are original creations or modifications of the Mediæval.

The Line is specially adapted for the Retail Jeweler, in that it is decorative in the highest degree and possesses strong selling powers. Prices for the different pieces vary from 50 cents to \$100, according to shape, size and decoration.

New York Salesroom:
W. H. DUNN, 68-70 West Broadway.

J. B. OWENS POTTERY CO., Main Office and Pottery, ZANESVILLE, O.



BACCARAT GLASSWARE

(Cristalleries de Baccarat, France).

Gilt, Engraved and Cut Stemware

in many UNIQUE and HANDSOME DESIGNS, specially adapted for Retail Jewelers.

Large variety of CUT GLASS PIECES for Silversmiths.

New York Office, 41 Warren Street. PAUL DURAND, Manager.

SPECIALTIES IN

Dessert Plates, Fish and Game Sets, Cups and
Saucers, Art Pieces, Etc., Etc.

IN FINE CHINA.

DAVISON BROS., Show Rooms, 12 Barclay St., New York.

THE LATE CHARLES F. LIVERMORE.—In the death, on the 11th, of C. F. Livermore, Western manager of the Middletown Plate Co., not only his associates, but Chicago jewelers and the trade throughout the country are heavy losers. Especially endeared to those whose fortune it was to know him intimately, he was held in the highest esteem by all in any way associated with him. Born of New England parentage, in New York City, in the fall of 1868, his early life was spent in the East. While he was still young, however, his father died, and his mother with two children, a younger sister and himself, went to Chicago to make their home. Two years later, at fourteen, he began his business career in the Chicago office of the New Haven Clock Company, of which Col. G. A. Harmount was then manager. His rise there was remarkably rapid, and at the age of sixteen or seventeen he was sent out as a traveling salesman. For several years the West-



THE LATE CHARLES FREDERICK LIVERMORE.

ern office of the New Haven Clock Company represented the Middletown Plate Company, and when in 1892 the latter established an independent office in Chicago, Mr. Livermore was given its management. Since then he has become more and more valuable to the company. As evidence of the esteem in which he was held, we quote Col. G. H. Hulbert, president of the Middletown Plate Company, who came on from the East especially for the funeral: "Mr. Livermore," he said, "was a young man of remarkable energy and very popular; he devoted himself to the interests of this company, and was untiring in his efforts on our behalf." Thomas H. B. Davis, vice-president of the company, also expressed his sense of the loss very feelingly. For about a year past Mr. Livermore had been troubled with diabetes, but he had notwithstanding kept steadily at his work; indeed, up to two weeks ago he continued on the road. It was therefore with great surprise that Mr. Davis, early last week, while in St. Louis, received word of his critical illness. In 1896 Mr. Livermore was married to Miss I. E. T. Harrison, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Harrison, then of Philadelphia, and but three months ago a boy was born to them. Funeral services were held at the Second Presbyterian Church, last Friday, at 2 o'clock, by Dr. S. J. McPherson, pastor of the church, and by fellow Knights Templar

of Mr. Livermore in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Dearborn Lodge 310. Charles Lester, local manager for the New Haven Clock Company, and the New England Watch Company, was one of the six Knights Templar who acted as pall-bearers. A man better liked, personally, or more respected for his business ability, than Charles Frederick Livermore would be difficult to find.

Eli Westcott Bailey, formerly a prominent jeweler of this city, and one of the widely known merchants of an earlier generation, died on Monday night, March 27, at his residence, 2115 Spruce street, Philadelphia, from general debility. Mr. Bailey was 91 years old and was born in Bloomsburg, Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1809. For many years he was actively identified with the jewelry business, and was one of the founders of the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., of Philadelphia.

Americus Lancaster, for more than 60 years a widely-known jeweler of Philadelphia, died at his home, 2127 Columbia avenue, at the advanced age of 92 years.

Thomas W. McCully, who for 15 years was manager of the German Silver Rolling Mill of Samuel Croft, at Glenwood, Philadelphia, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Lees, North Thirty-second street, Philadelphia, on Monday, March 27th, in his 79th year. He was buried with Masonic rites on Thursday in the Roman Catholic cemetery of St. Dennis, in Delaware County.

PACIFIC AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

The news under this heading is received from those States bordering on the Pacific and extending inland to the Rocky Mountains. Trade, news and correspondence from our readers is always welcome and should be received at this office not later than Monday morning in each week.

SAN FRANCISCO

Recently the store of Mr. Andrews, a jeweler, of Vallejo, Cal., was robbed to the extent of \$700. The occupants of the next house, Chris Rush and two men, known as Nick and Cassino, have been arrested for the crime.

W. E. Graves, formerly coast agent for the Pairpoint Manufacturing Company, is now re-located at 220 Sutter street as manufacturers' agent. He is now successfully introducing to the coast trade the two Attleboro lines of Frank M. Whiting & Co. and of Watson & Newell; also the goods of the Rockford Silver Plate Company.

Mrs. Jennie B. Tennent is here awaiting the result of an official search for a jeweler named M. H. Rome, alias George B. Barlowe, the two having recently arrived, according to report, from Salt Lake City, where they were engaged in the trade. A warrant has been issued for the man, who apparently has deserted the woman, in which the latter specifies the jewelry that it is alleged he stole from her.

The Seth Thomas Clock Company, of New York, have closed their San Francisco agency, and on April 1st they issued a circular letter to this effect; and C. H. Brake, one of their representatives, has been in the city attending to the necessary arrangements.

BUTTE, MONT.

A MODEL WESTERN STORE.—It is but little more than a decade since what is now the flourishing city of Butte was a rough mining camp. As an indication of the way in which it has sprung into the position of an important business center we may instance the fine store of J. H. Leyson, which has recently been redecorated. Mr. Leyson is a watchmaker and jeweler and dealer in optical goods at 221 Upper Main St. The store front is bronze and plate glass with panel work of variegated Vermont marble. The insides of the windows are of plate glass and white and gold woodwork, while the exteriors and show cases are cherry wood. All the cases are lighted by electric light, the Fink reflector being used. The jewelry manufacturing department is furnished with electric motive power, with turning and polishing lathes and rolls, and in fact, every modern convenience.

From two to three millions carats of diamonds are turned out of the Kimberley mines in a year, and as five million carats go to the ton, this represents half a ton of diamonds.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATE NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Under this heading will be found week by week Business News, interesting and useful personal items from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias. We shall be glad to receive from our readers for insertion in this column, notices of removal and business changes of all kind. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning in each week.

NEW YORK

The members of the committee appointed by the Merchants' Association to investigate the alleged delays in the appraisement of imports in the Appraiser's department are making considerable progress. Collector Bidwell is doing all in his power to assist the committee. G. W. J. Angell, the secretary of the committee, stated Friday that many letters had been received approving of the work that has been done and that as a result of the work there was already an improvement in the service connected with the Appraiser's stores.

N. Rosenberg, dealer in jewelery and watches, will remove from 138 to 30 East Broadway.

Henry Berlovitz, formerly of the diamond department of Siegel-Cooper Co., has formed a partnership with John W. Taylor, of Newburgh, N. Y., where they will open a jewelry store about May 1st.

Vincenzo Grosso, an Italian jeweler, of 2212 Second avenue, was arrested last week charged by Vincenzo Tasta, of 265 Leonard street, Brooklyn, with retaining \$20 worth of jewelry which he had taken for repairs.

The Goldbeaters' Protective Union, numbering 200 men, are on strike because the Goldleaf Manufacturers' Association declined to grant their petition for an increase of wages. Twenty-three firms are affected.

Chinese cabinet objects of jade, crystal, amethyst, agate, amber and porcelain, brought at their sale by auction in the American Art Galleries, last week, \$3,911.50.

M. Strauss, the Brooklyn jeweler, sailed Tuesday last on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to make a tour through Europe. He will visit Amsterdam and Antwerp to purchase diamonds and other gems, and also Switzerland, where he will purchase watches.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Jewelers' Board of Trade, held at the rooms of the Association, 54 Maiden Lane, on April 13, the following firms were unanimously elected members of the Board: Jas. Allan & Co., Charleston, S. C., and S. & S. Druiff, New York City.

John H. Ackerman, a jeweler, at 150 Nassau street, has been arrested on complaint of Anthony Comstock, who charges him with violation of the lottery law in offering watches to be drawn for every week by clubs.

A. W. Koenig and M. Strauss, jewelers, formerly at 66 Maiden Lane, have removed to room 507, Gill Building, 9-13 Maiden Lane.

Wm. H. Heathcote, dealer in diamonds, watches and jewelry, has removed from 679 Broadway to 111 Fulton street.

Mr. Mazet's bill to prevent frauds in auction sales by permitting the State agent, appointed by the State Comptroller, to demand information from auctioneers as to the identity and residence of purchasers, and, in case of the discovery of fraud, to revoke the license of the auctioneer, was passed in the Assembly, April 13.

The special committee of the Merchants' Association, known

as the Committee on Imports and Appraisement, has sent out a circular to 1,425 importers in Brooklyn and New York asking for certain information necessary for the use of the committee in pursuance of its investigation of the conditions in the Appraiser's office relative to the delays in the passage of goods through the Public Stores.

Jos. Friedlander & Bro. will remove their optical department from its present quarters at 18 Maiden Lane to their store, 8 Maiden Lane.

The stocks of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which was incorporated on April 4th, are now ready for delivery, and holders of the subscription receipts may exchange them for the stock of the company by presenting the receipts at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company. Both the common and preferred stock, it is said, will be placed in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange some time during the week.

It is definitely understood that ex-Representative Fischer, of New York, is to be appointed on the Board of General Appraisers at New York, for which place he was indorsed by the New York delegation and many business men in New York City.

Exports of gold and silver from this port to all countries for last week aggregate \$944,697 silver bars and coin and \$33,688 gold, a total of \$978,385, against a total of \$1,386,582 gold and silver in the same week last year. Since Jan. 1st the exports of gold were \$16,101,551, and silver \$14,600,050, against \$4,415,821 gold and \$12,558,893 silver in the corresponding period last year.

The building located at 87 Frankfort street was badly damaged by fire on Sunday last. The Aitken & Lambert Jewelry Company, which occupied the top floor for factory purposes, suffered a loss of about \$3,000 on tools and stock.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., silversmiths, have removed from 36 East 14th street, to the offices of the International Silver Co., in the Gill Building.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jewelers' Security Alliance was held on Friday, April 14th, the following members being present: Chairman Butts, President Bowden, Vice-President Untermeyer, Treasurer Karsch, Secretary Noyes, and Messrs. Abbott, Sloan and Ball of the committee. The following new members were admitted:

J. M. Jenks & Co., Lancaster, Pa.; Pritty & Bonaffon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Heacock & Freer, San Francisco, Cal.; Daniel Rheinauer, New York City; L. Gutmann & Son, Cincinnati, O.; Mawhinney & Holliday, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Appel, Allentown, Pa.; William Arnold, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Garibaldi & Bruns, Charlotte, N. C.; Will H. Homuth, Bloomington, Ill.; A. J. Winters & Co., Paris, Ky.; Geo. W. Ray, East Boston, Mass.; R. V. Hurd & Co., New York City; Pennsylvania Optical Company, Reading, Pa.; Geo. F. Putnam, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; E. Schertziger, Mahanoy City, Pa.; T. G. Timpane, Cohoes, N. Y.; Isaac Joseph, Amsterdam, N. Y.; G. A. Lockwood & Son, Chariton, Ia.; Edward R. Mason, Binghamton, N. Y.; Bentley Jewelry Company, Boston, Mass.; W. C. Birkenbeuel, La Salle, Ill.; M. A. Goldman, Walla Walla, Wash.; Hesse & Sturgis, Boise City, Idaho; Reichstein & Zehman, Springfield, Ill.

Plainville Stock Company, manufacturing jewelers, and J. M. Fisher & Brother, have removed from 176 Broadway to Room 13, Gill Building.

The American Turquoise Company have engaged offices at 14 John street. They will occupy their new quarters next week.

E. Bloom, dealer in diamond papers, has removed from 66 Maiden Lane to 13 Maiden Lane.

J. D. Warren & Co., successors to W. C. Hutchins & Co., will remove from 176 Broadway to the Gill Building, about May 1.

The Mercantile National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

BROADWAY AND DEY STREET,

Solicits Accounts from the Jewelry Trade,

STERN BROS. & CO.

CUTTERS AND
IMPORTERS OF

DIAMONDS



Cutting Works: 140-146 West 14th Street
London Office: 29 Ely Place

Corner John and Nassau Streets
NEW YORK

The Wm. F. Doll Co., 13 Maiden Lane, presented to each member of the officers and crew of the "Raleigh" one of their Dewey souvenir pins. The pins are made of the steel from the battleship "Maine" and have the date of the sinking of the warship, the date of the return of the "Raleigh" and an impression in relief of Admiral Dewey.

Of the 20,000 dishes and the 3,000 glasses used at the Jeffersonian \$1.00 dinner in New York last week, scarcely a half dozen were broken. Over 8,000 pieces of new silver, in addition to 4,000 pieces that had already seen service, were ordered specially for the dinner.

John R. Woods & Sons, 23 Maiden Lane, have removed from the second to the fourth floor.

The commission recently appointed to examine into the workings of the office of the Appraiser of Merchandise at New York, is in the city and has begun its examination. The commission is comprised of Messrs. Whitehead, Mayer and Parker.

Two men went into the jewelry store of Marcus & Co., 857 Broadway, at noon on Saturday and asked to see some diamond earrings. A pair worth \$275 was selected and one of the men tendered a draft for \$425.31 in payment, saying they would call later for the change and earrings, as he supposed the firm would like to satisfy itself that the draft was genuine. The firm was suspicious that something was wrong and notified the police, who telephoned to the bank. There it was learned that the draft was genuine but that it had been stolen at Buffalo. Detectives were sent to the store, and when the men returned they were arrested and taken to police headquarters. The purchaser of the earrings said his name was Albert E. Bell, of London, Can., and his companion gave the name and address of Frank H. Smith, Chicago. When searched several drafts and checks on up-State banks and a trunk check were found. This trunk was obtained from the baggage room and was found to contain the full uniform of a letter carrier, several registered letters, which had been rifled, and checks and drafts to the amount of \$10,000. It was further learned that the men had stolen a mail pouch at Buffalo on April 7th, and the articles found in their possession were a part of the plunder secured.

Arvid Lingvall, a jeweler, of Brooklyn, has executed a bill of sale to his wife, Maria A. Lingvall.

A. Hollinger, dealer in watches and jewelry, at 1215 Third avenue, will remove May 1st to a larger store directly opposite.

H. Zimmern, of Zimmern, Reese & Co., 13 Maiden Lane, has engaged passage for Europe.

Owing to improvements to be made in the property located at 375 Grand street, Mrs. M. Weinstein will be forced to move her jewelry store.

S. Frankel, of Jos. Frankel's Sons, 68 Nassau street, has postponed his European trip.

S. Konovitz, importer of diamonds and watches, 14 Maiden Lane, is seeking new quarters.

The annual convention of Credit Men's Associations will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., June 6, 7 and 8.

Metzar & Loeb are now located at room 37, 39 Maiden Lane.

Henry Fera, importer of diamonds, 65 Nassau street, has returned from Europe.

N. I. Durlach, of Durlach Bros., left Tuesday for a business trip through the East.

S. Zernisky, 381 Grand street, will remove May 1st to the corner of Ludlow and Grand streets.

The New Haven Clock Co. is rushed with orders for watches and small clocks, and about one-half of the employes will have to work overtime all summer. The company has contracted to turn out 1,700 watches daily, and in order to do so will have to employ their full quota of hands and run four hours a day overtime.

THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—The fifth annual report of this association has just been presented by the directors, and shows it to be in an exceedingly prosperous condition. The report gives interesting statistics as to the national finances, payment of pensions, expenditure for river and harbor improvements, construction of new ships for the navy, etc. "It is," the report says in conclusion, "indeed satisfactory to note the unprecedented prosperity of and the stupendous influx of wealth into the United States, which is evidenced by the following facts: In the production of gold, copper, pig iron, coal and iron ore the year 1898 is without a parallel, and it breaks all records for bank clearings, railroad earnings, per capita circulation of money, exports of breadstuffs, produce, merchandise and manufactured goods."

PHILADELPHIA

James Barry, secretary of the Jewelers' Club, of this city, has resigned his position as bookkeeper for the L. A. Scherr Co., 726 Chestnut street, on account of ill health.

Edward Magee, a notorious burglar, known to old time traveling men as the proprietor of the faro bank at Fifth and Locust streets in the 60's, died on Saturday in the Eastern Penitentiary, where he was serving a term for the robbery of Albert Abraham's optical goods store in December, 1897.

The big clock in the City Hall tower stopped last week for the third time since last New Year's day, when it was started. The trouble began on Thursday afternoon, when the hands on the south dial gradually began to lose time, until they were a half hour behind. The clock was then stopped for 35 minutes and the hands readjusted. W. O. Steel, who represents the manufacturers of the clock—a Milwaukee firm—said the inaccuracy was caused by the heat of the sun expanding the metal rods which form part of the driving mechanism directly behind the affected dial. Ice and sleet were the causes of the clock's stoppage before, but the atmospheric changes are now supposed to be overcome. The clock is guaranteed for one year.

Three pairs of opera glasses were stolen from the establishment of Springmann Brothers on the second floor of 722 Chestnut street during a slight fire on the first of this month. Through the aid of detectives they were located in pawnshops last week. From a description furnished by the pawnbrokers, Claude Paxon, 28 years old, of Seventeenth and Tioga streets, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by one of the firm, charging him with the theft. Paxon is a clerk in the United States Express Company's office on the first floor of the building, and was among those who rushed upstairs to help extinguish the flames. He was held in \$500 bail.

A young man was arrested last week while trying to sell a handsome diamond to a dealer. He claimed to have found it, and stuck to his story when arraigned before the magistrate. He was held in his own recognizance while the stone was adver-

used. On Saturday three different persons claimed it, but as they could give no accurate description, it was turned over to the finder with instructions to keep it for a while. The stone is about three carats in weight, almost perfect in a blue white color, and was appraised at \$200 by an expert.

Six hundred dollars' worth of cutlery and plated ware was stolen from the hardware store of Roger P. Miller, 135 Market street, Saturday morning. Entrance was effected through a trap door in the roof.

Great interest is centered in a collection of precious stones and handsome jewelry now being exhibited in the jewelry department of Wanamaker's. The collection is worth nearly \$1,000,000, and includes every latest caprice of fashion. The display is termed the "Bride's Exhibit," by Mr. Sackett, who has charge of the department, and taken altogether is one of the finest displays of jewelry ever made in this city. Among other stones of equal merit is one of $3\frac{1}{2}$ carats, without a flaw, valued at \$6,000; alongside of it is a pigeon blood ruby of a trifle less than three carats, for which \$1,900 is asked. Cabochon sapphires and rubies, crowns surrounded with diamonds and pink pearls, are also in evidence. One of the most interesting and valuable of the collection is a facsimile of the necklace worn by Queen Wilhelmina at her coronation. The clasp is a serpent wrought in gold, mounted with diamonds and olivines.

TRENTON

W. W. Bowles, of Monmouth street, assistant superintendent at the watch factory, is seriously ill.

Jeweler A. F. Williams, of East State street, has just installed an eighteen-foot silverware case in his store, which adds greatly to the appearance of his already well equipped place of business.

The Mercantile Protective Association has been recently formed for the purpose, among other things, of identifying traveling salesmen. Those connected with the organization are Oliver F. Berry, Edward S. Hull, Jr., and William M. Deen.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Assemblyman McMillan's bill relative to the employment of women and children in polishing and buffing passed the Senate last week. Article 6 of chapter 415 of the laws of 1897 are amended by adding to the end thereof a new section to read as follows: "No male child under the age of eighteen nor any female shall be employed in any factory in this State in operating or using any emery, corundum, stone or other polishing or buffing wheel. The owner, agent or lessee of a factory who employs any such person in the performance of such work is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each such violation. The factory inspector, his assistant and deputies shall enforce the provision of this section."

William Kennedy, a jeweler, of this city, was robbed of two watches, four chains and several charms last week by a bold thief who introduced himself as coming from an old friend of the jeweler and was left to examine the stock in the store as he pleased. The goods stolen were valued at \$200. The thief was captured and gave his name as John Shea.

At an auction sale of unclaimed packages held by the National Express Company, a handsome gold watch securely packed in a small box was sold for twenty-five cents.

AT THE HOTELS.

Recent arrivals are posted daily in the office of "The Jewelers Review," where the bulletin can be inspected by members of the trade.

U. H. Burritt, of New Britain, at Aulic House; J. H. Hollister, of Greenfield, at Grand; F. A. Hubbard, of Springfield, at Broadway Central; O. Schwab, of Atlanta, at Imperial; A. J. Vian, of Springfield, at Broadway Central; J. Sheaffer, of Pittsburg, at Westminster; W. C. Putts, of Baltimore, at Albert; I. W. McGarry, jewelry buyer for Porteous & Mitchell, of Norwich, at 55 Wythe street; L. L. Phillips, jewelry buyer for B. F. Larabee & Co., of Boston, at Vendome; H. A. Deming, of Hartford, at Plaza; C. M. Ward, of Boston, at Manhattan; H. A. Ockel, of Providence, at Grand Union; F. N. Tompkins, of Hamilton, N. Y., at St. Cloud; W. B. Glidden, of San Francisco, at Imperial; F. B. Fay, of Worcester, Mass., at Grand Union; J. B. Mayer, of Buffalo, at Hoffman; J. Kay, of Detroit, at Imperial.

HERE AND THERE

Some few weeks ago we printed an item to the effect that H. A. Mondschein, a jeweler, of Blackfoot, Idaho, had been confined to an insane asylum. We are very glad to say this was only partially true. Recent authentic information is to the effect that, while Mr. Mondschein has been suffering from a mental trouble which has necessitated treatment at a hospital, he has so far recovered that for ten months back he has been able to work and carry on business with his customers. He hopes to be at his old stand again in a very short time, an expectation everyone will be glad to see realized.

J. C. Armstrong, a jeweler, of Ottawa, Kas., has purchased real estate valued at \$300.

F. Nelson, a well-known jeweler, of Denver, Col., has sustained a severe fire loss.

T. J. Mitchell, a jeweler, of Missouri City, Mo., has sold real estate valued at \$275.

A. H. Alnutt, a jeweler, of Trenton, Mo., is thinning out his stock with an auction sale.

D. C. Jaccard, the well-known St. Louis jeweler, has been visiting Kansas City relatives for a week.

W. Calvet, who is engaged in the jewelry business in Washington, Kas., has made preparations for a long vacation, and will start the first of next week to visit Paris, France.

The E. N. Welch Company, of Bristol, Conn., has about decided on plans for a new movement department building, to be 200 feet long and 40 feet wide. The motive power will be electricity.

A blaze in the window of Alston & Ralford's jewelry store in Birmingham, Ala., for a time threatened the whole building and destroyed about \$800 worth of display goods.

The will of the late William K. Vanderslice, jeweler, of San Francisco, was filed for probate on March 30th. The estate consists of real and personal property and stock in the corporation of W. K. Vanderslice & Co.

Garfield Doane, of Carson City, while on a surveying party, located a topaz mine. He had some of the gems polished and sent to experts for examination. If found to be of correct water the discovery will prove very valuable.

The residence of G. D. Schül, a jeweler, of Weyanwega, Wis., was destroyed by fire last week.

Samuel Sundin, formerly with M. H. Smith, Providence, R. I., has accepted a position with Hermann A. Ockel, 85 Weybosset street.

The E. N. Welch Clock Company, of Bristol, Conn., has made arrangements with the William F. Gilbert Clock Company, of Winsted, to furnish 60,000 eight-day clock movements.

A circular has been issued by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, ordering all its employees to carry watches designated among American movements as 17 jewel, steel case, adjusted to heat and cold, and that the variations are not to exceed 30 seconds a week.

W. D. Foster, of Mayfield, Ky., has been burnt out. He was insured for \$1,000.

L. P. Sturtevant, Barneyville, Mass, is building an addition to his works.

Alterations are being made in Brunner's jewelry store, East Rutherford, N. J.

The assay office and laboratory of Henry Schnietzel, Lead, S. Dak., was destroyed by fire last week.

Fire destroyed about \$100 worth of stock in the jewelry store of F. K. Reed, Cadillac, Mich., last week.

La Estrella Del Norte, a firm of French jewelers, lost \$300,000 worth of property by the destruction of Iloilo by the Filipinos.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES

A chattel mortgage for \$300 has been given by Mrs. R. A. Dwight, who has a stock of jewelry in Colorado Springs, Col.

James R. Feeley and M. A. Kelly, Providence, R. I., have given a chattel mortgage to Gertrude Brennan, of Woonsocket, on the tools, machinery and paraphernalia in the shop at 95 Pine street, where the firm makes church goods.

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES

The Yakatay Gold Mining Company of Chicago, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, recently filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State of West Virginia, asking that a charter be granted.

Alexander & Bock have opened a jewelry store in Ida Grove, Ia.

H. L. Dahle and O. P. Berg have formed a partnership and will engage in the jewelry business at Mount Horeb, Wis.

C. G. Sydow, who has been with Rovelstad Bros., Elgin, Ill., during the past ten years, has gone to Rockford, Ill., where he will open a jewelry store.

J. Seth Anderson, formerly with the Elgin Watch Co., has located in Batavia, Ill. He will carry a line of watches and jewelry.

Humphry Bros. & Gilbert Wilmington, Del., have formed a partnership and opened an establishment at 722 Shipley street. The new firm will carry on the business of gold and silver plating.

BUSINESS CHANGES

J. F. Seadore, of Wiedman, Mich., has sold out to J. A. Halliday.

F. B. Felsenthal, of Brownsville, Tenn., has gone out of business, auctioning off his stock.

George Hermance, of Richmond, Ill., has sold out to Fred Gleason, of Genoa Junction, Ill.

The firm of Porter & Emmons, at St. Johns, Mich., has been dissolved, and the business is now in the name of G. Walter Emmons.

Frank Mossberg, formerly vice president and manager of the Mossberg & Granville Manufacturing Company, and now conducting a manufacturing novelty business in Providence, has purchased the entire stock and equipment of the Attleboro Tool Company of this town, and will shortly move his entire business to this town.

The firm of James R. Feeley & Co., Providence, R. I., has been dissolved, Francis P. Boland withdrawing. The business will be continued at the old stand by Mr. Feeley and a new partner.

The jewelry and pawnbroker firm of Rabinovich & Rapoport, Grand Forks, N. Dak., has been dissolved, and Max Rabinovich succeeds to the entire business.

J. S. Reed has sold out the stock of jewelry he has been conducting in Canton, Mo.

F. C. Holt has purchased the entire jewelry business of Harry Davis, in Trinidad, Col.

L. E. Miller, until recently engaged in the jewelry business in Clearmont, Mo., has sold out all his property in that city and moved to Colorado for the benefit of his wife's health. He intends to open at some Western point.

T. P. Eastman, of Victoria, Texas, has sold out.

Julian & Wagner, of Vincennes, Ind., have gone out of business.

T. C. Parker, jeweler, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., is occupying his new quarters at 92 Public Square.

Floyd Huntingdon has removed from Syracuse to Fulton, N. Y., where he has opened a jewelry repair business.

H. E. Gragg, of Lowell, Ind., has purchased the stock of F. L. Weakly and will continue the business.

The jewelry and silverware stock of the Mead & Robbins Co., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is being sold out at auction to close up the retail business. Mr. Herty, the principal owner of the concern, will continue in the fine diamond and jewelry business, at 1208 Chestnut street, in Hamilton & Deisinger's silverware store, and Alex. Patterson will continue the manufacturing in the rear of 924 Chestnut street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

A judgment for \$875 has been entered against W. K. Rebert, of York, Pa.

The Bowen & Macomber Company, manufacturing jewelers, of Providence, R. I., have assigned.

J. R. Bartlett, clerk with T. Heineman, counsel for the New York creditors of L. A. Scherr & Co., of Philadelphia, has been appointed receiver for the company and took charge of affairs on Monday. It has not yet been determined whether the business will be closed up immediately or be continued under the receivership.

The mortgagee has taken possession of the entire jewelry establishment of John Schmitz, in Parsons, Kas.

S. Beck, the proprietor of the S. Beck Jewelry Company, Dallas, Tex., has been sued for a debt of \$328.50.

Charles Roth, a jeweler, of Denver, Col., who recently failed, is offering his creditors 25 cents on the dollar.

J. M. Faehrmann, formerly in the jewelry business in Houston, Tex., has filed a petition for relief in bankruptcy. The liabilities are stated to be \$5,627.10 and there are no assets.

Jos. Mayer & Bros., wholesale jewelers, of Seattle, Wash., have been sued for \$125, possession of property and damages.

An attachment has been issued against the Arizona Copper Smelting Co., 32 Broadway, New York, for \$3,144 in favor of Edward Klinkenfoerg, of Brooklyn, who was secretary and treasurer of the company, for money loaned.

Judgment for \$17,752 has been entered against Harry Campe, of 7 Lafayette place, New York, in favor of Edward B. La Feira, as assignee of Chas. Scale, who did business as Chas. Scale & Co., dealers in diamond jewelry, 929 Broadway, for diamonds which Mr. Scale delivered to MMr. Campe in 1892 on memorandum for sale.

About six years ago Granville Wheelberger, who was in the jewelry business in Canton, Ill., made an assignment to C. H. Martin. One of the largest creditors was the wholesale jewelry firm of C. H. Knight & Co., Chicago. The stock was sold at sheriff's sale and the proceeds placed in the Lewistown bank, which failed. Knight & Co. made a hot legal fight for the possession of this money, and the case has just been settled. Attorneys' fees and court costs have taken the entire amount of money, and there is not enough to pay the assignee for his work. The creditors get nothing.

A judgment for \$30 has been rendered against E. V. Burnett, who conducts a jewelry store in Topeka, Kan.

In the case of Mrs. Mary F. Reed, of Plainville, against Lincoln, Bacon & Co., the plaintiff has been given \$5,760.16, the full amount claimed, with interest.

Ostby & Barton Company,
Providence, R. I.,
have Removed to their New Factory,
118 RICHMOND STREET, Corner Clifford,
directly opposite their former location.

HAMILTON WATCH CO. PAYS 5 PER CENT. DIVIDEND

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Hamilton Watch Company, at Lancaster, Pa., a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared and has since been paid out of its earnings. The shareholders have the additional satisfaction of knowing that the directors have retained a comfortable sum as a surplus.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Matter inserted under this head, 25 cents a line each issue. Two insertions, 50 cents a line each issue. Four or more insertions, 10 cents a line each issue.

SITUATIONS WANTED and **HELP WANTED** advertisements will be inserted for one cent a word. No advertisement under either of those headings will be received for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany order.

Subscribers may use this department free of charge.

Business Opportunities.

**WRITE FULTON & YEAGLEY, ATTORNEYS, DEN-
TON, TEXAS,** if you have notes or claims against Texas parties that you desire settled or compromised.

WANTED—In exchange for good building lot, 50 x 144, located in Cedar Springs, Mo., diamond ring or stud. Particulars by addressing The Jewelers Review.

Help Wanted.

WANTED—Traveling men to carry A1 side line; samples compact and valuable. References required. **THE NEW ENGLAND SELLING CO.,** Box 715, New Haven, Conn.

EXPERIENCED MAN WANTED to take charge of the Gold, Jewelry and Stone business of a high-class Importing and Retail Jewelry Establishment in New York City. Has 50 years' history. Man with some capital preferred. Address **E. S. AVERY, 67 Wall Street, New York.**

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A fully equipped factory with modern machinery, electric or steam power, for manufacturing diamond mountings or any other class of jewelry. Machinery with wire and plate rollers reversible. Drop by power; heavy and foot presses; Richhelm blower No. 3; dynamo for electroplating, and motor to run shop. Complete polishing and lapping outfit, with exhausters, furnaces, benches for twenty workmen, and many other tools, etc.; safe and office fixtures. Will rent same at extremely low terms, inclusive electric light, steam heat and power. Location center of the trade. For particulars address **CHAS. ALTSCHUL, 41 Maiden Lane, New York City.**

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Office Furniture now in use at our present office—walnut desks, counters, iron gratings, etc. **LUDEKE & POWER, 23 John St., N. Y. City.**

JEWELRY BUSINESS of 14 years' standing in same location in a town of 8,000 in Western Maryland; cheap rent, clean and salable stock, plenty bench work, scarcely any opposition; stock and fixtures inventory \$1,500 to \$1,800. Can reduce stock or sell fixtures only. Reason, want to move South. Address at once **S. care Jewelers Review.**

A JONES REGULATOR, two fine Swiss regulators, one large burglar proof safe, one Moseley and one Hopkins lathe, one Howard street clock, and all other fixtures of a jewelry store. **C. ROTH, 813 16th Street, Denver, Colo.**

To Let.

FRONT OFFICE, 18x72, (occupied by the E. Howard Watch & Clock Co. for 14 years); also smaller offices and rooms for light manufacturing; rents low. **KNAPP BUILDING, 41 and 43 Maiden Lane, New York.**

IMPROVEMENTS, NEW GOODS AND PATENTS

Under this head will appear descriptions of all new productions in Machinery, Tools, Manufacturers' Designs and Patents, domestic and foreign, relating to the trade. Those interested are requested to forward us for publication, free of charge, full descriptions of articles, with photographs or drawings whenever possible.

NEW PATENTS GRANTED

Compiled weekly by Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, patent lawyers, 41 Wall street. Copies of patents under this head can be had from the Patent Office, postage free, at 5 cents per copy.

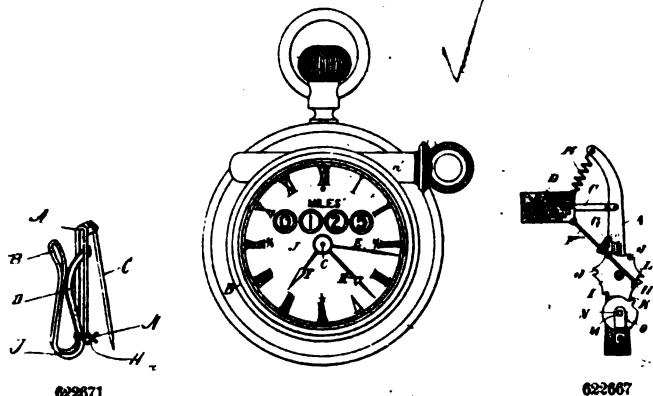
622795. Time Recorder. Seward A. Dean, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed Oct. 11, 1897. Serial No. 654,65. (No model.)

622779. Eyeglasses. Charles E. Norton, Lewiston, Me. Filed Jan. 30, 1897. Serial No. 631,850. (No model.)

622869. Time-Wheel Mechanism. George Smethurst, Maynard, Mass. Filed March 14, 1898. Serial No. 673,699. (No model.)

622740. Scissors. Hugh Walkinshaw, Lebanon, Mo. Filed March 5, 1898. Serial No. 672,691. (No model.)

622732. Process of Coating One Metal with Another, etc. Samuel H. Thurston, Long Branch, N. J. Filed July 2, 1898. Serial No. 686,073. (No specimens.)



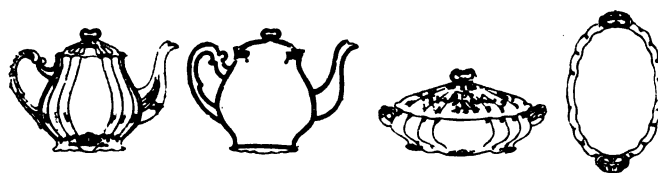
622884. Cyclometer Watch. John Davidson, London, England. Filed Aug. 17, 1897. Serial No. 648,527. (No model.)

622667. Winding Indicator for Clocks. Safford G. Button, Hollister, Cal. Filed June 18, 1898. Serial No. 688,813. (No model.)



622658. Eyeglass Holder. William H. Bailey, Auburn, R. I. Filed Feb. 2, 1899. Serial No. 704,211. (No model.)

622671. Eyeglass Guard. Sylvester Eastman, Providence, R. I. Filed Feb. 18, 1897. Serial No. 624,000. (No model.)

DESIGNS

30523. Pot. Charles J. Ahrenfeldt, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 11, 1899. Serial No. 701,890. Term of patent 3 1/4 years.

30524. Covered Dish. Charles J. Ahrenfeldt, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 11, 1899. Serial No. 701,887. Term of patent 7 years.

30525. Covered Dish. Charles J. Ahrenfeldt, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 11, 1899. Serial No. 701,891. Term of patent 3 1/4 years.

30517. Badge. Joseph T. Bailey, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed March 13, 1899. Serial No. 708,069. Term of patent 14 years.



30517

TRADE MARK.**B.W.C.CO**

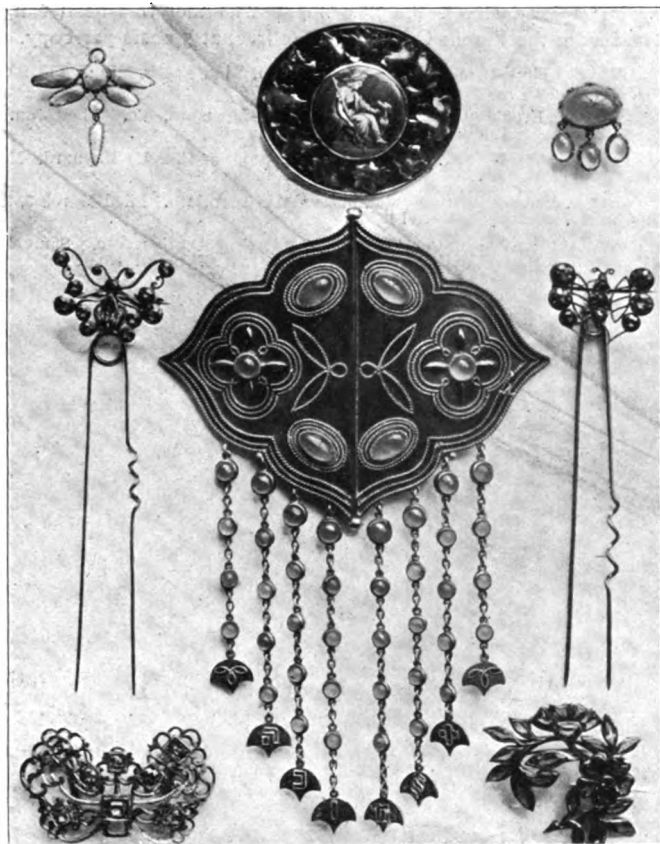
39686

39686. Watchcases. The Fahys Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor, N. Y. Filed Feb. 27, 1899.

NEW GOODS.

UNIQUE DESIGNS IN JEWELRY.

In a recent issue we gave an illustration and description of an exquisitely designed chatelaine purse, the work of Mr. Annen, of Chicago. We are able to give another example of this craftsman's work in the form of an artistically designed eyeglass case



BELT BUCKLE, BROOCHES AND PINS. DESIGNED BY MRS. KLAPP.

of burnished copper with silver mountings. As we mentioned in our previous article, among those who have been most successful in Chicago in working up special designs is Mrs. Klapp. Her work has been more particularly in planning pins, brooches, rings, etc., and the use she makes of precious and semi-precious stones shows remarkable art and has won her a reputation that is national in extent. The examples of this lady's work which we are able to show are good illustrations of her originality of design and of her use of the semi-precious stones. The central figure shows a belt buckle of silver and enamel. Above it is a brooch with beautifully modelled grape-leaves in silver, surrounding an intaglio. In the pin in the upper corner Mrs. Klapp has used aqua-marine with gold mounting to good advantage,



BURNISHED COPPER EYEGGLASS CASE. DESIGNED BY MR. ANNEN.

and in that shown in the opposite left hand corner fresh water, irregular-shaped pearls are used. Garnets and other stones, especially cut, are employed in the pins on either side of the buckle and in the other ornaments below.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Business and personal news interesting to the trade from the States under the above heading will be found in these columns. We have a special staff of correspondents in all the important centers, but are always glad to receive from our readers items of news which they consider of general interest to members of the trade. Such notes should reach this office on Monday morning.

BOSTON

D. C. Percival, Jr., has returned from an outing in Southern Europe, and the elder Percival, senior partner of the house of D. C. Percival & Co., sailed April 19th, with Mrs. Percival, from Boston on the steamship Canada, for a six weeks' trip to London and Paris.

M. N. Smith, of Smith, Patterson & Co., with his wife, will go to Europe in May, for a brief pleasure trip, visiting a number of the principal cities and remaining away about eight or ten weeks.

A fine literary and musical programme for the after-dinner entertainment of their lady guests has been arranged by the Boston Jewelers' Club, and the banquet on Friday evening next, April 21, at Hotel Vendome, promises to be an occasion of unsurpassed enjoyment in the history of the association. It will be the tenth annual event of this character that the club has given in honor of the wives and lady friends of the members.

One of the handsomest street clocks in this city has just been placed in a conspicuous location on Merchants' Row, in front of the restaurant of Jones & Marshall. It was made especially for presentation, through friends of that firm, by the E. Howard Watch and Clock Company.

Retailers visiting the Boston jobbers the past week were all hopeful of continued good business in their localities. Among them were:

L. F. Whitnev, of Clinton, Mass.; E. S. Brooks, of Palmer, Mass.; George H. Wood, of Lowell; A. W. Turner, of Williamantic, Conn.; M. Roberts, of Hallowell, Me.; J. L. Hicks, of Fall River, Mass.; S. B. Gurney, of Gurney Bros., Brockton, Mass.; C. W. Cook, of J. H. Washburn Company, Natick, Mass.

ATTLEBORO

Last week in the report of the election of officers of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Salesmen's Association it was stated that Fred E. Bellows had been elected treasurer. It was an unintentional mistake, and the paragraph should have stated that Fred E. Bellows was elected second vice-president and Charles Allen treasurer.

The service medals to be given by the State of Rhode Island to the members of the First Rhode Island Regiment, the two batteries and to men in other branches of the service who enlisted from this State, are now being made by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. The medal will be a neat affair of bronze. It is probable that the medals will be given to the men on Memorial Day.

Seymour Bookman, the representative of the New York financial men who are trying to combine the interests of the jewelry business, was in this city during the past week, but his presence was not generally known. It is not thought that he held any meetings other than a few private ones. The manufacturers are generally reluctant to have anything to do with Mr. Bookman's scheme. When Mr. Bookman left here over a week ago he stated that he would return in about ten days, as the manufacturers deemed it advisable to hold more meetings. The majority of the manufacturers who were at that first meeting now state that they had no particular desire to have their views withheld from the public, and it looks very much as if the promoters were the most desirous of keeping the matter secret. There are probably a number of small manufacturers who would like to sell their plants, but as the owners would demand cash they are not likely to be considered.

T. E. Bennet has enlarged his business and is now making some attractive new findings.

Leo A. Heilborn, of the Codding & Heilborn Company; Wm. S. Metcalf, of the Plainville Stock Company; G. H. Herrick, of G. H. Herrick & Co.; David E. Makepeace, Carl Christensen, of the Mossberg Company, have been installed as officers in the local lodge of Masons.

Harry P. Kent, of F. W. Weaver & Co., has gone on a business trip to New York.

Major Everett S. Horton, of Horton, Angell & Co., took a prominent part in the quarterly convention of the Bristol County G. A. R. Association last week.

Harold Sweet, of R. F. Simmons & Co., has returned from Philadelphia.

D. A. White & Co., at present located in the Watson & Newell Building, is seeking to secure quarters in the Robinson Building No. 1, on the floor formerly occupied by E. P. Claffin.

Fred A. Newell, of the Watson & Newell Company, has returned from Florida, where he has been spending the winter for his health.

Last Thursday evening the Y. M. C. A. of this town tendered another reception to the members of Co. I, Fifth Massachusetts. Major Everett S. Horton, of Horton, Angell & Co., acted as master of ceremonies.

C. O. Sweet, of Regnell, Bigney & Co.; G. A. Dean, of G. A. Dean & Co.; E. S. Horton, of Horton, Angell & Co., and John Fisher of J. M. Fisher & Co., have been elected directors of the Old Cemetery Association of this town.

The marriage of John L. Thompson, of Remington & Thompson, the Plainville refiners, and Miss Ethel G. Fisher, daughter of A. E. Fisher, of the same place, took place last Wednesday.

John Rister has been made foreman of the factory of Cutler & Granbery.

The association football season opened in town Saturday with a game between the celebrated Watson & Newell team and a Pawtucket team.

The marriage of Winthrop F. Barden, junior partner in the firm of Chapman & Barden, of Plainville, manufacturers of solid gold jewelry, to Miss K. L. Bronson, of this town, was celebrated last Wednesday evening.

Elton Whiting, formerly foreman at Cutler & Granbery's, has taken a similar position with the Plainville Stock Company.

Work on David E. Makepeace's new factory is progressing rapidly. The engine house and the large brick vault of the building have been completed. The boiler for the power plant arrived last week, and was installed in the engine house.

A new arrangement has been made by the Bay State Optical Company whereby their employees are given Saturday afternoons off. The new arrangement is much appreciated by the men. Several of the other shops are thinking of adopting the same system.

Sheldon W. Williams, manager of the Attleboro Watch Case Pendant Company, has been in Boston during the past week. He is a delegate to the grand lodge of Pilgrim Fathers from Anawan Colony of this town.

Arthur O. Ostby, of the Ostby & Barton Company, leaves this

week for the South, where he will spend a few weeks in recreation.

A. L. Young, of the firm of Young Bros., box manufacturers, has returned from a Southern trip.

Elton I. Franklin, of E. I. Franklin & Co., and wife have returned from an extended Southern trip.

William E. Richards, bookkeeper of the Bay State Optical Company, was pleasantly remembered on leaving the employ of the company. Samuel Stone, the head toolmaker, presented him, on behalf of the employees of the factory, with an elegant set of Emerson's Essays.

Isaac Sharack, a Boston buyer, was in town several days last week and placed orders with many of the local houses.

PROVIDENCE

There was to have been a hearing on the Campbell-Metcalf Silver Company's petition for relief from insolvency before Loring I. Cook, Register in Insolvency, this morning, but it was decided to continue the hearing one week.

The suit of the Ostby & Barton Company against William J. Coleman, on book account, was heard before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Monday morning on the plea of the defendant to the effect that a suit based on the same matter had been brought before the courts in Massachusetts. His attorneys argued that as that suit was still pending no action could be commenced in this State. The action in this State was commenced some time ago when Coleman happened to be in town. A writ of arrest was served on him on the ground that he was about to leave the State, it being claimed that previously it was impossible to obtain service upon him on property belonging to him. The attorney for the Ostby and Barton Company contended that as long as the Massachusetts case had not proceeded to judgment, the fact that it was pending did not prevent the prosecution of a suit in Rhode Island. The case was submitted on briefs and the decision of the court will be announced later.

Saturday evening the committee appointed at the meeting of the citizens of East Providence to select a site for the location of the building to be used by the jewelry firm of S. J. Weeden & Co. met and the desirability of a number of sites was discussed. It is probable that the building will be erected on the lot of a gentleman who offers to take the price of the lot in stock of the building company. Mr. Weeden has offered to pay 5 per cent. of the total amount invested and to maintain the insurance on the building. The committee had practically offered to erect the building at no cost to Mr. Weeden, and allow him rent free for the first year. It is understood that Mr. Weeden will equip the building throughout, with the exception of the main shaft, will build his own office and carding room and also furnish the engines for the building.

A Book every Watchmaker should read!

The Escapements.

Illustrated with 20 Diagrams. 66 Pages.

This book describes the action of escapements, their action, construction and proportion. All watch and clock escapements thoroughly illustrated and described.

Price, in Paper Binding, 50c.
Cloth, 75c.

Will be sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, from the office of

THE JEWELERS REVIEW,

170 Broadway, NEW YORK



Hotel Anderson

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Centrally located and easily accessible to business part of the city.

**AMPLE SECURITY TO
JEWELERS' SAMPLES.**

American Plan. \$3.00 to \$5.00 a day.

HENRY McKINNIE.

REMOVED

W. C. RANDALL,

to 159 Pine Street, Providence, R. I.,

Opposite the old number 158.

Larger facilities for doing fine enameling.

NEWS OF THE LAKE STATES

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Trade news and business and personal items from those States bordering on the Lakes will be found under this head. These States include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. We shall welcome any items of general interest from our readers, which should reach us not later than Monday morning.

CHICAGO

N. B. Rogers, vice-president of C. Rogers & Bros., was in town last week. He stopped at the Great Northern Hotel.

Messrs. W. H. Morse, Potter and Randall, representing eastern firms, were in town last week, stopping at the Brevoort House.

Otto Young is expected back along the first of next month.

With the change in the City Council due to the recent election, the personnel of the License Committee, in whose hands lies the fate of the ordinance recently introduced regulating the buying of old gold and silver, has been considerably changed. The new committee is composed of the following Aldermen: Smulski, Carey, Pike, Boyd, Patterson, McCormick, Griffith, Butler (25th), Blake, Kunz, Butler (27th), Walker, Bos.

Harry Ketchum, of La Porte, Ind., standing on the rear platform of a train running through Grand Crossing, last week, was seized by highwaymen, who dragged him from the train into the railroad yards to a deserted box car. There they took his valuables, bound and gagged him, and made off. Ketchum, who is 19 years old, succeeded in freeing himself after a time and reported to the police. He lost \$6 in money, a watch valued at \$75 and a plain band ring.

The property at 79-85 Wabash avenue, from the first floor of which the Ansonia Clock Company are about to move, has recently been purchased of Mrs. Hetty Green, by Marshall Field. The property changed hands for \$350,000 cash. Marshall Field & Co. will occupy the premises as an extension of their retail store.

The employees of Spaulding & Co. have organized a baseball nine which has several games scheduled for the coming season with Lyman Berg & Co. and other jewelry houses. The men were called out for the first practice game last Sunday.

Thos. H. B. Davis, vice-president of the Middletown Plate Company, was in town last week. He was called here by the sudden death of Charles Frederick Livermore, local manager of the company.

Among the buyers in town last week were:

E. H. Clopper, Polo, Ill.; F. C. Covell, A. L. Homan, C. F. Artes & Son, George R. Colby, Bengston, of Freeport, Ill.;

Salmer & Harting, Escanaba, Mich.; Eggerman & Son, Aurora, Ill.; E. F. Sutton Co., Lake Linden, Mich.; R. E. Brackett, Lansing, Mich.; Smyth, Elgin, Ill.; A. Unger, St. Louis, Mo.; W. L. Stout, Whiting, Ind.

A young highwayman, last week, relieved Walter Rouse, of 824 West Twenty-second street, of his watch and a sum of money. Rouse says the robber worked like a novice and didn't look over 18.

The American Cutlery Company has moved from Room 402 in the Masonic Temple to Rooms 707-8 in the same building.

R. E. Brackett, of Lansing, Mich., was in town last week.

James A. Todd, manager of the Towle Manufacturing Company, went East last Friday to visit the factory at Newburyport, Mass.

In the destruction by fire last week of the Eighth Presbyterian Church at Washington Boulevard and Robey street, a valuable communion service, worth about \$1,000, was lost.

Col. G. H. Hulbert, president of the Middletown Plate Company, came to Chicago last week to attend the funeral of C. F. Livermore, Western manager of the company, and also to arrange for his successor. Col. Hulbert stopped at the Victoria.

CINCINNATI

The new building of the John Holland Gold Pen Co. has been completed and the company has moved back into the location that was destroyed by fire some few months ago. The salesroom is more handsome than the one destroyed. The entire structure of five floors will be occupied by the concern, as was the old building.

J. Plaut, of A. & J. Plaut, has recovered from an illness of a few weeks' duration and is able to attend to business again.

The design submitted by Dorst & Co. to the Press Committee of the Jubilee Saengerfest that is to be held in Cincinnati, beginning June 27th, secured the award for the hundreds of badges that will be needed for that occasion. The Saengerfest will bring 20,000 singers alone to the city from all parts of the United States and from Europe.

COLUMBUS

The annual opening of the "Hub" occurred last Thursday evening. Among the many displays was the handsome window of John Schneider's jewelry store, corner Third and Main streets.

J. C. Goodman, of the firm of Goodman Brothers, has gone for a few weeks' visit to Ashville, N. C.

W. S. Tussing, who for the last three years has been police clerk, will in a few days resume his jewelry business.

GOLD 1 DWT. **EASY-FLOWING**
GOLD
SOLDER
▲ ▲ ▲
Best in Earth



Manufactured by **F. H. NOBLE & CO.,**
103 State Street, Chicago.
Sold by all Jobbers.

REPAIRING AMERICAN WATCHES.

A prize essay on the repair of all kinds of American watches as carried on by the best watchmakers of the present day.

25c., post paid from
THE JEWELERS REVIEW,
170 Broadway, New York.

RELIABLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS

SILVERWARE
REPAIRED
AND
REPLATED

Sercomb & Co.
AND
Sperry
147 STATE ST.
CHICAGO

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY TO JEWELERS

STERLING SILVER

GEORGIAN

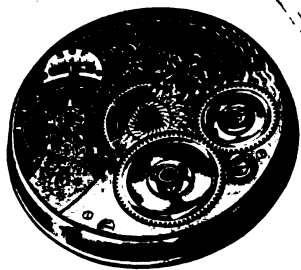
TABLE WARE



French Gray Finish.

Made in a complete Table Service.

TOWLE MFG. COMPANY
Silversmiths NEWBURYPORT, Mass.
CHICAGO: 149-153 STATE STREET



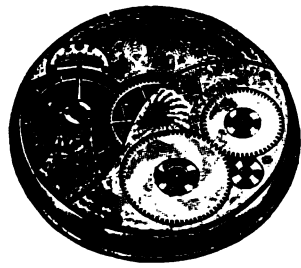
No. 190. Hunting. No. 194. Open-Face. Twenty-three Ruby Jeweled.



No. 189. Hunting. No. 193. Open-Face. Nineteen Ruby Jeweled.



No. 188. Hunting. No. 192. Open-Face. Seventeen Ruby Jeweled.



No. 187. Hunting. No. 191. Open-Face. Fifteen Jeweled.



No. 196. Hunting. No. 197. Open-Face. Seven Jeweled.

**FULL RUBY JEWELLED
ELGIN....**

Gentlemen's Watch

NEW (1898) MODEL

12 SIZE

Five Grades, Complete Series

ALL NICKEL

HUNTING OR OPEN-FACE

PENDANT SETTING

Always Ask Your Jobber for Elgin Movements

MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY THE

Elgin National Watch Co.

General Offices,
76 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Factories,
ELGIN, ILL., U. S. A.

New York Office,
11 John St.

SEE JOBBERS' LIST FOR PRICES, OR WRITE THE COMPANY.

The firm of Duhme Bros. & Co. has had on exhibition in the window this week all of the cups that are to be awarded as prizes at the dog show of the Dog Owners' Protective Association. The collection comprises some of the best cups of the season. One of especial beauty that deserves comment is that gotten up by Duhme Bros. & Co. to be given to the best brace of setters. The cup is solid and on the side has an enameled figure of the famous English setter Gladstone in white and gray, the whole forming a most attractive piece.

F. A. Schweeting, of Oxford, O., was in Cincinnati this week for a few days.

A warrant was issued the other day for the arrest of M. Reichenstein, a jeweler, at 618 Central avenue, charging him with substituting a paste stone for a genuine one. Miss Bessie Shay is the complainant. She declares that she left a ring with the jeweler to be fixed in which was an emerald. This stone was removed, according to her story, and a paste emerald substituted. Reichenstein denies the charge in toto.

The interior of the office and salesroom of Fox Brothers & Co., on Fourth street, has just been remodeled and refurnished, making them among the finest of the kind in Cincinnati.

TOLEDO.

One of the most cleverly planned schemes to hold up a jewelry house was nearly worked successfully on Robert Nelson & Co., of this city, on Thursday. The fact that the plan did not work was due to the vigilance of the clerks. It was during the noon hour the attempt was made, and the robbers knew that part of the clerks were at lunch. Four men were in the scheme. One interested the clerk by asking to see some spoons. Another clerk was busy showing goods to another of the men. The third robber stood reading a paper and held it at such an angle that the clerks could not see the door of the safe. The fourth man entered the safe, but was soon spied by a watchful clerk, who at once gave an alarm. The entire quartette made their escape. They were pursued and two of them were taken by the police.

DETROIT

Burt S. Gaylord, for several years a watchmaker in the employ of Wright, Kay & Co., has resigned his position and will go to Owosso to take charge of the watchmaking department of F. P. Holman.

A strange story comes from Prescott, Mich. Angus Cameron, a farmer, had a cow which died unaccountably. The animal was cut open to determine the cause of death. In its stomach was found a hunting case gold watch, stem wind and set. The watch was marked No. 951,129, Elgin National Watch Co. How the watch got into the cow is a mystery that is so far unexplained. Cameron figures that he is ahead on the deal, as the cow was only worth \$40, and the watch is said to be worth considerably more.

Burglars broke into R. D. Baker's jewelry store, 402 Michigan avenue, early on the morning of the 10th inst., and escaped with \$50 worth of valuables.

C. A. Monfort, of Utica; Bert Kludt, of Lennox, and W. H. Skeman of Wyandotte, were in town this week.

Louis S. Horlick, one of the jewelers employed at Schaffner's, is laid up with pneumonia and is said to be seriously ill.

Traub Bros. & Co. have purchased the old clock that for the past five years has kept time in front of the Grand Trunk ticket office. They will place it in front of their uptown store in a few days. The clock has seen twenty years' continuous service in Detroit, having for years hung in front of the old M. S. Smith jewelry store.

A. F. Toepel, the Gratiot avenue jeweler, is occupying temporary quarters adjoining his old store, pending the erection of a handsome new building. His new store will be more complete than any on Gratiot avenue.

HIGH PRICE FOR OLD SILVER

A Queen Anne silver Monteith bearing the hall mark of 1709 was sold on the 16th ult., by Debenham, Storr & Sons, at their rooms in Covent Garden, for £208, or at the rate of 71s. per ounce; a sauce boat and spoon by Paul Lamerie brought 54s. per ounce; a Queen Anne mug 51s. per oz., and a taper stick 31s. per oz.

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

All the news with interesting and useful trade notes will be given in these columns weekly. This heading covers all the States Eastward of and adjoining the Rocky Mountains and all the Southern and Gulf States. We shall heartily welcome any notes from those of our readers who can send us prompt information of any trade news of general interest. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning.

ST. LOUIS

Theo. Ebeling announces the arrival of a bouncing baby boy at his home.

A. H. Mark is confined to the house with a severe spell of la grippe.

Adolph P. Erker was granted letters of administration in the Probate Court on the estate of A. A. Erker, deceased. The value of the estate was given at \$25,000.

T. Auer, of 909 Olive street, was married to Miss Hannah Littmann, daughter of the prominent iron manufacturer, M. Littmann, on April 9th. Mr. Auer is engaged in the retail jewelry business in this city and was formerly traveling for the L. Bauman Jewelry Co.

Buyers in the city last week were: J. L. Wolff, Paducah, Ky.; C. E. Randall, Litchfield, Ill.; John Roark, Winchester, Ill.

A. L. Steinmeyer, of the E. Jarrard Jewelry Co., had the honor to be elected chairman of the World's Fair Committee by the jewelers of St. Louis.

Chas. H. Schoen was appointed delegate to the convention of the J. P. A., to be held at Springfield, Mo.

KANSAS CITY.

There is a rumor afloat that a large retail jewelry store will be opened on Walnut street within the next few months. It is understood that the parties who contemplate this move were the same who failed to purchase the store of the Streicher Watch and Jewelry Company about a year ago.

The following buyers have been in the market during the past week:

G. W. Ellis, Butler, Mo.; A. J. Steadley, Carthage, Mo.; A. L. Liggitt, Slater, Mo.; George Young, Kearney, Mo.; C. M. Bischoff, Eudora, Kas.; F. M. Roberts, Cabool, Mo.; J. E. Clemings, Harrisonville, Mo.; Louis Megede, of Megede Jewelry Company, Richmond, Mo.; Fred Essig, Plattsburg, Mo.

Fred. J. Scott, a jeweler, of Ottumwa, Ia., who recently made application for bankruptcy proceedings, has been released by the court.

Charles F. Mears, the man who constructed the smallest steam engine in the world, and exhibited it at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, in Omaha, Neb., last year, securing both a gold and silver medal for his trouble, has received a very flattering offer from the well known jewelry house of Richardson, in El Paso, Texas. The steam engine which brought fame to Mr. Mears weighs but ten pennyweights and needs but ten drops of water to get up steam.

NEW ORLEANS.

Leonard Krower, manufacturing jeweler and jewelers' supplies, left for New York on a business trip.

The Waltham Watch Company, through the exertions of Manager Leonard Krower, chairman of the fair committee of the Progressive Union, has secured space for a big display at the forthcoming fair.

A. Yarutzky, the popular bookkeeper and confidential man of Leonard Krower, has been re-elected for the seventh time as auxiliary president of the Jewish Home. Mr. Yarutzky bears his continuous honors meekly.

A handsome diamond and ruby heart, made to order by M. Scooler for Roland Reed, the eminent comedian, has brought forth a shower of thanks from Mr. Reed, in which he pays a glowing tribute to New Orleans enterprise in the jewelry line generally and to Mr. Scooler in particular.

After probably one of the liveliest competitions recorded, the committee in charge of the presentation of the silver service to the cruiser New Orleans announced this morning the award in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence. This company bid through A. G. Palfrey, representing A. B.

Griswold & Co., one of the old established houses here. The tender was \$3,000, being the lowest, comparing style, weight and artistic design. The other bidders were among the leading local firms. Daniel McGirr, of the Gorham Company, looked after the interests of his company. The service is what is called a buffet set, and consists of a punch bowl, waiter, a ladle, twenty-five goblets and two comports. The entire service is to be placed on an ebony base; the bowl, waiter and goblets each have a separate base on which the inscriptions are to be engraved. Each of the two comports has an ebony base of its own. The design of this service is of the handsomest character; the weights are massive and the silver is sterling 925-1000 United States assay. The finest workmanship in the world, by the way, is being employed in its careful construction. The company which is constructing it has guaranteed its completion and delivery in New Orleans for the 15th of May. It is presumed that there will be presented at the same time a silver plate engraving of the Maine entering the harbor of Havana, executed by D. A. Walter of this city, and the silver bell. At any rate, these other two gifts await the cruiser.

NEWS OF THE TRAVELING MEN

Under this head we give from week to week the movements of the traveling representatives of the trade. We shall welcome any notes they may send us from time to time of matters of interest.

Chicago.—J. H. White, one of the traveling men in the employ of the Chicago branch of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., has been confined to his bed lately with an attack of pneumonia. The crisis has been favorably passed, however, and his friends look for his speedy recovery. It was thought that he might be able to take hold again this week.

Kansas City.—The following traveling men have been calling on the trade during the past week: R. H. Stevens, with Mable, Todd & Bard, New York; F. R. Horton, with Carter, Hastings & Howe, New York; I. W. Friedman, New York; M. F. Thornton, with Edward Todd & Co., New York; W. F. Adams, with Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., Chicago; Rice, W. C. Barry, with Larter, Blox & Co., Newark; H. A. Bliss, with Klements & Co., Newark; G. W. Pierce, with Bay State Optical Co., Attleboro; W. H. Hurlburt, with Providence Optical Co., Providence; R. Coney, with Max Nathan, New York; B. E. Cobb, with Daggett & Clapp, Providence.

A. L. Sanderson, who travels in the surrounding territory, carrying his stock with him, has been in the city stocking up for another trip.

St. Louis.—Traveling salesmen in town last week were: Mr. Pierce, of the Bay State Optical Co.; Mr. Fordham, of P. & A. Linton; Mr. Hurlburt, of the Providence Optical Co.; Jule Franklin, of L. Tannenbaum & Co., New York; F. L. Pettee, Waterbury Clock Co.; J. W. McClamin, Wilcox Silver Plate Co.; De Lancey Stone, Shafer & Douglas; A. G. Sherrard, Enos Richardson & Co., New York; Thos. E. Rogers, Riker Bros., Newark, N. J.

The Attleboros.—Horace Durgin, traveling salesman for George H. Herriek & Co., Attleboro, who has just returned from New Hampshire, says that the sleighing is still good there.

Providence.—William L. Brewer, traveler for J. Gallagher & Co., Providence, made a flying trip to Eastern cities the past week.

C. Warren Tuttle, the glass manufacturer, Providence, was among the salesmen to go to New York the past week.

Boston.—Among the jewelry salesmen in Boston during the week were: George W. Hutchinson, of Hutchinson & Heustis; C. C. Oront, for Chester Billings & Son; E. Eckfeldt, of Eckfeldt & Aukley; Frank Wood, for Ludwig Nissen & Son; Charles L. Power, of Ludeke & Power; William H. Jones, of Jones & Woodland; David C. Townsend, of Neresheimer & Co.; Harry F. Hayes, for the Howard Sterling Company; George Osborn, for William Smith & Co.

TREASURY DECISION

The following decision was given by the Treasury Department last week:

MARKING OF DRESDEN CHINA.

Royal Dresden china, marked with crossed swords, does not require additional marking to indicate the country of origin, under section 8, act of July 24, 1897.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1899.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a letter, dated New York, the first instant, from Messrs. Gilman, Collamore & Co., per J. W. Masters, attorney, in regard to the marking to indicate the country of origin, under the provisions of section 8 of the act of July 24, 1897, of certain Royal Dresden china imported at your port per "Palatia" on the 21st ultimo.

In the opinion of the Department, ware of this well-known manufacture, which, it is understood, bears no commercial markings, does not fall within the class of goods requiring marking to indicate the country of origin as contemplated by said section 8 and Department's circular of December 24, 1896.

You will be governed accordingly, and furnish a copy of this letter to the United States appraiser at your port for his information and guidance.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING.

CUSTOMS

Under this head we give weekly a resume of the shipments and receipts relating to the trades covered by this paper, at the Port of New York, as well as the National Monthly Report, containing statistics of the imports and exports. We also cover reappraisements of imports and the decisions of the Treasury Department relating to imported goods.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following are among the reappraisements of merchandise handed down by the Board of General Appraisers last week:

30739—DECORATED CHINA, from Schafer & Vater, Rudeletadt, Feb. 27, 1899. Figures, decore, seconds; entered at 1, advanced to 1.50 marks per dozen. Trays, decore, seconds; entered at 1 and 1.75, advanced to 1.50 and 2.50 marks per dozen. Add packing and cases.

Alfred H. Smith & Co.

Diamonds, Pearls and Precious Stones.

New York Office, - - - 182 Broadway,

Corner John Street.

London, - - 21 Holborn Viaduct.

Chicago Office, 103 State Street,

Columbus Memorial Building,



Our many years' experience enables us to keep in the closest touch with every movement of the market.

We are pre-eminently leaders in fine **MOUNTED GOODS**, embodying perfect taste and the acme of skilled workmanship.

While we consider ourselves headquarters for the very finest grades of precious stones, we are nevertheless always able to fill from stock orders for goods at lower price. At the present time we offer exceptionally fine rubies and pearls.

RUMORED COMBINATION OF THE WATCH MANUFACTURING TRADE DENIED

Apropos of the rumor circulated in regard to the consolidation of the principal watch and watch case manufacturers, a Review reporter interviewed a number of the leading concerns. Geo. E. Fahys, of Jos. Fahys & Co., 54 Maiden Lane, stated that he knew practically nothing in regard to the plan. He had received no proposition from Mr. Burriss, having in view the consolidation, and considered the whole matter visionary. Major Appleton, of Robbins & Appleton, selling agents for the American Waltham Watch Company, had seen the article in the daily papers. Further than this he knew nothing about the matter, and did not believe that a combination was possible at present. Mr. Thomas, of the Elgin National Watch Company, stated that any such proposition would be submitted to the headquarters of his company, at Chicago. The local branch had received no communication in regard to the matter. At the office of the Crescent Watch Case Company, 21 Maiden Lane, nothing was known about the matter. Reports from our correspondents say that President Hulburd, of the Elgin Watch Company, at Elgin, Ill., denies that his company is interested in the proposed combination. President Fitch, of the American Waltham Watch Company, at Waltham, Mass., knows nothing about the matter. Elliott Burriss, who has an office at 66 Broadway, and is the promoter of the plan, stated that all of the large concerns had been communicated with and considerable progress had already been made. Further than this he would give no particulars.

Arthur G. Moses, secretary and treasurer of the Trenton Watch Company, Trenton, N. J., stated that he had heard rumors in regard to the alleged combination of watch manufacturers, but so far as he knew there was absolutely no foundation for them. He said that his company had no intention of consolidating with any one, for the present, at least.

John C. Deuber, president of the Hampden Watch Co. and the Deuber Watch Case Manufacturing Co., said: "There is absolutely nothing in it, so far as our companies are concerned. Although repeated overtures have been made to us at various times, we have refused all propositions."

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

Under this head will appear all matter of interest to lapidaries, including foreign diamond market reports and all other news relating to precious stones. While we cannot publish all correspondence received, yet matters of interest will always receive a place in this department.

TESTING A DIAMOND

When in doubt as to the genuineness of a diamond there is one really reliable way by which the expert or the amateur judge can determine the quality of the article, and that is to test its hardness by holding it against a rapidly revolving grindstone from five to ten minutes. Then, if the least mark appears upon the diamond it is not a real stone, for if it were a diamond, so far from any mark being produced upon it, it would be likely on the other hand to make a deep impression on the grindstone.

Just to illustrate how hard a diamond is, an experiment was made last year with a piece of Brazilian bort. The stone had a radiated internal structure, and it was kept on a polishing wheel made of hard iron with a diameter of one foot for seven and a half hours a day for nine months. During that time the wheel turned at the rate of twenty-five hundred to three thousand revolutions.

STATE OF THE FOREIGN GEM MARKETS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

LONDON, April 8th.—The season here will shortly be in full swing, and our jewelers are in great expectation of a fine trade. There have been of late very few failures in our trade. Buying has been very brisk, many jewellers

JULES JURGENSEN, Celebrated
Watches & Chronometers
SCHULZ & RUDOLPH SOLE AGENTS...
28 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

having held back, thinking after the rise of 5 per cent. there would be a corresponding fall in prices, but they have found their mistake, and orders are coming in every day. Buyers for rough goods have been plentiful, and the market for colored stones has been very active in sympathy with the demand for polish goods, as it is not our custom to use colored stones without diamonds; consequently, if the market for the latter is slow that for the former suffers too. M. DE LYON.

AMSTERDAM, April 8.—The market here is as busy as ever, although sales are not so quickly made as they were a few months ago. Goods, however, are no cheaper; on the contrary, prices rule higher. The condition of the goods has improved lately, but your buyers must remember that if they have any complaints to make on this score they must not blame the manufacturers, but the people in London. They are in office, and you very well know what it means when an individual is in office without opposition of any kind. Our season promises to be a busy one. Several large orders have been received lately from Paris firms who are no doubt ordering with a view to the exhibition. We have had a great many buyers here from Paris and Russia, and next week we expect to see some of our American friends. Several of our rough dealers arrived from London yesterday with a fair supply of rough, but again very badly sorted as to color and imperfections. Jac. Metz told me the other day that he has work on hand for six months to come. A good sign. H. CHARLES.

ANTWERP, April 8th.—A great many buyers from France, Russia, Germany, and a few from America are in evidence here and sales are quickly made. We are cutting all kinds of goods, and prices are as firm as a rock, but with ever a tendency to advance. Everybody is busy, but there are some pessimists here who predict a slack summer trade, which I think is absurd. With

JEWELERS.

Cushman Building,
1 Maiden Lane

Finest Location in New York.
Rents Reasonable.

Apply

G. F. WILCOXSON,
172 Ninth Avenue, or on Premises



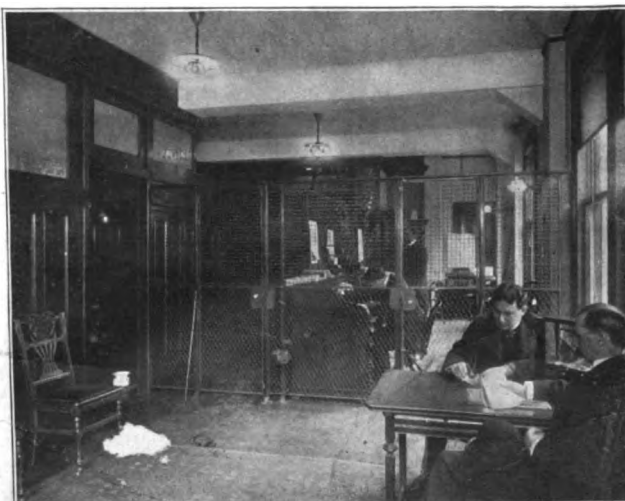
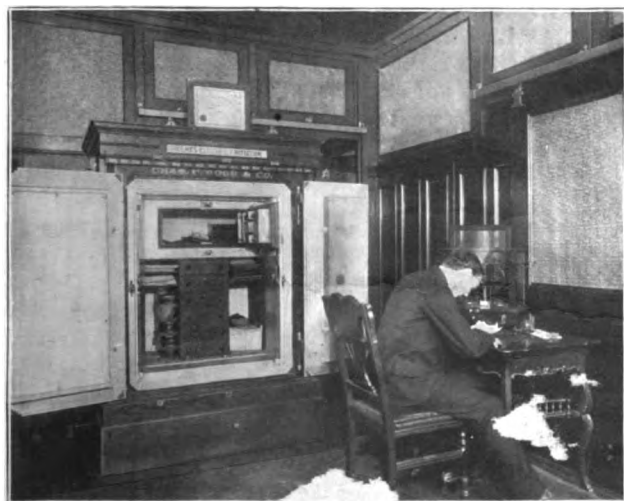
The Cushman Building, Broadway and Maiden Lane

several exhibitions on hand, and with the international affairs of Europe on a firm peace footing, I believe we shall have all we want in the way of lucrative business. We have sent a considerable quantity of polish goods to the United States recently, and I think your American buyers will find difficulty in getting more for a few weeks, as large orders have come in from Paris which are likely to keep our people busy. The rough buyers arrived from London this morning, but as usual the series buyers supply the smaller ones and sales were quickly made. Max Tom sold for Tailkowsky a large parcel of capes to M. Besque. Coettermans is still cutting large stones. The large factory of 1,000 benches will be in working order during the coming summer. Gus Wouters was last week in the company of several manufacturers, but was not willing to speak about the strike at the New York factory. J. AKIE.

JEWELERS IN THE CUSHMAN BUILDING

CHARLES F. WOOD & CO.

This firm is another of the prominent jewelry firms of the city who occupy offices in the Cushman Building. Their suite of rooms covers the entire fourth floor, and the appointments and general arrangements are all of the most modern and approved design. In these as well as the other suites of offices we have described in this building, the greatest attention has been paid to light, and there is hardly one place in any of the rooms where during the daytime artificial light is a necessity. Chas. F. Wood & Co. moved to the Cushman Building from 14 Maiden Lane at the end of last year. At present they deal exclusively in loose diamonds, believing that a single line can be handled to the greatest advantage, and in sorting and matching the stones Mr. Charles F. Wood is considered by the trade to be the equal of any in that department of the business.



Interior of the Offices of Charles F. Wood & Co. in the Cushman Building.



This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the measurement of time and kindred subjects. In addition to the contributions of regular writers, the views of expert horologists will appear from time to time, as well as expressions of opinion and individual experiences of watch, clock and chronometer makers.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Horological opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED HOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HENRY GANNEY, Editor.

VOL. XXXII.

APRIL 19, 1899.

No. 16.

MANAGEMENT AND CLEANING OF FRENCH CLOCKS

There are probably no classes of clocks used for the ordinary purposes of life that are capable of giving better satisfaction to the public, or less trouble to the dealer and repairer, than those known by the name of French clocks. Their comparative moderate cost, when real worth is taken into consideration, and the beautifully artistic design of the cases, has been the means of creating a demand for them in refined communities, all over the globe. Works of art in this line, which were at one time only to be found in the palaces and castles of kings and noblemen, have found their way into the dwellings of those possessed of less affluence, and in various grades of quality they are gradually being introduced into the homes of all possessed of a cultivated taste and a moderate income.

The cleaning and management of these clocks, although simple, and requiring care and a little experience, more than any other qualification, is seldom done in a manner that gives full justice to the clock; and it is our object, in the present paper, to impart a few hints to those who may not have had the necessary experience; and we will begin by making a few hints on new, or newly imported clocks.

It occasionally occurs in newly imported French clocks that a movement has been fitted to a case that is not high enough to allow the pendulum to swing free when the clock is regulated to the proper time. Sometimes filing a little off the bevelled edge of the ball will allow the pendulum to clear the bottom of the case or stand of the clock, and allow it to be brought to time. Should any more than just a little taken off the edge of the ball be required, there is no use troubling with it further. You must either get a new movement, or alter the train, or make a new pendulum ball of peculiar shape. The train is easiest altered by putting in a new scape-wheel pinion containing one leaf less than the old one. In all large cities, where pinion wire can be had, putting in a new pinion is not much trouble to the practical workman; but if this cannot be done, and a new movement cannot be had, a new pendulum ball of an oblong shape must be used.

After they are unpacked, whether they are apparently in good condition or not, it is always well to take the movements to pieces and examine every action in the clock. You may begin by taking off the hands and the dial, first trying if the hands move freely; then examine the drops of the escapement to see if they

are equal, and if they are not exactly even, they can easily be corrected by moving the front bush of the pallet arbor with the screw-driver, making a light mark across the bush with a sharp point, which will show how much the bush has been moved. The fly pitching may next be examined, and adjusted by a movable bush in the same way. The object of this bush being left movable is to admit of the depth being set so that the fly will make the least noise possible, and also to regulate the speed of the striking train. The dial work and the repeating work may now be removed, and the springs let down, and the end and side shakes of the pivots in their holes carefully tried and all the depths examined; but as a general rule they will be found to be correct. The pivots will, in some instances, be a little rough, and it will not be much trouble for a watchmaker to smooth them a little. After examining the main-springs, and noticing that the arbors are free in the barrels, the clock may be cleaned out and put together. This will be most conveniently done by placing all the wheels first on the back plate, putting the front one on the top. Get all the long pivots into their holes first, and as soon as possible put a pin into the bottom pillars. The locking of these clocks is very simple, and all the pieces are marked that are necessary to be marked. All the workman has to do is to follow the marks and he cannot go wrong; but should he begin to bend or twist anything, he will soon find himself in serious trouble.

There are a few items that we wish to direct special attention to. Be sure that the arbors in the barrels are oiled, and that the main-springs are hooked before you put them in the frame, and be sure there is oil on the pivots below the winding ratchets before they are put on, and that the wheel that carries the minute hand moves round the center pinion with the proper tension, before you put on the dial. After the dial is put on, this cannot be remedied without taking it off again, and if the hands are loose, results fatal to the character of the clock are sure to follow. We can recall an instance where a customer left an order at one of the most celebrated watchmakers in the United States to have a French clock put in order. One of the workmen, who had the name of being a good watchmaker, was sent to examine the clock, and brought it away, cleaned it, and took it home again. For months, complaints came in that the clock went slow, and the man who cleaned it always went and altered the regulator, but with no good result, and the clock was a second time brought to the store. It was examined, and the small wheel on the top of the regulator was found to have been wrenched off. The regulator was a Breguet one, and when the piece that slides on the pendulum spring was raised as far as it could go, of course any further turning of the regulator square at the point of the dial wrenched the wheel off, as we have stated. Now the real cause of all this trouble and annoyance to every one concerned was nothing more or less than the hands were loose in positions in which they were set, and when the clock was in the act of discharging the striking part every half hour, the hands sometimes fell back a little, and the clock appeared to be going slow.

In regulating one of these clocks, especially if you have to go a distance to do it, and are not conversant with all its peculiarities, it is always safest to turn the case round, examine the regulator, and if it is a Breguet one, put a slight mark with a sharp

point across the regulator, and when the regulating square is turned you will see exactly how much the regulator is altered; because there is sometimes a want of truth in the screw that moves the sliding piece, which deceives people as to the value of the amount they may have moved the regulator. There are various kinds of regulators, but probably the Breguet one is the most common of those of modern construction. Those that have silken thread regulators should always be regulated with caution, and when small alterations have to be made, it is well to use an eye-glass and notice how much the pendulum is moved up or down. When a clock with such a regulator has to be moved or carried about, when it is out of the case, it is always safe to mark the place where the pendulum worked in the back fork when it was regulated to time; for, should the thread be disarranged, it can be adjusted so as to bring the mark on the pendulum to its proper place, and the regulation of the clock will not be lost thereby.

On fastening one of these clocks in its case, they are generally put in beat by moving the dial round a little till the beats become equal; but it sometimes occurs that when the clock is in beat, the dial is not square in the case. When this happens, it is always best to take the clock out of the case and bend the back fork at its neck till you get it to move exactly as far past the center wheel pivot on the one side as on the other, when the pallets allow the scape wheel to escape. If this is done, the dial will be square when the clock is in beat. Some French clocks have their back forks loose, or rather spring tight, on their arbors. This is sometimes done in movements that have plain as well as jewelled pallets. If the pallets are exposed in front of the dial, you can at once detect by the eye if the clock be out of beat; but if they are inside, you cannot tell without close listening. One of the objects of the loose crutch spoken of is that the clock can be put in beat by giving it a shake; but it is evident that if a shake puts it in beat another shake will put it out of beat again. We have seen great annoyance arise from these loose crutches, and long journeys made to examine clocks, when nothing was the matter with them more than they were out of beat, caused by the housemaids moving them in their dusting operations. The crutches ought always to be rigidly tight, except, perhaps, when the pallets are jewelled, and the clock not liable to be moved.

As to cleaning these clocks, there remains but little to say; they seldom if ever require any repairs, except perhaps the pallets get cut, but they are generally made so as to admit of the action being shifted, and which is easily done. Cleaning the brass, of course, is done in the usual way. Buffs should be used for the large pieces, when very dirty; but when only slightly tarnished, a little cyanide of potassium dissolved in alcohol will be found very suitable.

The cases require to be handled with care, and special care should always be taken to prevent finger marks; in the very highest priced clocks this precaution is perhaps not quite so necessary, because then the cases are either real bronze, or gilt and burnished; but in the cheaper qualities, and also in some expensive patterns of cases, the gilding is easily damaged. A little cyanide of potassium and ammonia, dissolved in water, will often clean and restore it, if the gilding is not rubbed. There is a preparation sold in the form of a paste that renews the luster of black marble cases if they have become dim. If the preparation cannot be got conveniently, a little beeswax on a piece of flannel is a good substitute.

Although we have known instances where there was much trouble and little satisfaction in the going of newly imported French clocks, in almost every instance the trouble could be traced to the mismanagement of those persons who were entrusted to put them in order and adjust them. A little care, and the exercise of sound judgment on the part of the workman, would prevent many annoyances that sometimes happen with pendulum French clocks.

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ANNE BOLEYN'S CLOCK

There is in the possession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria the case of a clock which is said to have been presented to Anne Boleyn by Henry VIII. It is 4 inches square and 5½ inches



high, surmounted by a figure of a lion. Horace Walpole described it as "a clock of silver gilt (brass), richly chased, engraved and ornamented with fleur-de-lys, little heads, etc. On the top sits a lion holding the arms of England, which are also on the sides. On the weights are the initial letters of Henry and Anne in true lovers' knots, at the top 'Dieu et mon droit,' at the bottom 'The most happye!'" The present movement in it is a modern one. There is no record as to the maker of Anne Boleyn's clock, of which a drawing is appended, but at this time most of the "orologes" were the production of foreign artists, judging

from the names quoted in State papers of the period. There is a record that in July, 1530, £15 was paid to the Frenchman who sold the King "ij clocks at Oking." In the following month was paid to a Frenchman called Drulardy for iij dyalls and a clokk for the King's Grace the sum of £15." In December of the same year £19 6s. 8d. was "paid to Vincent Keney, clokk maker, for kj klokks and dialls." So many payments within a brief period warrant the assumption that clocks were a form of present favored by His Majesty.

AN HISTORIC CLOCK

In the map room of the office of chief of engineers of the War Department is a clock with a history of three-quarters of a century. It is a handsome clock of the old hall pattern, and stands in its frame nearly eight feet high. Besides striking the time, it has a calendar, which those who know say is always correct. The clock was made by the firm of Burnett & Rigdon, in Georgetown, for the Bank of Columbia, at Georgetown. Being a national bank, it fell under the ban of Gen. Jackson over sixty years ago, when he succeeded in having the United States banks abolished by law. After the bank closed its doors the clock was taken to the rooms in the upper part of the building, which were occupied by the topographical corps of the War Department, from which the corps of engineers in the army afterward sprung. From there the clock was moved to the Winder Building, where it struck the hours for nearly a third of a century, and was then after the erection of the War, State and Navy building given its present, and, it is very likely, its permanent home. The indications are that it will live for another hundred years, for there do not seem to be any worn parts about it.

CHAMBER CLOCKS—FIFTEENTH CENTURY

The appended Fig. 18 from the "Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris," purports to represent the remains of a fifteenth century chamber clock. It is pretty evident there was originally a bell at the top of the case, and perhaps a hand to indicate the hour. It is not certain there was a hand, for some of the early clocks had revolving dials. In the South Kensington Museum there is on a "tarsia," or inlaid work panel of Italian late fifteenth century production a representation of a clock with a revolving ring, on which the twenty-four hours are marked, as seen in Fig. 19. The whole panel shows an open cupboard, in which there are, besides the clock, a flagon, a chalice, a cross, etc., so that one may infer that the clock was of comparatively small size, and of course of older date than the panel, which careful comparison by the experts of the Museum fixes at certainly not later than 1500. The action of the winding work is obscure, but with that exception the construction of the clock is tolerably clear.

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CLOCKS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

From the latest report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, showing the receipts and expenditures of the House for the past year, it will be seen from the following figures that the jewelry trade came in for a small share of the money put into circulation:

Repairing and cleaning 8-day clock, engineer's office.....	\$2.50
Repairing 8-day striking clock, and cleaning, Committee on Manufactures.....	3.00
French clock, new striking spring, new winding ratchet, and click, Committee on Military Affairs.....	3.00
New 8-day marbled striking clock, Committee on Revision of Laws.....	15.00
New 8-day French clock, fixed up in old marble case, Appropriations Committee.....	15.00
New 8-day marbled striking clock, Committee on Militia.....	15.00
French clock cleaned, Committee on Naval Affairs.....	3.00
Winding and regulating 3 regulators in Hall of Representatives and 1 in the Speaker's room, from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.....	20.00
French clock cleaned, enrolling room.....	2.50
French clock, new mainspring, reporter's room.....	2.50
New rosewood handle for Speaker's gavel.....	1.25
8-day clock, Committee on Printing, new weights and repairing cylinder, New fly-back minute clock for Speaker's desk.....	25.00
French clock cleaned, committee room, Committee on Ways and Means.....	3.50
French clock, new top to black marble case, disbursing office.....	2.00
French clock, new figure to dial and cleaned, committee room, Committee on the District of Columbia.....	4.00
French clock, new figure to dial, Public Land Committee room.....	.75
Winding 3 regulators in Hall of Representatives and Speaker's room, six months to date.....	20.00
Committee room, Committee on Agriculture:	
July 23. French clock, new teeth to barrel, and cleaned.....	4.00
Committee on Elections No 1:	
Aug. 1. French clock, new winding square and cleaned.....	4.00
Sergeant-at-Arms' office:	
Oct. 8. French clock, repaired escapement and strike works, and cleaned.....	4.00
Committee on Foreign Affairs:	
Oct. 8. Eight-day French clock, pendulum and winding apparatus repaired and cleaned.....	4.00
Committee on Invalid Pensions:	
Nov. 13. Clock cleaned and case repaired and bronzed.....	5.00
Document room:	
Nov. 13. Eight-day clock case, bronzed, repaired, and cleaned.....	5.00
Committee on Ways and Means:	
Nov. 15. Eight-day clock, new pendulum, spring, and cleaned.....	4.00

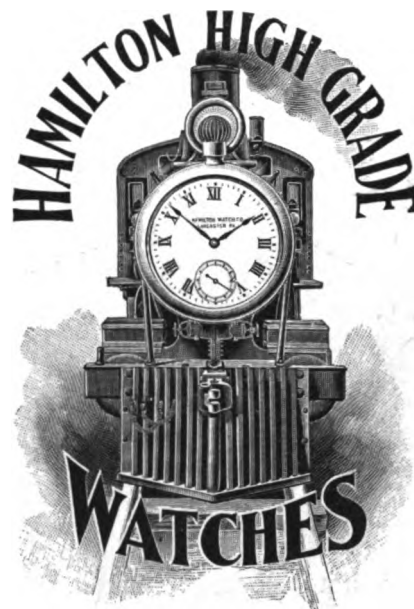
PROCESSES FOR COLORING AND FINISHING GOLD

DRY COLORING

Before entering upon an examination of this process, by which the surface of alloyed gold is changed into a rich and beautiful yellow color, presenting, in goldsmith's work, a strikingly characteristic and most pleasing appearance, we desire to express the hope that we are not laying ourselves open to the charge of betraying trade secrets, our aim simply being to render a service which will prove useful to jewelers generally, as well as to manufacturers and workmen, by endeavoring (from a practical point of view) to explain in detail the real nature of a process little understood, and one which enriches and puts a finish upon their work.

Coloring, to the goldsmith, is strictly a trade term, and means the giving of color to an article after every other process of workmanship has been completed, and it is restricted by him to this particular process, which is one entirely chemical in its nature; its effect is to give to gold of inferior standard all the appearance of fine gold itself. This appearance is not an imaginary one, nor is it a mere superficial coating of the surface with gold of a higher quality, similar to gilding, but a peculiar and exact process of removing the alloy from gold articles and leaving a surface of pure gold behind, of a deep rich color which no other process can equally effect. The simple fact is that gold-coloring is an effective process for refining the whole surface.

It is now about sixty years since colored gold was first introduced into the English market in its manufactured state as an article of commerce. At that time, and previously, the English gold workers were bright workers only. The goldsmith's work of that period had a red-looking appearance, very similar to the now well-known Albion gold in point of color; the finish produced then was differently effected from that of the present day, being due solely to polishing, and upon the artificer in that branch depended the beauty and excellence of finish which the work possessed. Articles of those days are designated as articles made with the old red gold. It has been said that the goldsmith who, by submitting his work to a chemical preparation, first produced a color never before obtained by any process was a Frenchman. Since the introduction of the art as a French invention, it has seen many changes—both English and German—



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not only in the mode of its application and the shades of color produced, but also in the qualities of the gold operated upon.

There are two methods of coloring gold, called respectively the dry coloring and the wet coloring. The materials employed are nearly the same in all cases. They are—

1 part of salt.
1 part of alum.
2 parts of saltpeter.

Dry coloring cannot be performed upon gold inferior to 18 carats. We shall give several processes for wet-coloring, with their respective qualities of gold, as arranged and practised by ourselves. But we now proceed to the details of the process of dry-coloring and shall give our information in a methodical manner in order to be the more plain and intelligible, and shall describe the various operations generally employed, upon each of which depends failure or success.

ORIGINAL PROCESS OF DRY COLORING

This process for coloring superior articles of gold has been extensively practiced by goldsmiths; it is not so complicated as many, and therefore may be performed with less skill. This is decidedly the original one; it requires the following materials:

Nitrate of potassia..... 8 ozs.
Common salt..... 4 ozs.
Alum 4 ozs.

16 ozs.

The mixture should be reduced to powder and placed in a color-pot or common earthenware pipkin and allowed to dissolve slowly, this should be done over a fire that can be easily regulated, a gas furnace being the best for the purpose. The pot need only be large enough to give the work full play without allowing it to touch the bottom or side, which would mark the article dipped. It should be sufficiently filled with color, so that when it rises it would come to the top. While dissolving the mixture should be well stirred with an iron stirrer; it will then rise, and the work must at once be suspended in it by means of fine silver or platinum wire and kept in continual motion until the liquid is about to sink in the pot, when the work must be taken out and at once immersed in clean muriatic acid pickle, which will remove the adhering color. The color in the pot will rise again after the withdrawal of the work, and of this opportunity advantage must be taken for a fresh dip. For plain work generally two of these dips will be sufficient, but for hollow work three will be necessary. No description can give the exact time or explain the incidents connected with coloring; sometimes it will be produced as quickly again as others, and this knowledge can only be acquired by actual practice. In this process there is not so much danger of spoiling the work as in the subsequent ones we shall refer to, for so intense a heat not being required, it can safely be left in the mixture for longer periods. Moreover, if preferred, the quenching directly after the stated periods of withdrawing the work from the color, may be dispensed with altogether. The articles may be removed occasionally to ascertain if the mixture has operated sufficiently, and when this is made evident they should be allowed to cool gradually, and afterwards immersed in clean muriatic pickle, which will remove the adhering flux. After this is done the articles must be rinsed in a weak solution of soda, or potassia, and then washed in hot soda and water and finally rinsed well in clean boiling water and placed in clean box-wood sawdust to dry. Articles colored by this process may be burnished if deemed necessary; but the above mode of permanently finishing seems to have been formerly practiced and to have found favor with many.

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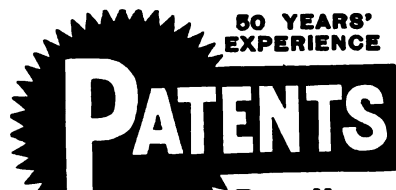
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**AN EYE GLASS
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An ideal preparation for the immediate restoration of lenses to their original brilliancy and smoothness. Contains nothing injurious. One bottle will last a long time.

Price, \$1.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per gross.

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The only guard that can be adjusted to fit any nose. It has but one uninterrupted surface with three points of bearing, which more evenly distributes the pressure element, and may be disposed of evenly and speedily with no other tools than the hand.

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Our prices and the style and quality of our

**Ladies' and Gents'
Chains**

will be a surprise to you.

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ARNSTEIN BROS. & CO. IMPORTERS OF DIAMONDS & CUTTERS OF DIAMONDS 65 NASSAU COR JOHN ST'S NEW YORK

DEVOTED
TO THE INTERESTS OF

**Opticians,
Horologists,
Jewelers
and
Silversmiths**

**THE JEWELERS
REVIEW**

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Volume XXXII

NEW YORK, APRIL 26, 1899

No. 17

JOSEPH M. BATES

A commanding figure among the manufacturing jewelers of Attleboro and vicinity is Joseph M. Bates, proprietor of the Bates & Bacon Watch Case Manufactory, of Attleboro, Mass. Much more than that can be said of him. The town of Attleboro has climbed from a sparsely settled village to the front rank of the manufacturing towns of the State, solely through the rapid growth and magnificent development of its jewelry industry. The master hand in all that growth and development is that of Joseph M. Bates, of whose indomitable energy, skill and patriotic devotion this town stands as a monument to-day and forever.

Mr. Bates was born in Wickford, R. I., in 1836. At the age of fifteen he went to Providence, R. I., to learn the jewelry business. His time being out, he worked one year as foreman of a shop in that city. In 1857 he went to Attleboro and started in business for himself in the manufacturing of rolled gold



JOSEPH M. BATES
PROPRIETOR BATES & BACON WATCH CASE MANUFACTORY.

plated bracelets. He took quarters in the old "Shuttle Shop," which was run by water power. At that time he was the only one making rolled plated bracelets, and there were but three jewelry factories in town, which was then but a diminutive village. January 1, 1868, he formed a partnership with George M. Bacon. In 1872 the firm moved to the Steam Power Building and increased its force from 25 to 175 employees. In 1884 the firm started manufacturing filled gold watch cases in addition to the bracelet line, and built a new factory 260 feet long, 40 feet wide and four stories high. On May 28, 1890, Mr. Bates bought out his partner and has ever since conducted the business alone. The disastrous fire of May, 1898, completely destroyed his factory and everything connected with the business. In nine days from the date of that fire he had built a temporary shop and started on making new tools for his business. Four months after the fire the factory he now occupies was completed and in full

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Other Precious Stones, Pearls, Etc.
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1840 RANDEL & BAREMORE. Other Precious Stones and Pearls
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DIAMONDS, PEARLS
 RUBIES, EMERALDS

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Corner Broadway NEW YORK

operation, turning out watch cases for the market. During March, 1899, he turned out the largest number of watch cases he had ever done before.

Not only as a manufacturer, but also as a town builder, has Mr. Bates figured. In 1885 he built the Bates Opera House block, the handsomest and most commodious brick structure in the town, containing a theatre that is the peer of the average city theatre. He has also erected eight factories, and at the time of the great fire rented rooms to thirty-three tenants in the jewelry business. He has served as president of the First National Bank of Attleboro twenty-two years, and has been a trustee of the Savings & Loan Association, representing a capital of half a million, ever since it was established. Although Mr. Bates has been the corner stone of the town from an industrial point of view, he has not forced his way upon the platform of public life. Many times he has refused public honors when urgently requested to accept them. His acts of public and private philanthropy are numberless, and will one day, without doubt, be engraved in letters of gold on the corporate annals of the coming city of Attleboro.

A SUN DIAL EXHIBITION

Toulouse has had the original idea to hold an exhibition next month of "sun dials," ancient and modern. The committee of management demands that they be informed of those buildings or monuments which tend to disappear, and that have sun dials on some part or parts of the building. The senders would oblige by supplying at same time a sketch or photo of the dials that cannot be loaned, and also a copy of any inscription connected therewith. It is from the Association of Retail Jewelers of London that the idea has arrived in France, for the watchmakers and jewelers to unite and constitute an insurance company for themselves and from among themselves.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Our object under this head is not to deal with Scientific matters in an abstract or theoretical way, but to give such particulars of Scientific facts as may be capable of adaptation to practical industrial uses. We shall point out, too, new developments and improvements in Scientific matters which will be useful to the craftsman and manufacturer, while the Industrial side of this department will include notices of new tools, machinery and appliances. At all times we shall welcome communications from our readers who may have suggestions to offer on this head.

SETTING OF TOOLS.

The term "setting" (grinding) is applied to the operation of giving an edge to the tools designed for cutting, scraping or sawing. Cutting tools are rubbed either on flat sandstones or on rapidly turned grindstones. The wear on the faces of the tools diminishes their thickness and renders the cutting angle sharper. Good edges cannot be obtained except with the aid of the grindstone; it is therefore important to select this instrument with care. It should be soft, rather than hard, of fine, smooth grain, perfectly free from seams or flaws. The last condition is essential, for it often happens that, under the influence of the revolving motion, a defective stone suddenly yields to the centrifugal force, bursts and scatters its pieces with such violence as to wound the operator. This accident may also happen with perfectly formed stones. On this account artificial stones have been substituted, more homogeneous and coherent than the natural ones.

Whatever may be the stone selected, it ought to be kept constantly moist during the operation. If not, the tools will soon get heated and their temper will be impaired. When a tool has for a certain time undergone the erosive action of the stone, the cutting angle becomes too acute, too thin, and bends over on itself, constituting what is called "the feather edge." This condition renders a new setting necessary, which is usually effected by bending back the feather edge, if it is long, and whetting the blade on a stone called a "setter." There are several varieties of stones used for this purpose, though they are all composed of calcareous or argillaceous matter, mixed with a certain proportion of silex.

The scythe-stone, of very fine grain, serves for grinding off the feather edge of scythes, knives and other large tools.

The Lorraine stone, of chocolate color and fine grain, is employed with oil for carpenters' tools.

The American stone, grayish yellow, is very erosive. It is used with water and with oil to obtain a very fine edge.

The lancet stone is not inferior to any of the preceding. As its name indicates, it is used for sharpening surgical instruments, and only with oil.

The Levant stone (Turkish sandstone) is the best of all for whetting. It is gray and semi-transparent; when of inferior quality, it is somewhat spotted with red. It is usually quite soft.

To restore stones and efface the inequalities and hollows caused by the friction of the tools, they are laid flat on a marble or level stone, spread over with fine, well-pulverized sandstone, and rubbed briskly.

When tools have a curved edge, they are subjected to a composition formed of pulverized stone, molded into a form convenient for the concavity or convexity. Tools are also whetted with slabs of walnut or aspen wood coated with emery of different numbers, which produces an excellent setting.

TEMPERING STEEL WIRE.—To attain a uniform tempering of steel wire, the manner of annealing is of the greatest importance, and special care should be taken to see that all parts are exposed to equally high temperature. The "Deutsch Uhrmacher Zeitung" says: "This is accomplished in a simple way, by passing the steel wire through a lead bath heated to 700-800° C. Often it has previously been coated with whiting ground with water to keep off any oxides forming on the lead. In this manner the steel wire is uniformly heated throughout. According to whether it is desired hard like glass or springy, the cooling is conducted in water or in oil. In case the chalk coating does not crack off by itself after the cooling, it can be readily rubbed off."



[Entered at the Post Office in the City of New York as second-class matter.]

THOMAS JACOB, Editor and Publisher.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE JEWELERS REVIEW,
170 AND 172 BROADWAY, COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

VOL. XXXII

APRIL 26, 1899

No. 17

NOTICE

In answer to the many letters received at this office, and to save unnecessary correspondence and delay, we wish to state that this paper has no connection whatever with J. J. Fogerty or with Fogerty's Jewelers Directory.

The Jewelers Review is issued regularly every week and will put forth every effort to furnish the best and latest news and information concerning jewelers, gold and silversmiths, horologists, opticians and allied industries. Persons interested in these trades will confer a great favor by sending us the news of their localities and their views respecting the manufacture or treatment of any articles in the above lines. It is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents asking questions requiring answers through the columns of the Jewelers Review will state the information desired plainly and in as few words as possible. All answers will be published as promptly as the nature of the enquiry and the pressure of business will permit. Readers need have no hesitancy in asking questions on any subject in which they are interested consistent with the nature of this publication.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Two Dollars per annum in advance, One Dollar for six months, postage prepaid to any point in the United States, Mexico or Canada. Single copies ten cents each.

Foreign Subscriptions—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance. Subscribers changing their address should state the old one as well as the new to insure proper delivery of the paper.

THE JEWELERS REVIEW ABROAD

Copies of this paper can be found in Europe at Holborn Viaduct and the Royal Hotels, London. Herald office and hotels L'Athenae and Grand Terminus, Paris. The Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, St. Antoine and the Continental Hotels, Antwerp.

ADVERTISING RATES

will be furnished on application. Under the new management the circulation of The Jewelers Review has steadily increased until it practically covers the entire jewelry and allied trades. Advertisers will find that there is no better medium to reach the trade than The Jewelers Review.

Advertisements to insure insertion in the next issue should reach this office not later than Saturday.

COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED

Space will always be reserved in the Jewelers Review for news items of interest to the trade, such as changes in place of business, co-partnerships, dissolutions and the movements of traveling representatives and buyers.

Jewelers contemplating a trip to New York can have their mail addressed to this office, where it will be held until called for, or forwarded to any other address if desired.

Improved Accommodation in "the Lane"

Among the many evidences of the steady improvement in trade upon which we are congratulating ourselves is the fact that so many firms are finding that the premises which have sufficed them to the present time do not now meet the added demands for space and accommodation. This is just the season for removals, and our pages have chronicled the news that quite a number of firms in Maiden Lane have changed their addresses and moved into larger quarters, while others announce the same intention. The large office buildings which have sprung up on "the Lane" within the past decade are rapidly filling and evidences are not wanting that others will very soon take the place of the old-fashioned houses which are still to be seen on the street. The accommodation in these new buildings is of the highest order, as our readers have been able to judge from the illustrations and description we have given of the offices of some of the jewelry firms in these buildings. Nothing is lacking which will facilitate the transaction of business and we take it as a sign of the times that so many firms are recognizing this fact and taking advantage of these opportunities for development.

Promoters and Capitalists

In our issue of the 19th we referred editorially to the recent rumors of a consolidation of watch case and watch movement makers, which, upon careful investigation proved to be nothing else than rumor itself, pure and simple. It was as it were the report of the first gun fired by the promoters, which, no doubt, hit the mark aimed at inasmuch as it set the trade a-talking. Having sounded the sentiment of the trade, it is for them now to judge whether the expressions of opinion brought forth are such as to warrant them proceeding further with reasonable prospect of success. As we have said, the business of promoting has now almost assumed the dignity of a profession. This leads up to a very interesting question, often asked and always interesting, but seldom satisfactorily answered. Whither are we drifting?

If promoting is a business of itself, is it not also true that the capitalist has evolved a new profession out of the business of being a rich man? One is led to inquire who is the manufacturer to-day? What has become of him? Formerly he was recognized as the owner of an industrial enterprise. To-day he has either disappeared entirely or is relegated to a position of a salaried employee of the great corporation. The owners are the monied men. They know nothing of the practical working of their own institutions, and they care nothing about them so long as the annual returns show fair margins on their investments. Industrial stocks have only become general of recent years. There was a time within the recollection of the average middle-aged business man of to-day when investors in industrial enterprises were rare. The capitalist of those days confined his operations chiefly to financial institutions and to the larger carrying or transportation companies; but as wealth accumulated it became necessary to find other channels of investment, so gradually the industrials have become almost the main features of the stock exchanges of America.

The Circulation of THE JEWELERS REVIEW

FOR ISSUE OF APRIL 19	was	10,242	COPIES
" " "	12	10,072	"
" " "	5	9,903	"

The average weekly circulation			
DURING MARCH	WAS	-	10,020
" FEBRUARY	WAS		10,021

Our post office and other receipts are open to the inspection of those who desire to verify this statement.


OUR MOTTO—
"Honest Goods and Honest Dealings."

ROSENBAUM & ADLER
IMPORTERS OF **Diamonds**
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DIAMOND JEWELRY
& MOUNTINGS.

FACTORY:
NEWARK, N. J.

65 Nassau St., N. Y.

NOVELTIES A SPECIALTY.



ZELLER, WOLF & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Fine Velvet, Plush and Morocco Cases

FOR JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE

Trays of Every Description for Travelers' Cases, Show Cases and Windows

75 and 77 NASSAU STREET

PAPER BOXES, LEATHER NOVELTIES, CARD CASES,
PEN AND PIN PADS, SAMPLE CARDS, ETC.

NEW YORK

REMOVED from 38 MAIDEN LANE to
61 NASSAU ST.

S. & S. DRUIFF, Manufacturing Opticians

HEADQUARTERS FOR
AM. OPT. CO. and BAUSCH & LOMB WARES
& WORK A SPECIALTY

THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE

— OF —

OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY, MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO,

Have issued an attractive Announcement with full description of Attendant. Post-Graduate, and Correspondent Courses, which will be mailed on application.
You can begin your course at any time. Degrees conferred and Diplomas awarded. Address

G. W. MCFATRICH, M.D., SECRETARY,
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IS WHAT YOUR EYES WANT

MURINE DROPS

CURES ALL EYE DISEASES.
INFLAMED EYES, SCALDS ON LIDS,
GRANULATION ETC.

By mail, 50 cents.

YOUR
Optical Department
is not complete without
MURINE.

Send for circulars and testimonials. Your Jobber has MURINE, if not, order direct.
\$3.50 per Dozen.
AN UP-TO-DATE REMEDY.
MURINE CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago.



LEBRECHT FRITZSCHE Engraver, Die Sinker and Tool Maker

Special Attention to MEDALLION and BADGE WORK.
73 Hamilton Street, NEWARK, N. J.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR TRADE

This is a question that is continually before the mind of every business man. In this department we shall endeavor to answer it for him. There are a thousand and one different ways in which it can be done, but it takes time to think them out, and time nowadays means money. Under this head will be found hints and suggestions from those who make it their business to evolve new ideas, and in whatever department of the trade you may be engaged, this column will not only interest you, but will put dollars in your pocket.

ADVERTISING AN AID TO BUSINESS.

CONDUCTED BY J. W. SCHWARTZ.

To whom all communications must be addressed.

This department is open to all readers of *The Jewelers Review*, who are invited to submit advertising matter of any and all descriptions on which they will receive, without any charge, the advice of the Editor, who will at all times welcome correspondence on the subject.

Remember that the space which you buy costs money. Don't you think that it will pay to fill that space to the best advantage?

Select same special face of type and stick to it through thick and thin. After awhile people will learn to recognize your ad as soon as they see it, even without the name.

Nine-tenths of businesses ought to be provided with a full complement of business literature, circulars, folders, brochures, booklets and pamphlets.

Invite people to send for these in your newspaper ads, and hand them over your counters when they call.

Be careful not to be too "funny." A "funny" ad is a two-edged weapon. Even a catch-line may sometimes be injudicious.

Do not select a medium because the price is low. Study to see if its circulation reaches the class you desire.

If you guarantee any article, have your guarantee so plain that there can be no possible doubt as to its meaning.

Remember that the purpose of an ad is to sell goods. An ad may look bright and be pleasing, but its object should be kept in view.

Do not have too many kinds of type in your ad. The fewer there are the better it will look, and certainly the appearance of an ad is a great essential.

Use scare-heads with great moderation. Your head-line should be bold, but one head-line is usually sufficient.

Borders are to be used with considerable discretion, and their kind is to be largely determined by the class of goods. In the jewelry line, on display ads, a dainty delicate border may be used to great effect. But a heavy border would on general principles be out of place. So, too, no ad, for instance, could by any possibility stand a heavy border, a big black cut and a scare-head. That would be too much.

Strive to keep away from stereotyped phrases. So many of these by continual use, have come to carry absolutely no weight.

The function of the head-line is to attract the attention, but it should always have a sensible relation to the body of the ad.

Always give arguments. Mere statements carry little weight.

The reason why the mention of a price in an ad carries so much weight is because it inspires confidence; it shows that you do not fear to invite comparison, and that you are conducting your business on a business basis.

In every way possible, indicate in your ad, that you are eager to please your customer; that you are always ready to show your goods, and that every courtesy will be extended to shoppers, even if they do not intend to become buyers. It costs you nothing to show such a spirit, and it may result in winning much trade.

There are many more phases of advertising which may suggest themselves, but for the present let these suffice.

Here is an ad clipped from an afternoon daily.

Dr. Blank's COUGH SYRUP

Will cure a Cough or Cold at once.

It positively relieves all throat troubles. Small doses. Price 25 cents at druggists.

Although not by any means a thing of beauty, it is none the less, all things considered, an uncommonly strong ad.

(To be continued.)

[The name DUEBER, or the Dueber Trade Mark, on a watch or Watch Case, is a guarantee that it is the best of its kind. The name Dueber, or the Dueber Trade Mark, on Gold or Silver Watch Cases, is recognized all over the United States, as good as the Hall Mark of England.

Upon this impregnable foundation of honesty and reliability, The Dueber Co. has built up its immense business.]



Special Railway, 23 Jewel.

Dueber Hampden



New Railway, 17 Jewel.

Highest Grade American Watches

For Gentlemen's use we recommend

THE "BIG SIX"

Special Railway	23 Jewel
New Railway	23 "
John Hancock	21 "
New Railway	17 "
John C. Dueber Special	17 "
Dueber Grand	17 "



New Railway, 23 Jewel.



John C. Dueber Special, 17 Jewel.

For Ladies' use we recommend the smallest watch made in America, called

"THE 400"

either O. F. or Htg. with second hand. This Watch is made only by this Company.

Cases for the above in

18 Karat Solid Gold,
14 Karat Solid Gold,
14 Karat Gold Filled.

Always on hand or made to special order.

The Dueber Watch Works,
at Canton, Ohio,

form the finest and most complete Watch Plant in the world. The twin factories manufacture both Watch Movements and Watch Cases.

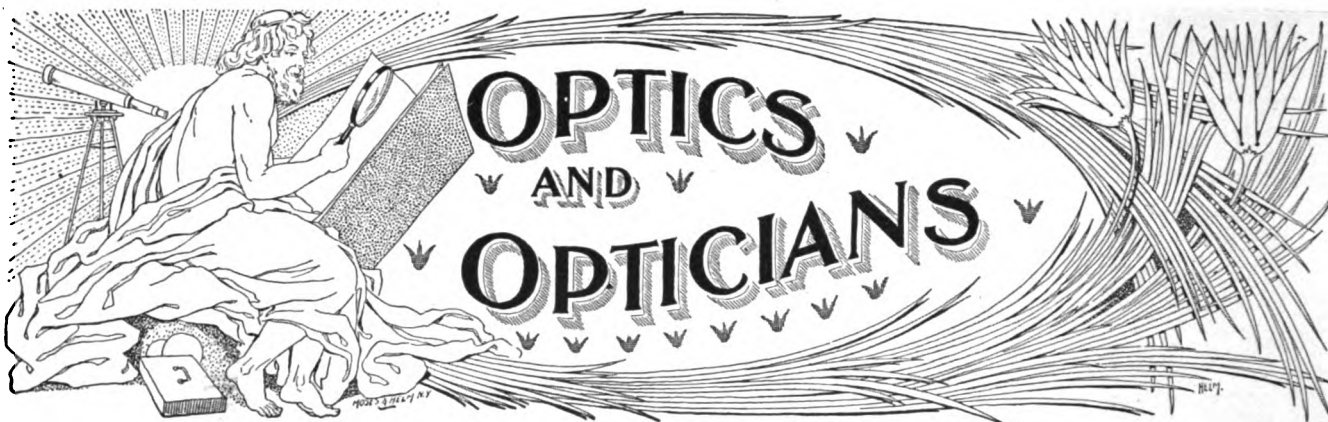


John Hancock, 21 Jewel.



Dueber Grand, 17 Jewel.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, OR WATCHES SOLD UNDER SIMILAR NAMES.



This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the science and study of optics, and will be sustained by able writers on this subject. Under this head will be published full reports of meetings of the several optical societies, as well as all news of interest to opticians, together with copies of lectures and other papers relating to optics.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Optical opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED OPTICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

L. L. FERGUSON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII

APRIL 26, 1899

No. 17

Acknowledgment
of Articles.

The field of Optics has been so thoroughly threshed and gleaned by such an endless amount of writers that but little remains for the reader to browse upon that has not been worn threadbare by others. Of course, those that have the scientific spirit inherent within them stoically listen to repetitions uncomplainingly, knowing that knotty subjects by frequent repeals often present to the student, the subject from a letter coign of vantage, and again those that are well versed in optics, should cheerfully bear the "burden" of frequent iteration, knowing that all students' measure of knowledge is not equal, and that what is news to one is not so to others.

However, the supply of optical literature has measurably decreased in the past year or so, whilst the demand has increased; and whilst a few years ago optical information was published desultorily, now there are quite a number of publications that devote more or less space to optometry. This condition has led up to the frequent "cribbing" of articles, which of itself is not so bad if the "cribber" would be so kind as to acknowledge the source of the article.

This practice of pre-emption is as old as the hills as is humorously put by Kipling in the following quatrain.

"When 'Omer smote' is bloomin' lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
An' what he thought 'e might require,
'E went an' took—the same as me."

Now, there are two or three old offenders that have been helping themselves to our columns, without so much as once giving us credit in a single instance, and once to our recollection when an unspeakable typographical blunder was made, they swallowed the "whole thing, blunder and all."

Now our columns are cheerfully open to all who see sufficient merit therein to copy, but please be fair and give us our dues by proper acknowledgement.

REVIEW OF PHOROSCOPE—II

Mr. Fay evidently objects unqualifiedly to the criticism and review that appeared in our columns several weeks previous relative to his new instrument for measuring muscular errors, and which is known as the "phoroscope." We divine that his reason for his rejoinder is not that the criticism or review was unfavorable, for it was not by straining its construction in any way whatsoever, but that he seems to be offended because our review was not an uninterrupted symphony of praise from prelude to postlude.

The fact of the matter is that our ideas are almost invariably molded by usage and education, and considering this fact practically all the papers that devote attention to optical literature almost invariably print the "copy" that is sent to them without saying yea or nay anent the theories therein advanced, and that reviews that they print, purporting to review books or instruments, are generally by the author or inventor himself. So no wonder that these reviews are one grand sweet song unpunctuated by sometimes rancorous truth, and to those that are ac-



*No use talking
the finest
work done
by "Kirstein"
Rochester
N.Y.*

customed to this style of reviewing it comes as a shock to read that which is written in candor.

The Review has in its short optical career received no less than five reviews (sic) of various optical appurtenances from the manufacturers or inventors of those inventions, asking us to print them, which we have refused to do; nevertheless those "efforts" did appear afterwards ad verbatim in the columns of some of our contemporaries.

This form of reviewing has been inflicted upon opticians, is at present, and no doubt will continue for a measurable length of time until good and sufficient reasons stop it; but we do not care to be a party to it, at least not until our Pierian spring of information, through stress of intellectual drought, has dried up.

So accustomed have the optical reading public become to this insipid style of reviewal that later inventors deem it a prerogative of theirs that only peans of praise should be voiced in referring to their handiwork, and Mr. Fay seems to be no exception to the rule, and manifests undue hypersensitiveness over what we consider a very just reviewal of his phorscope.

Every review that has been published in these columns has been the product of careful analysis, and not the results of being "glanced hastily" over; and furthermore they have been actuated in a spirit of professional fairness. We certainly are human, therefore fallible; what we state are not other persons' deductions, simply our own.

It was our intention to give this instrument a favorable, dignified notice, the kind of a reviewal that would appeal to thinking opticians; but, shades of Damon and Pythias! because we did not stop over with fulsome flattery, friend Fay's pride was wounded.

To be more specific, we are charged with stating that the inventor stated that the instrument would correct 25 per cent. of all cases; but when others than himself pointed out that absurdity, the foolishness of it dawned upon him, but yet he did not recognize it as his own creation, because he vigorously denies that he said any such thing. Now, as a means of self-exculpation, we will quote the language on the back of his pamphlet:

"First. It enables the operator to prescribe more satisfactory glasses to 25 per cent. of his patients by adding prisms to the glasses for reading.

"Second. It tells him that 75 per cent. of his patients do not need prisms, and saves him the possibility of making a mistake of prescribing prism for the correction of a spasm."

Now, then, he makes the statement in proposition No. 1 which, when we quote, gives him umbrage, and in the second proposition the first statement is clinched by stating that the remainder does not need prisms (75 per cent.).

In reference to the two points of light which are viewed to the exclusion of everything else, the reviewer would state that it is a well-known fact among opticians that binocular vision is so intuitive in the human race that whenever two eyes, being simultaneously open, observe two points identically similar, such as two ink dots, two points of light, etc., etc., that there exists instantly a desire upon their part to fuse them into one image. This can be easily demonstrated by any binocular-visioned person by making two pencil dots upon a card an eighth of an inch or so apart, or looking at two separate lights situ-

A Gold Filled Frame

must be a good one, or it is not worth handling.

Ours are not only GOOD,
THEY ARE THE BEST.

A very satisfactory frame for \$8.00 doz.

Send 75c. for sample.

A Superfine Frame, with Solid Gold Joints, at \$10.50 doz.

Send 90c. for sample.

Our Personal Guarantee on these Goods.

Our Prescription Work is the Recognized
Standard.

D. V. BROWN

738-40-42 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERYTHING OPTICAL.

WHEN BUYING

Gold Filled Frames

SEE THAT THEY ARE
STAMPED G★
AND THIS TAG ATTACHED.



No. 078, Gold End Piece.

ANY JOBBER
WILL SELL THEM TO YOU.

MADE BY

THE SOUTHBRIDGE OPTICAL CO.
Southbridge, Mass.

"How About Smoked Eyeglasses?"

SNAP No. 3.

One Dozen Frameless Smoked Eyeglasses
with offset guard. First Quality.

Send Twenty Cents
for Sample Pair.

\$1 97 PER DOZEN
NET CASH.

THE TORIC OPTICAL CO., 32 East 23d Street,
NEW YORK.
E. J. KORNFELD, Manager.

ated contiguous to each other in the distance. Now their homogeneity alone makes their eyes have a tendency to fuse them into one image. Maddox was aware of this inherent condition, and as he did not believe in the duction methods extant, and knowing that the plane dissociating prism would only partially divorce binocularity, and that there would be a desire still to fuse these two lights into one, that he devised what is known as the Maddox rod, the *raison d'être* of which was that it would distort the light as viewed by one eye so as to make it unrecognizable by its mate, and thereby get an exact relative measurement of the eyes as evinced by their positions as allowed by the now quiescent muscles. Now the interposition of the red glass over the concave lens for the left eye overcomes this tendency to quite an extent, yet the desire is there, and we must say that in our opinion that desire is accentuated in the scope by virtue of the fact that the eyes only see two points of light surrounded by darkness, therefore under such circumstances the eyes would more easily assert their binocular functions than though the test was made in the bright light where there would be many observable things to distract from binocular desire. Of course this is predicated upon Mr. Fay's first theory of limp dissociatedness. According to the duction scheme the surrounding blackness is decidedly superior, because the lights are the only visible things, and the eyes will use them tenaciously despite the increasing of the prismatic virtue crowded on by the decentering of the ocular sphericals, convex and concave.

The summa summarium of the whole review and its rejoinder is that while we gave due credit, as we thought, still we did not slop over sufficiently; at the same time we tempered our praise with a slight admonition anent the foolishness of absolutely demarking between a fixed ratio as to who can and who cannot wear prisms, which the inventor avers that he did not, and which we prove by quoting him that he did. However, we only did that in a spirit of facetiousness, and considering the really very favorable review which we gave the instruments, we were really deserving of a better fate than to receive such a captious rejoinder.

To extenuate our position, if, indeed, such is needful, we would say that The Review is not a journal or a magazine, but is a Review, not only in name, but in actuality, and as such, for the benefit of our readers, who expect independent criticisms and reviews, our policy in the future shall be but a continuance of the past.

OF INTEREST TO OPTICAL LITERATI

Two hundred dollars for the best article on "The Human Eye and How It Can Be Cared For" is one of twelve announcements which the "Cosmopolitan" makes to its readers this month. "Such essays should be in the hands of the editor of the 'Cosmopolitan' before August 20, 1899."

It is a pity that the terms are announced in such a meagre manner; and whilst appreciating the spirit in which the "Cosmopolitan" has made this generous offer, yet we could not but have expected that some idea should have been put forth as to the length of the essay, etc. We fancy that it is going to be a difficult job to determine that which will be the most meritorious: made of the varied literary effusions which this generous offer and while it is rather previous to judge of what disposition will be most assuredly will bring to light, yet we have no hesitancy in presuming that the essayist that possesses the most graceful literary style will stand more chances of receiving the prize than others whose erudition, so far as the eyes are concerned, is superior, yet lack the elegance of what is termed "literary style" or polish.

The offer certainly allows a "fair field and no favor" to all who have a theory or gospel to proclaim about the care of the human eye, for no restrictions are stated as to who or who not may contribute. It is sincerely to be hoped, as a matter of professional pride, that an optician will achieve the reward for the ethical aspect of the case.

Without journalistic flattery, merely stating plain truths, we must state that of all the monthly periodicals, the "Cosmopoli-

tan" is more widely read and has a stronger hold upon its readers, and wields as much, if not more, potential influence than any other periodical of like character. The awarding of this prize, which, of course, will be very gratifying to the recipient, will not amount to a fig's worth in comparison with the prestige and ethical influence it will have upon that class to which the successful competitor belongs, to wit, non-medical or medical opticians. However, we should not predicate our prognosis with the assumption that this golden apple that hangs in Hesperides' garden (\$200) is going to be plucked by either of the two classes that practice optometry; "dark horses" sometimes win, and who knows but what some

"Gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear,"

may shine out so brilliantly as to eclipse both our knowledge and others' pretensions?

THE CHALMER PRENTICE RETINOSCOPE

The Review begs to acknowledge receipt of literature from the Geneva Optical Company of Chicago descriptive of a new instrument for the use of skiascopy, designed by Dr. Chalmer Prentice, of that city.

As will be observed by the accompanying illustration, it consists of a parallel tube 20 inches long, at one end of which there is a skiascopic mirror fastened to a universal joint, thus allowing the optician to sweep the mirror in any meridian desired, yet always permitting the mirror to be at the proper angle to reflect the light. At the other end the ametropes' eye is situated, and by virtue of the tube which darkens the intervening space between the operator and his client, a dark room is rendered unnecessary. Immediately above the tube and next to the ametropes' head are two disks; in the periphery of each is situated a battery of lenses respectively ranging from 0.12 to .88 D., both plus and minus, and from 1.00 D. to 7.00 D., plus and minus; the disks holding from .12 D. to .88 D. are merely supplementary to the disks from 1.00 to 7.00, and by their combined use any diptal power may be obtained from 0.12 D. down to 7.88 D.

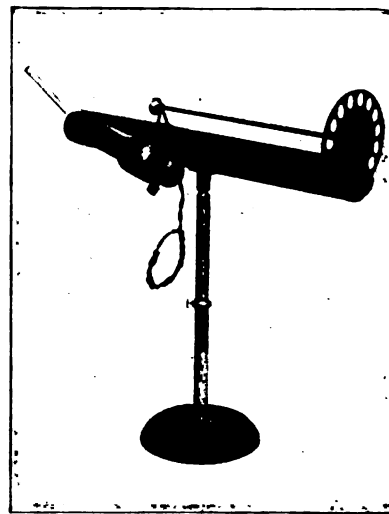
Considering that the working distance is invariably 20 inches, this amount of apparent hypermetropia is provided for by a +2.00 D. lens, which is independent of the lenses in the disks, therefore no deductions nor adductions will be necessary.

Every skiascopist is more or less bothered by tantalizing reflections caused when his eye becomes perpendicular to the plane of reflection upon the correcting lens, but in the instrument this defect is obviated by the lenses being tilted at a slight angle, and the reflections are still further obviated by the use of a diaphragm which can be used to eclipse those double reflections which are particularly noticeable where strong degrees of convex lenses are used.

The reviewer has one of the instruments in his office, and after about a month's use of the same will write an article upon its use, practicability, etc.

The instrument will be ready for general delivery about the 20th inst. The price is \$45.

There are three kinds of anisometropia: (1) where both eyes fix at once and binocular vision exists; (2) where each eye is used alternately; (3) where one eye only is used, the other being permanently excluded.



THE CHALMER PRENTICE RETINOSCOPE.

AN EXPLANATION

We have received the following letter from A Koenen & Bro., 81 Nassau street, New York, in reference to the description and illustration of an eyeglass case made in burnished copper, which appeared in our columns last week under the title of "Unique Designs in Jewelry:"

The Jewelers' Review.

Gentlemen: We notice that in The Jewelers' Review of April 10, there is an article in reference to a burnished copper eyeglass case, with a cut of the same accompanying it.

Now, Mr. Annen, of Chicago, is credited with making this case, when as a matter of fact it is one of our patent cases, which we have been making for a number of years.

This particular case in question was struck up by us in October, 1898, for a gentleman in Chicago, at his request, for his personal use. He furnished us with the copper to be used.

There is no doubt that Mr. Annen decorated it, and deserves credit for his neat work.

We wish to say that if this case is not the one we made, Mr. Annen becomes liable, as it is covered by two U. S. patents.

Trusting you will do all that is in your power to correct this error, we are, respectfully,

A. KOENEN & BRO.,



Artistically Ornamented Koenen Case.

While, as Messrs. Koenen say, Mr. Annen is justly entitled to credit for the ornamentation of the case which we reprint, it is but fair that the patentees of these conveniently designed cases should receive due acknowledgement for their share of the work.

OPTICAL NOTES

At the April meeting of the New England Association of Opticians Herman L. Klein delivered an address upon the ophthalmoscope.

RUMORED NEW COMPANY FOR OPTICAL GOODS.—A special despatch from Worcester to a Boston paper announces that a company is about to be organized in that city for the manufacture of optical goods, and it is expected that its operations will be carried out on a scale large enough to control the trade of the country. Financial backing is said to be ready. A. W. Tiffany, one of the men interested, says plans have been thoroughly discussed and decided upon and that incorporation will be effected in a few days. He said that the industry is one of the few in the country that is not overdone by competition, and that the market for the product is always brisk. According to the plans formulated nothing but the rims and frames for eyeglasses and spectacles will be manufactured. Gold, silver and aluminum will be the metals used. There is but one large corporation in the country manufacturing optical goods—the American Optical Company, of Southbridge, Mass., which employs on an average 1,100 hands. Mr. Tiffany says the new company will start with about 400 hands, but that the factory will be built for the accommodation of 1,500 employees.

Little credence is placed by Boston optical people in the above story. Mr. Kirstein, of the firm of Andrew J. Lloyd & Co., who has just returned from an extended tour among the trade, says that the proposition is ridiculous. The new company would have as competitors not only the American Optical Company, at Southbridge, but the equally large concern of Bausch & Lomb,

at Syracuse, as well as numerous small manufacturers. The two concerns named manufacture fully 85 per cent. of the optical goods made in this country, so that a company to compete with them would have to be of large proportions and begin business under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is also an error to say that the business is not overdone by competition, for competition in the business is very keen, and there is the same disposition to cut prices as there is in all other lines of business.

Dr. H. M. Martin, president of the Chicago Ophthalmic College, has moved his downtown office to another room on the same floor of the Columbus Memorial building. He now occupies room 1007.

NEW YORK STATE OPTICIANS

The fifth annual meeting of the New York State Association of Opticians was held at the "Yates," Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 19.

After the regular routine of business the president delivered his farewell address, and the election of officers for the ensuing year followed, resulting as follows: President, Fred Hamilton, Oswego, N. Y.; vice-president, H. S. Fuller, Syracuse, N. Y.; recording secretary, A. W. Golder, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; financial secretary, W. P. Hillick, Fulton; treasurer, C. B. Hibbard, Pultaski; librarian, H. C. Watts, Syracuse; Board of Directors, Fred. Robbins, Elmira; C. J. Fuller, Phoenix; Miss Viola Russell, Weedsport; Investigating Committee, G. H. P. Stone, Illion; G. M. Babbitt, Syracuse. The president appointed Rev. B. Brunning, of Elmira, to act as reporter for trade papers.

At the evening session of the Association an excellent paper on amblyopia, prepared by L. L. Ferguson, was read before the society. The paper was well received and a special vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Ferguson. The Rev. B. Brunning then read a paper on spectacle frames and their proper adjustment. During the proceedings W. J. O'Hare, of Carmillus, and E. L. Wheeler, of Mannsville, were elected to membership. As the Association comprises New York State opticians only, two applications from outside States were rejected. Mr. Burgess, of New York City, attended the meeting as a guest.

CUSTOMS

Under this head we give weekly a résumé of the shipments and receipts relating to the trades covered by this paper, at the Port of New York, as well as the National Monthly Report, containing statistics of the imports and exports. We also cover reappraisements of imports and the decisions of the Treasury Department relating to imported goods.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following decisions of interest to the trade were handed down by the Board of General Appraisers last week:

5090 O. P. Boston.—Decorated china, from Carl Moritz, Ilmenau, Jan. 2, 1899. Entered at discounts 10 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent., advanced to discounts 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. Add cases.
20740.—Decorated china, from H. Proschold, Grafenthal, Feb. 23, 1899. Decorated figure, entered at 1, advanced to 1.50 marks per dozen. Discount 5 per cent. Add case.
20739.—Decorated china, from Schafer — Vater, Rudolstadt, Feb. 27, 1899. Figures décoré, seconds, entered at 1, advanced to 1.50 marks per dozen. Trays décoré, seconds, entered at 1 and 1.75, advanced to 1.50 and 2.50 marks per dozen. Add packing and cases.
5096/7 O. P., Newport News.—Decorated earthenware, from —, Tunstall, Jan. 17 and Feb. 17, 1899. "Louvre," seconds "La Touraine," etc., entered at discounts 62½ per cent., 5 per cent. and 5 per cent.; no advance.
20792.—Decorated earthenware, from Friedrich Goldscheider, Wien, March 4, 1899. Entered at discounts of 10 per cent., 10 per cent. and 5 per cent.; advanced to discounts of 10 per cent. and 5 per cent.
20,485.—Cut glassware, from J. Schreiber & Neffen, Josephstahl, Jan. 8, 1899. 4-150 flaschen lt. gl. muft; entered at 24 florins each. No advance. Add packing.

QUERIES AND TRADE NOTES.

In this department will appear answers to all correspondence and queries that are of general interest and miscellaneous items and comments on matters in connection with the trade.

THE DUEBER WATCH CASE MFG. CO., at Canton, Ohio, are closing out their stock of high grade wheels at \$30 each. This is a rare chance for any one to get a wheel at probably less than cost of manufacture, and also the best made bicycle in America.



A SAMPLE OF WORK DONE ON
The Eaton-Engle Engraving Machine
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
EATON-GLOYER CO., 111 Nassau St., New York.

New York Mutual Optical Company
REMOVED TO 9 MAIDEN LANE,
EDWIN BECKWITH,
Manager.
NEW YORK.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATE NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Under this heading will be found week by week Business News, interesting and useful personal items from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias. We shall be glad to receive from our readers for insertion in this column, notices of removal and business changes of all kind. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning in each week.

NEW YORK

The New York Mutual Optical Company has removed from 59 to 9 Maiden Lane.

The C. F. Munroe Company are now located in their new quarters at 28 Barclay street.

Conrad Schickerling, formerly with Powers & Mayer, 208 Fifth avenue, is now located in the Gill building, 13 Maiden Lane. He will carry a line of pearls, diamonds and precious stones.

J. A. Becker, manufacturer of gold rings, 93 Green street, Newark, N. J., will remove May 1 to 481 Washington street.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., have just completed a very elegant gold chalice for Rev. J. M. Murphy, of Nova Scotia, who purchased it for the Trappist monastery. It is valued at \$1,800. It is about ten inches in height and weighs a trifle over twenty-eight ounces. Sixty-five diamonds were used in decorating the base and standard of the chalice. On the base appears a hand-chased wreath of grape vines and fruit, above which is a cross bearing eighteen diamonds in ground settings. A large opal surrounded by twenty diamonds occupy the space opposite the cross, a turquoise and gold topaz and two opals surrounded by diamonds are also set on the base. In the center of the standard is a globe in which are set two large amethysts, while two rosettes bearing large rubies occupy the other side. The cup of the chalice is of wheat and grain pattern, signifying bread and wine. A removable cup surmounts the whole.

Among the decisions handed down by the Board on Classification of the Board of General Appraisers on Saturday was that of Leeder & Bernkoff, Providence, R. I. The goods consist of faceted spheres composed of garnet, amethyst, crystal and other substances, and are in the form of unstrung beads. They were assessed for duty at 35 per cent., ad valorem under the provision for "beads of all kinds, not threaded or strung" in paragraph 4081, act of 1897, and were claimed to be dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for precious stones in paragraph 435. The board held that the provision for beads above quoted, is more specific than that for "garnet" or "crystal" in paragraph 115, or than that for precious stones in paragraph 435. Their protest was accordingly overruled and the assessment for duty affirmed.

Moore & Co., formerly at 359 Mulberry street, are now located in the new and modern factory building, 22 Green street, Newark, N. J. Their new quarters are spacious, well lighted and equipped with labor saving devices. In addition to their well known line of rings Moore & Co. are now making a popular line of gold heart charms of which they will be pleased to send samples to jobbers.

The Police Department of Hoboken city, has for some time past, been receiving complaints from local jewelers of thefts of watches. Jeweler Beerwald, of Fifth street, complained a few days ago that a number of watches had been stolen from his store. Detectives Weinthal and Fallon were detailed to work on the case with the result that Robert Bohnert, aged 18, of 82 Grand street, has been arrested and held for trial.

William W. Thompson, a well known jeweler of Passaic, N. J., was arrested last week on complaint of Stephen Koran, a saloon-keeper. Thompson has been conducting a "watch club" and Koran, with another person, claims that they paid him \$50 but have failed to receive anything in return. Thompson has also been sued by a young woman, who claims that in February,

1898, she borrowed \$3 from him, giving her watch as security. When she returned the amount of her loan and asked for her watch Thompson claimed that he knew nothing about the transaction.

Judge Gildersleeve, sitting in part 6, Supreme Court, has rendered a decision in the case of William F. Doll, recently arrested for riding a bicycle upon the Speedway. The judge ruled that section 10 as amended by chapter 8 of the laws of 1894, covering the matter in question, provides that aside from the sidewalks and bridges or subways for the use of boat passengers, no portion of the said driveway shall be used for any other purpose than for "riding by equestrians and driving of carriages." He thus denies the right of Mr. Doll to ride a bicycle upon the Speedway. The case will be appealed.

Dr. J. E. L'opeano, a practicing physician at 259 Fourth street, Hoboken, N. J., has sent a complaint to the Hudson County Board of Health, charging that a number of opticians in the county are doing the work of physicians in the treatment of the eyes.

The doctor sent with his complaints, a number of advertisements of the opticians in question, which he had clipped from the Hoboken papers, and which he claims clearly show the nature of the work being done by the opticians complained of.

To a Review reporter the doctor made the following statement. He said: "I believe much injury is being wrought to the public by many of these so-called opticians, and that they should be made to go before the State Board of Medical Examiners and pass an examination the same as any other specialist."

One optician, in particular, has aroused the doctor's ire through an advertisement inserted in the daily papers containing a cut of the optician treating the eye of a patient by applying a liquid preparation. This, he claims, is a clear violation of the statute.

F. G. Burgess, for the past ten years with John Scheidig & Co., will, in future, represent the Standard Optical Company of Geneva, N. Y., both in this city and on the road. He is seeking quarters in the Gill building.

Three well-dressed boys, John Gerrity of 161 Seventh avenue, William Murphy of 46 Downing street and John Ryken of 824 West Sixteenth street, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court before Magistrate Deuel Monday morning on the charge of breaking into the jewelry store of W. Rosen, at 59 Eighth avenue, Sunday night, and stealing \$20 worth of watch movements and watch chains.

F. W. Lewis of F. W. Lewis & Co., 24 John street, will sail for Europe next week. He will return sometime in June.

George W. Halske & Co., jewelers, have removed from 10 to 16 Maiden Lane.

The case of Foley vs. Jackson was argued by counsel before Judge Keogh in Part 4 of the Supreme Court, last Tuesday morning. After instructing the attorneys to present briefs he announced that he would render a decision in the matter in a few days.

Ludwig Nissen of L. Nissen & Co., 18 John street, is confined to his home by illness.

Reese & Brown, manufacturers of silver novelties, have removed from 21 Maiden Lane to room 906 Gill Building.

John F. McDonnell, traveling representative for the Meriden Bronze Company, has been appointed to the charge of the concern's New York business at 30 Park Row.

J. J. McGane, dealer in watches and jewelry, 187 Broadway, is in Waltham, Mass., on business.

Isidor Straus, of L. Straus & Sons, accompanied by his family, has gone to Europe, and will be absent several months. Mr. Straus' tour is solely for pleasure and recreation.

Henry Bohm, of Bohm-Bristol Diamond Company, Denver, Colo., who was in town last week, sailed for Europe on the Koenigin Linse, Thursday.

The Mercantile National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
BROADWAY AND DEY STREET,
Solicits Accounts from the Jewelry Trade.

Miller Brothers, manufacturing opticians, 1213 Broadway, will occupy their new quarters, Sixth avenue and West Thirty-fourth street, May 1.

A relic of the late war is exhibited in the window of Mrs. T. Lynch, 1 Union square. It is a watch and chain taken from the sunken warship "Maria Theresa."

The stock of the Barrios Diamond Company, 415 Canal street, has been removed to Goldsoll's Diamond Palace, East Fourteenth street, and will be closed out at once.

Last night at a gathering of the Orpheus Club of Newark, at Davis' Restaurant, Newark, N. J., a presentation of a fine bronze candelabra was made to Mr. C. C. Champenois, of Champenois & Co., of 50 Walnut street, Newark. Mr. Champenois has for the past five years acted as vice-president to the club, and during this period has been untiring in his efforts to promote its success. In a neat speech Mr. Champenois thanked the members of the club, and, after he had concluded, a presentation of a pair of diamond sleeve links was made to Mr. Charles Neussle, of Messrs. Sisserson & Neussle, engravers, as secretary of the club for the past ten years.

Theodor Lexow, dealer in diamonds and precious stones, has removed from 195 Broadway to 14 John street.

A lady's gold watch marked "L. F. W.," found in the Windsor Hotel ruins, was received at Police Headquarters Thursday.

John Smith, a driver employed by Julius Levy, dealer in china and glass, 49 Ainslee street, Brooklyn, who was arrested for stealing \$101.35, the proceeds of a sale, was discharged by Judge Cowing last Thursday. The discharge was granted out of consideration for Smith's family, who would necessarily suffer by his imprisonment.

The following information as to the number of packages examined at the Appraisers' Stores from March 4 to April 15, 1899, and for the same time during 1898 and 1897, has been furnished by Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman: From March 4 to April 15, 1899, total number of packages examined, 88,464; daily average examined, 2,130. Same time during 1898, 68,576 packages; daily average, 1,632. For 1897, 66,958 packages; daily average, 1,594. The number of invoices received during March 1899 was greater by 5,265 than those received during the same time in 1898, and greater by 3,747 than those received for 1897.

The Police Department have nearly \$10,000 worth of jewelry, silverware and diamonds on exhibition at the East Fifty-first street station, awaiting identification. It was taken from the ruins of the Windsor Hotel.

A young man entered the jewelry store of J. Hebal, 250 Bowery, Saturday night, and asked to be shown some diamond studs. He selected one costing \$260, and offered a U. S. gold bond of \$500 denomination. After examining the bond Hebal decided it to be all right, and gave the man \$240 change in bills. Detectives Wade and McCarthy, of the Central Office, saw the transaction and were suspicious that something was wrong and placed

the man under arrest. Upon investigation it was learned that the bond had been stolen on Friday last from Mrs. M. Brown, of 211 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn. When taken before Magistrate Pool he said his name was William Brown. The magistrate turned him over to the Brooklyn authorities.

Appraiser Wakeman has received permission from the Department at Washington to be represented by counsel at the investigation being carried on in his department by the Merchants' Association.

F. Kaufman has removed from 41 Maiden Lane to 567 Broadway.

The International Silver Company are fitting up handsome offices, which will occupy the entire third floor of the building 9-11-13 Maiden Lane. After May 1 the following concerns, which have been absorbed by this company, will be located at the above address: Meriden Britannia Company, "1849" Rogers Bros., "Star" Rogers & Bro., the Rogers & Hamilton Company, Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., Watrous Manufacturing Company, William Rogers Manufacturing Company, the Barbour Silver Company, Wilcox Silver Plate Company, Meriden Silver Plate Company, Rogers, Smith & Co., the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, and the Derby Silver Company.

"Star" Rogers & Bro. are occupying temporary quarters at Dey street, where they will remain until alterations are completed at their new location in the Gill Building.

A smooth-tongued young Englishman was arrested by the New York police recently for swindling a number of the wholesale dry goods houses of this city. He described himself as Frederick King, 24 years old, a salesman of 248 West Sixty-fourth street. When taken before Magistrate Kudlich, he was remanded to Police Headquarters for further investigation, with the result that he has been identified by Detective Larkins, of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, as Frank Willis, alias F. W. Eastman, whom the detective arrested in 1892 for obtaining a bill of goods from the Gorham Company, paying for same with a draft that proved to be worthless. Further investigation brought to light the fact that he had a short while ago secured a diamond ring worth \$300 from Thomas Kirkpatrick, a Fifth avenue jeweler, and the police believe that others will yet be heard from.

His plan of work was to visit the various business houses and, introducing himself as a member of some well known firm, place a large order. He would soon return, saying that he desired to make some change in the order given, and then request the concern to cash a worthless check.

When arrested by Detective Mahony he was endeavoring to get a check for \$50 cashed.

King or Eastman, or whatever his name is, was sentenced to ten years in States Prison by Judge Cowing, in Part 1 of the Court of General Sessions, Tuesday morning.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MOORE & CO. desire to announce their removal from 359 Mulberry Street to 22 Green Street, Newark, N. J. In addition to our line of RINGS, we are making a POPULAR LINE OF GOLD HEART CHARMS, and shall be pleased to forward samples to legitimate jobbers.

TRENTON

Last week Governor Voorhees met with the joint committee of the Legislature, appointed to select a sword to be presented on behalf of the State of New Jersey to Rear Admiral William T. Sampson.

The committee, without consulting the Governor, had practically decided upon a sword submitted by Simmons & Co., of Philadelphia. Governor Voorhees much prefers a simple weapon, designed by Tiffany & Co., of New York. Many military men approve his choice.

While the selection has narrowed down to the two designs above referred to the Governor and the committee have been unable to agree on either. Another meeting will be held shortly to further consider the question. The price of each weapon is \$2000.

The factory of the Trenton Watch Company closed down two days last week on account of an accident to its sewer pipe.

WASHINGTON

The eleven cases of petit larceny against Mrs. Annie Marie Norris in the Police Court have finally been disposed of. In six of them the prosecuting witnesses filed letters asking that her personal bonds be taken. There were five cases in which letters were not filed, and a fine of \$10 was imposed in each one of them, which was paid.

Martin Russell, who was arrested about a month ago on the charge of having stolen a pair of earrings and a diamond horse-shoe pin from Salvatore Desio, 1012 F street, N. W., has been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of grand larceny. On last Thursday, in Criminal Court No. 1 he asked for a continuance, which was granted. The Chief of Police has received from the New York police a photograph and history of Russell, the latter showing that he had been arrested for similar offences to the one alleged to have been committed here. It is also claimed that he has been guilty of jewelry thefts in Baltimore, and has been identified by the Baltimore people.

THE ALASKA JEWELRY ACT.—On the last day of the Fifty-fifth Congress, March 3d, 1899, the President approved Public Law No. 193, entitled "An Act to define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said district." This law provides, in Section 460, that "any person or persons, corporation or company" wishing to engage in the jewelry business shall first apply for and obtain license so to do from a District Court or a subdivision thereof in said district, and pay for said license twenty-five (25) dollars per annum. And section 461 provides, "That any person, corporation, or company doing or attempting to do business in violation of the provisions of the foregoing section, or without having first paid the license therein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined, for the first offense, in a sum equal to the license required for the business, trade, or occupation; and for the second offense, a fine equal to double the amount of the license required; and for the third or for not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

Provided, That each day business is done or attempted to be done in violation of the preceding section shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

And provided further, That any person, firm or corporation hitherto engaged in any business within the said District of Alaska mentioned in the last preceding section, or that may engage in such business at any time prior to the first day of July, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, shall not be

deemed to have violated the provisions of this section and the last preceding section if, in the opinion of the court or judge thereof, such person, firm, or corporation shall not have had reasonable time and opportunity to apply for license as hereinbefore required."

The clerk of the court shall be entitled to receive from each applicant for a license a fee of five dollars, and no other or additional compensation shall be paid such clerk for his services in connection with such license or the issue thereof.

The two volumes of the "Commercial Directory of the American Republics" compiled and published by the Bureau of American Republics, is now ready for distribution and from it the following figures are taken showing the number of "watchmakers and Jewelers" engaged in business in the different countries of Central and South America:

ARGENTINA—	
City of Buenos Ayres	364
Provinces outside	369
BOLIVIA—	
City of La Paz (Chief Commercial Town)	11
Departments and Provinces outside	33
BRAZIL—	
City of Rio de Janeiro	149
In the States	169
CHILE—	
City of Santiago	33
In the Provinces and Territories	97
COLUMBIA—	
City of Santa Fe de Bogota	24
In the Departments	174
COSTA RICA—	
San Jose	20
In the Provinces	18
ECUADOR—	
City of Quito	5
In the Provinces	45
GUATEMALA—	
City of Guatemala	19
Outside of City	0
BRITISH GUIANA	7
DUTCH GUIANA	1
MEXICO—	
City of Mexico	75
States and Territories	329
NICARAGUA—	
Manague (Capital)	3
In the Departments	29
PARAGUAY—	
City of Asuncion	8
Outside of Asuncion	7

PHILADELPHIA

Charles Lockhardt, formerly of the jewelry trade in this city, has returned from Arizona, where he was interested in mining.

James Barry, Jr., secretary of the Jewelers' Club, was in New York last week. Mr. Barry is mentioned as one of the candidates to succeed Miss Weimer as jewelry buyer for Gimbel Bros.

Julius W. Heitel, vice-president of the Philadelphia Horological Society, and formerly with William G. Earle & Co., is now in charge of Wanamaker's watch repairing department.

Fred. Loose, who was in charge of G. A. Schen Company's watch repairing for sixteen years, is now with B. F. Williams & Co., 726 Chestnut street.

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank Thomson, Mayor Ashbridge has appointed former Mayor Warwick as a trustee of the Commercial Museums.

The window of Mark Isaac's loan office, 1312 Columbia avenue, was shattered on Thursday morning by an unknown man, who stole goods valued at \$50. He escaped.

A case containing \$100 worth of spectacles was stolen from J. M. Gensburg, of Lancaster, last Thursday.

Gold bullion valued at \$301,000 was received at the Mint from Colorado last week. The forces at the Mint are now chiefly engaged in coining half eagles, and this will continue until \$5,000,000 of this coin is turned out. Thirty-five million dollars of gold bullion has been turned into money since January.

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American Plan. \$3.00 to \$5.00 a day.

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Office
63 and 65 WASHINGTON ST.

Chicago, Ill.

Returns for Sweeps within three days of receipt

If returns for old gold should not prove satisfactory, we will return consignment intact and pay all charges.

Mention JEWELERS REVIEW.

The special committee of the Board of Education awarded the contract for drawing instruments for the manual training schools to Williams, Brown & Earle, Chestnut street, below Tenth. There were four bidders and the above firm received the contract at \$3.35 a set. Between three and four hundred sets will be required for the freshman classes next September.

A silver and gold plating establishment will be opened shortly by Louis Atkinson on the second floor of 726 Chestnut street.

The committee on arrangements has decided to hold the annual planked shad dinner of the Jewelers' Club, at Essington, on May 9.

D. J. McKelvey, one of the best all-round jewelry engravers in Philadelphia, is now in the repair department at Wanamakers.

William G. Blair of Blair & Crawford, jewelers, 804 Chestnut street, has been appointed to the civil service board by Mayor Ashbridge.

William G. Earle, the popular jeweler of this city, was the guest of the Clover Club, at its dinner last week.

N. Snellenberg & Co. are preparing to open a silverware and cutlery department in their big store at Twelfth and Market streets.

Frank Kursch, formerly of the firm of Pearse & Kursch, jewelers in this city, has gone to Newark to take charge of Bippart & Co.'s factory.

John Simons of Simons Brothers & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 614 Chestnut street, is confined to his home with sickness. L. C. Reisner of Lancaster is also on the sick list.

Captain G. A. Bowen of Bridgeton, N. J., one of the old-time jewelers, called on the trade in this city during the week.

Miss E. C. Weimer, formerly the jewelry buyer for Gimbel Brothers' department store, was married last week to H. Hilliard. Until a successor to Miss Weimar is appointed the jewelry counter is in charge of Miss R. Rudolph. Mrs. R. Shattuck, buyer of the silverware department, will assist Miss Rudolph. Mrs. Shattuck was formerly buyer for R. H. White.

Jules Levy, formerly of the jewelry firm of B. Levy & Son, is now with the Ajax Metal Company of Newark.

George B. Evans, the druggist, is contemplating a watch and jewelry repairing branch in connection with the silverware and fine art department of his chestnut street store.

As soon as alterations are completed for the change, gasoline will be used at the mint for annealing purposes altogether. Superintendent Boyer states this method is much more economical than the old-time process.

Frank Van Roden of Wright, Tyndale & Van Roden, dealers in fancy glassware, 1219 Chestnut street, has gone abroad with his family for a short tour.

PITTSBURG.

TRADE CONDITIONS.—Jobbers report their business for each month larger than the one preceding and a great improvement upon the corresponding period last year. The only trouble experienced now is the inability to get the goods. Some lines of watches are extremely scarce. W. J. Johnston stated that it was an old-time watch year. Other lines are equally as good. In the surrounding towns good business is being done. Traveling men also are sending in good sized orders. Collections are reported much better and the outlook generally is very bright.

John S. Goodwin, president of the Goodwin Pottery Company, of East Liverpool, O., says that a combination of East Liverpool potteries will probably take place in the near future. This would take in the East Liverpool plants only, and would be capitalized at about \$10,000,000.

A. Feldman, of Franklin, Pa., was a visitor in the city last week.

Louis Evans has taken bench room with A. E. Siviter & Co., of the Verner building, where he will work as watchmaker. He will also do all of the repair work for Siviter.

Ed. Brillhart, formerly with I. De Roy, of Fifth avenue, is now in the employ of A. E. Siviter, for whom he will look after the city trade.

C. P. Setin, of Canton, O., has been engaged as engraver for B. E. Arons, of Fifth avenue.

John O. Slemmons, one of the best known jewelers of this section, and for many years with G. B. Barrett & Co., is now with C. G. Alford & Co., of New York.

A. H. Gering, of the Verner building, has redecorated his store.

Emil Bieler, for many years in business in Pittsburg, and afterwards in Johnstown, Pa., is now with Klein, Graus & Co., of the Verner building.

AT THE HOTELS.

Recent arrivals are posted daily in the office of "The Jewelers Review," where the bulletins can be inspected by members of the trade.

F. H. Hill, of Danbury, at the Marlborough; B. Ginzberg, of Boston, at Normandie; C. F. Stewart, of Utica, at St. Cloud; W. P. Sackett, of John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, at Sturtevant; A. Stern, of Cleveland, at Bartholdi; J. L. Dinkelspiel, of San Francisco, at the Imperial; S. Goodman, of New Haven, at the St. Cloud; Mr. Buxton, of Springfield, at the Broadway Central; C. J. Buckley, of Albany, at the Park Avenue; A. N. Thayer, of Toronto, at the Metropole; H. T. Williams, of Albany, at the Metropole; J. A. Hill, of Catskill, at the Albert; W. B. Glidden, of San Francisco, at the Hoffman; H. Alkan, of Buffalo, at the Imperial; F. A. Harmon, of Portland, at the Manhattan; E. A. Whipple, of Springfield, at the Park Avenue; N. C. Nelson, of Concord, at the Gallmon; F. A. Hubbard, of Springfield, at the Broadway Central; J. F. Mawhinney, of Omaha, at the Gilsey; R. Harris, of Washington, at the Imperial; A. Rhoads, of Lancaster, at the Gilsey; F. G. Sutor, of Philadelphia, at the St.

Denis; E. Keller, of Allentown, at the Cadillac; W. E. Harris, of Detroit, at the Sinclair; L. W. Rodgers, of Louisville, at the Grand Union; G. R. Acheson, of Pittsburg, at the Imperial; F. E. Ladd, of Springfield, at the Broadway Central; C. Bedechenier, of Philadelphia, at the Marlborough; W. Senter, of Portland, Me., at the Murray Hill; W. W. Roberts, of Hartford, at the Manhattan; A. Eisenberg, of San Francisco, at the Metropole; J. W. Barry, of Philadelphia, at the Imperial; A. Lomb and H. C. Lomb, of Rochester, at Manhattan.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

The following gentlemen connected with the jewelry trade sailed for England during the past week: Oscar T. Jonassohn, of Allen & Jonassohn, New York; Leopold Stern, of Stern Bros. & Co., New York; Edgar Nevinsten, New York, and Chas. J. Rheinboldt, of Glaenzer Freres & Rheinboldt, New York; S. Lindenborn, of Solomon Lindenborn, New York.

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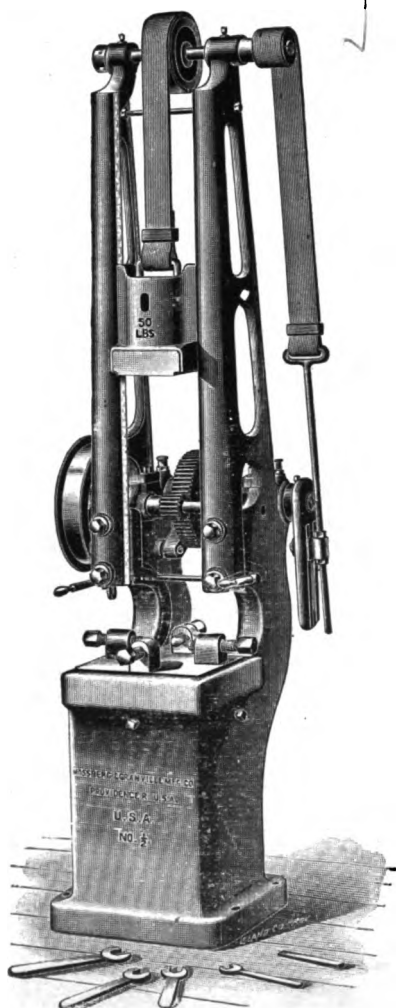
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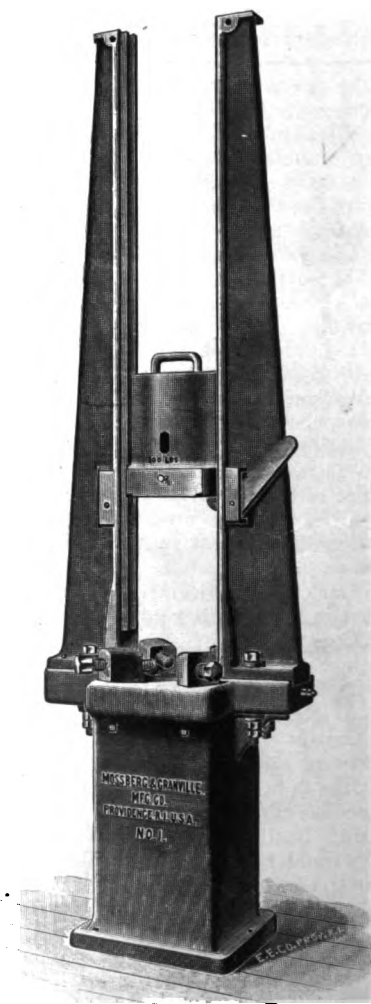
**POWER PRESSES,
ROLLING MILLS,
WITH ROLLER BEARINGS
WIRE DRAWING
MACHINERY.**

Mossberg and Granville

MFG. CO.

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NEW YORK OFFICE: 126 Liberty Street.
Exhibition at PHILADELPHIA BOURSE.



No. 1 AUTOMATIC DROP.

HERE AND THERE

B. E. Kidd, who has been engaged in the jewelry business in Corder, Mo., is reported to now be learning the business, having gone to Peoria, Ill., where he is attending Parsons' Horological Institute.

E. S. Shewalter, a jeweler of Parkville, Mo., committed suicide on April 13th, by taking wood alcohol. Despondency is given as the cause for the deed, and family troubles as the cause for the despondency. It seems that only a few months ago he procured a wife, through some matrimonial agency, and but a couple of weeks before his death she left him. Since that time he had been drinking heavily.

The latest reports are to the effect that I. Eller, a jeweler of Richmond, Mo., is about to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

R. E. Brackett, Jr., of Lansing, Mich., was called to River Forest, Ill., recently on account of the death of his brother-in-law, R. C. Braun, formerly a Board of Trade man in Chicago.

D. A. White & Co., at present located in the Watson & Newell Building, Attleboro, are seeking quarters in the Robinson Building, No. 1, formerly occupied by the Attleboro Tool Company.

The Citizens' Committee having charge of the erection of a building for the occupancy of the jewelry firm of S. J. Weeden & Co., Riverside, R. I., report that nearly sufficient funds have been received and work will be begun in the near future.

The Bay State Optical Company, Attleboro, Mass., has arranged to give its employees Saturday afternoon of every week.

Fred. Overstreet, an optician of Paxton, Ill., has been attending the lectures at the McCormack Optical Institute, Chicago.

Herman Raneski, a cripple, has been arrested, charged with stealing a number of watches from the jewelry store of Henry Humiston, 663 Lake street, Chicago.

A fire occurred in the jewelry store of A. P. Williams, Rome, N. Y., last week, causing a damage of \$30.

George B. Kelly, secretary of the Rockford Silver Plate Company, Rockford, Ill., has resigned.

A young man called at Bruder's jewelry store, Fort Wayne, Ind., last week, and, after making a selection of jewelry, offered a check for \$25 in payment. The check proved to be a forgery, and the police are looking for the man.

Herman Struve, Sr., a pioneer jeweler of Cincinnati, Ohio, is reported dangerously ill at his home. He is suffering from a stroke of apoplexy.

O. E. Scott, a jeweler of Waterbury, Vt., has applied for a patent on a tool devised to set jewels in watches.

Fire damaged the stock of W. C. Doherty, jeweler, 367 Washington street, Boston, last week.

The marriage is announced of H. S. Welch, a jeweler of Wayne, Iowa, to Miss Harriet A. Henderson, of Osceola, Neb.

Mrs. Annie M. Norris, the young woman arrested several months ago for thefts of jewelry from Washington, D. C., jewelers, was before Judge Scott last week and was fined \$50.

E. Bosche, who keeps a jewelry store at 612 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio, was robbed of \$15 by a clerk whom he had temporarily employed last week.

Thieves entered the jewelry store of B. Barnett, 815 Poydras street, New Orleans, La., last week and secured about \$15 worth of jewelry.

G. L. Head, Braddock, N. D., will soon be located in his new building.

The jewelry store of Joseph Baker, Collinsville, Texas, was entered by burglars last week, who secured about \$120 worth of jewelry.

C. G. Lande, a jeweler of Cooperstown, N. D., committed suicide last week by taking prussic acid.

The Aurora Silver Plate Co., Rockford, Ill., recently turned out two 12-piece silver sets on a day's notice. They were ordered by Senator Evans.

The jewelry stock of Baylor Fauntleroy, Gatesville, Texas, was damaged by fire last week. Loss about \$800.

M. W. Potter, of J. M. Fisher & Co., Attleboro, has returned from a long Western trip.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Coddling, daughter of James A. Coddling, of the Coddling & Heilbarn Company, North Attleboro, to E. H. Cummings, son of Edwin Cummings, of that place, took place last Friday.

Adelbert Boggs has entered suit against A. E. Siviter, a watchmaker of Pittsburgh, for the recovery of a watch left with him for repairs.

Allen Richardson, the son of Jeweler Richardson, of Dunville, Can., accidentally shot and killed himself, while examining a revolver last week.

The jewelry store of C. H. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn., was damaged by fire last week.

J. M. Gensburg, an optician of Lancaster, Pa., was robbed of a satchel containing valuable optical goods, while waiting for a train at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, last Tuesday.

Samuel H. Avey, the well-known jeweler of Auburn, Neb., will be married on May 3 to Bertha Leone Fraser. Invitations are out.

S. C. J. Peterson, of Morris, Ill., who is in Phoenix, Ariz., for his health, was burned out of his quarters there recently. It was a quick fire, but fortunately in the day time. The building was destroyed in 15 minutes.

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES.

Whitcomb Brothers, the well-known jewelers of Lancaster, N. H., have opened a new store in Berlin Falls.

The Jet Palace Jewelry and Loan Office, Memphis, Tenn., have filed letters of incorporation. Capital stock, \$6,000.

Samuel Roeder is to open a jewelry store at Springfield, Mo.

Michael Kennedy, formerly of Watervliet, N. Y., has opened a jewelry store in Schenectady.

The C. T. Anderson Jewelry Company has been incorporated at Los Angeles, Cal. Capital stock, \$30,000.

Morris H. Shiman, whom it was announced, would enter into partnership with Shiman Bros., of 12 Maiden Lane, will instead embark in business for himself as a manufacturer of fine diamond jewelry. The style of the firm will be M. H. Shiman & Co.

M. L. Diehl has opened a jewelry store at Port Royal, Pa.

J. W. Ferrier, Guthrie, Okla., who closed out his business a year ago on account of ill health, has reopened.

Articles of incorporation of the Cold Springs Gold Mining & Tunnell Company were filed with the Secretary of State, Denver, Col., Saturday. Capital, \$2,000,000.

The Adirondack Mining and Milling Company, of New York City, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Capital, \$100,000.

F. C. Lawrence has opened a jewelry store at Skaguay, Alaska.

H. B. Conyers has engaged quarters in the Weaver Building, Urbana, Ohio, and will open a jewelry store.

William J. Cunningham, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., has opened a jewelry store in Dawson City.

H. C. Stinbroker has removed from Equinunk to Hancock, N. Y., where he will open a jewelry store.

Claude Howard will open a jewelry store at Frankfort, Ind.

G. B. Porter, formerly of Porter & Emmons, St. Johns, Mich., has rented a store and will put in a stock of jewelry at once.

T. Trower, a jeweler at Ricketts, Ill., has purchased the stock of the Campbell Jewelry Company, at Shelbyville, where he will remove his business.

J. A. Woodard, of Memphis, Tenn., has opened a jewelry store at Brownsville, Tenn.

J. A. Johnson is again in the jewelry business in Independence, Kan. In former years he conducted a jewelry, stationery and notion store at that point, and later he sold out the jewelry department. He has now purchased the department again.

H. Brown, a brother of H. P. Brown, of New Brighton, Pa., has opened a store for himself at Salem, O. He was formerly in charge of the optical department for his brother.

Charles Sloane formerly with B. E. Aarons, Pittsburg, Pa., has embarked in business for himself at Wilmerding, Pa. He opened his new store last week.

Numa Evard has opened a new store at Wilmerding, Pa., during the week just ended. F. G. Sanes has also opened a store in the same place, making three new stores in one week. Wilmerding is the town established by the Westinghouse interests who employ all told about 5,000 men.

Paul Kuba has purchased the store and stock of William Sharpe, a Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich., jeweler. He will remodel the store and make it a very handsome establishment. Mr. Kuba was a watchmaker at Noack & Gorenflo's. He was the last employe of the late Eugene Deimel to remain with the new firm.

The firm of Messrs. John W. Mealey, Son & Co., diamond merchants, jewelers and silversmiths, Baltimore, Md., has been formed. John W. Mealey, the senior member of the new firm, has for many years been connected with Hennegen, Bates & Co.

STERN BROS. & CO.

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NEW YORK

BUSINESS TROUBLES

Emanuel De Roy, a jeweler at 643 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa., has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the U. S. District Court. Liabilities, \$26,050; assets, \$125.

W. B. Friedman, Gainesville, Texas, has filed a voluntary petition in insolvency.

Harry L. Bossa, dealer in jewelry and bicycles, Ridgefield, Conn., has filed a petition of bankruptcy.

Harry A. Burbank, a jeweler of Willimantic, Conn., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

A judgment has been rendered against E. J. Peck, jeweler, Joliet, Ill., for \$1,802.

Petitions in involuntary bankruptcy were filed before Judge McPherson in the United States District Court, Philadelphia, Pa., last week, against the A. R. Justice Company, 7206 Chestnut street. The creditors have shown a general disposition to accept the assignees offer of a settlement of 50 cents on the dollar. If this plan proves successful it is probable that the business will be continued.

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed against the L. A. Scherr Company, dealers in jewelry and findings at 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., by Charles E. Bartlett, assignee, in the United States District Court, Philadelphia, Pa., last week, and the stock and fixtures of the firm will be sold at auction. The sale begins on May 3. This house has been in existence for 27 years and for a long time was one of the foremost of its kind. Harry C. Barry has been appointed to assist Mr. Bartlett in winding up the business.

Mrs. S. H. Fitzsimmons, St. Catherines, Ontario, has assigned for the benefit of her creditors.

W. E. Blocher has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

B. Friedman, a jeweler of Galveston, Tex., has been sued for the sum of \$4.

Judgment for \$113 has been rendered against the Streicher Watch & Jewelry Company, in Kansas City, Mo.

W. A. Fisher, of Franklin, Pa., who has sold out his business is offering his creditors a settlement on the basis of 20c on the dollar.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed a few days ago with the court by Emanuel Deroy, of Smithfield street, Pittsburg. His liabilities are scheduled at \$26,000, while the assets are given as \$125. He states in his petition that most of his indebtedness was contracted over 20 years ago.

There was to have been another hearing on the petition of the Campbell-Metcalf Company for a discharge from insolvency Monday morning, but it was decided to again postpone the matter for one week. Those interested hope that when the matter comes up next Monday it will be settled.

In bankruptcy proceedings held before Judge N. B. Smith, Pulaski, N. Y., in the matter of Higgins Bros., bankrupts, formerly in the jewelry business in Oswego, a dividend of 12½ per cent. was made to the creditors and the expenses of trustee allowed.

W. S. Heflion, a jeweler at 618 Main street, Kansas City, has filed a petition in the local court, asking that his wife be restrained from taking charge of his business and running it to suit herself. He has also applied for a divorce.

The stock of Madson & Buck, dealers in gold pens in the Masonic Temple, Chicago, has been attached by Deputy Sheriff McNichols to secure a claim of \$1,209.59, made by George P. Gaydoul, alleged to be due on account.

Francis H. Parker, United States referee in bankruptcy, Hartford, Conn., decided last week that there was no fraud in the sale

of the jewelry stock of the estate of Calvin M. Tiffany, of Manchester, Conn., bankrupt, by F. Ernest Watkins, trustee, to Maro S. Chapman.

Jacob M. Epstein, a jeweler at 9 Orchard street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$1,557 and no available assets.

BUSINESS CHANGES

C. C. Edgeworth, formerly of Marshville, South Carolina, has moved to Bay Springs in the same State.

S. O. Huseth, formerly of Mt. Horeb, Wis., has sold out there and is fitting up a store at Madison, Wis.

M. W. Scribner, jeweler of Fairport, N. Y., has removed to the first floor of the Howe block.

Davis & Freeman have purchased the jewelry business of J. P. Stevens & Bro., Atlanta, Ga.

J. W. Preston, dealer in watches and jewelry, Middletown, N. Y., has removed from 36 East Main street to 15 North street.

R. H. Burgess has purchased the jewelry stock of Dr. H. M. Hitchcock, Greenwich, Conn.

J. Schwabs, Ft. Collins, Col., has disposed of jewelry business to H. G. Petty.

W. Harrington, New Lewisville, Ark., has removed to his new quarters in the Racket store.

John Halt, a jeweler of Eau Claire, Wis., is occupying his new store at 101 Kilsey street.

W. H. Eyer has removed his jewelry business from Onawa, Iowa, to Charter Oak.

C. O. Davenport succeeds the firm of Ward & Davenport, Gardiner, Me.

J. L. Brouse, Grossdale, Ill., has removed to Chicago, and has located at 629 West Madison street. He will handle a line of jewelry and optical goods.

J. S. Reed, jeweler, La Grange, Iowa, is disposing of his stock at auction.

Ill health has compelled Henry J. McGrade, Iron River, Wis., to close out his jewelry business.

H. J. Riesland & Co., Milaca, Minn., have moved to their new store.

John Kirkpatrick, formerly of Leavenworth, Kan., has removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he will engage in the jewelry business.

A. L. Brown, jeweler, has removed from Dow City, Iowa, to Pond, Iowa.

James D. Leys, Butte, Mont., is closing out his jewelry business at auction.

The jewelry firm of Hoffman & Son, New Braunfels, Texas, is succeeded by F. C. Hoffman.

W. F. Foye, jeweler, Hot Springs, Ark., has closed out his business.

S. J. Goldsoll, of the Diamond Palace, New Orleans, La., has transferred his interest in the business.

The firm of Woodward & Davenport, Gardiner, Me., have dissolved partnership.

A. E. Job, jeweler, Dundee, Mich., is selling out and will discontinue the business.

G. R. Filmer has removed his jewelry business from Kosson, to Morristown, Minn.

Ulmer J. Kilmer has opened a watch and clock repairing store at Hummilstown, Pa.

Weststein and Hackett, of Rochelle, Ill., have been succeeded by W. F. Hackett.

Harrison & Co. are the successors of H. A. Harrison, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

George B. Barber, of Miami, Fla., has moved to Jacksonville. Gus Spies, of Irwin, Pa., is selling his entire stock and fixtures at auction. He will devote his entire time and attention to his new store at Charleroi, Pa.

A. C. Davis, of Confluence, Pa., is selling out his complete store at auction. He will retire permanently from the jewelry business after the completion of the sale.

W. J. Harding, of Newcomerstown, Ohio, has taken into partnership W. Worley. The firm will be known as Harding & Worley.

J. B. Bruce, who has been in business for the past twelve years in Burgettstown, Pa., has sold his store to Bert McFarland, who was formerly with M. G. Cohen, of Pittsburg, Pa.

E. Esterly, Duluth, Minn., has removed from 334 West Superior street, to Room 2, Palladio Building.

D. W. Steiner, Pandora, Ohio, will remove to Orville, Ohio, May 1.

A. Fechenbach & Co. are now located in their new store, 196 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y. They carry a full line of diamonds, watches and jewelry.

Blood, Hix & Sumner, jewelers, of Rockland, Ind., have removed to their new quarters in the Levensaler Block.

A. B. Regener recently sold out his entire stock of jewelry in Harrington, Kan., at auction, and discontinued business in that State. He is now located in Marietta, Ohio, where he has the management of a jewelry store belonging to his uncle.

The jewelry stock in San Diego, Cal., belonging to the estate of J. R. Harris, is being closed out, and the business will be discontinued.

A. S. Joseph has sold out the jewelry business he has been conducting in Los Angeles, Cal.

Harry Davis recently sold out his jewelry business in Trinidad, Colo.

C. A. McCabe has announced that he will discontinue the jewelry business he is now conducting in Pomeroy, Wash., about June 1.

Jacob Schwab has sold out his stock of jewelry in Fort Collins, Colo., and H. G. Petty will continue the business.

D. O. Ward has sold out his shoe business in Provo, Utah, and will hereafter devote his entire attention to the jewelry line.

G. Danielson has discontinued the jewelry store he has been conducting in Portland, Ore.

S. Sutter, who has been engaged in the jewelry business in Russell, Kan., has discontinued at that point, and moved to Oregon.

Tom McCann, a well known Western jewelry auctioneer, has removed from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kansas City.

John Alasky, who has for some time been engaged in the jewelry business in Lexington, Mo., has sold out at that point and removed to Kansas City, where he has gone into business at 540 Main street. He was engaged in the jewelry business at this point before he went to Lexington.

I. Zeller has purchased the entire jewelry establishment of C. Tholander, in Durango, Colo.

The jewelry firm of Hoffman & Son, in New Braunfels, Tex., has been dissolved, and F. C. Hoffman will continue the business alone.

W. F. Foye has decided to discontinue the jewelry business he has been conducting in Hot Springs, Ark.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES

The jewelry firm of Johnson & Gillespie, Boston, Mass., has filed a chattel mortgage for \$500.

Peter Sorenson, a jeweler of Detroit, Mich., has filed a renewal of a chattel mortgage for \$318.

The Americus Jewelry and Music Company, of Americus, Georgia, have given mortgages as follows: People's Bank of Americus, \$3,888.52. April 12, 1899, due May 12, 1899. C. G. Alford & Co., New York City, \$626.61, dated April 12, 1899, due May 15, June 15 and July 15, 1899, and to G. T. Sullivan, \$350 dated April 12, 1899, due on demand. From these appearances the affairs of the concern are in poor shape.

Mrs. Catherine E. Wander, Buffalo, N. Y., has filed a chattel mortgage on her stock for \$4,000.

Mrs. J. C. Yingling, who conducts a jewelry business at Defiance, Ohio, has filed a chattel mortgage for \$5,697.

John Schwarz, manufacturer of jewelry cases, 61 Nassau street, has filed a chattel mortgage for \$400.

W. W. Martin, who is engaged in the jewelry business in Salem, Ore., has given a mortgage for \$2,000.

F. M. Shivey, a jeweler and furniture dealer of Joplin, Mo., has given a realty trust deed for \$3,000.

R. S. McCune, a jeweler of New London, Mo., has given a realty trust deed for \$200.

I. C. Roseland, who has a jewelry store in Le Grand, Iowa, has given a chattel mortgage for \$18.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Business and personal news interesting to the trade from the States under the above heading will be found in these columns. We have a special staff of correspondents in all the important centers, but are always glad to receive from our readers items of news which they consider of general interest to members of the trade. Such notes should reach this office on Monday morning.

BOSTON.

E. A. Cowan of the firm of E. A. Cowan & Co., Jewelers' Building, who returned two weeks ago from a long Southern business trip, has left again for the South, where he will remain for a month or more.

Exports from the port of Boston for the week ending April 14 amounted to the sum of \$2,153,800, and included clocks to the value of \$136.

LADIES' NIGHT OF THE BOSTON JEWELERS' CLUB.—At the Hotel Vendome, Commonwealth avenue, Friday evening, there was a jolly gathering of ladies and gentlemen, the occasion being the annual ladies' night and banquet of the Boston Jewelers' Club. The members and their wives gathered in the hotel parlors, where they were received by President Henry W. Patterson, of Smith, Patterson & Co., and Mrs. Patterson. After a half-hour of social conversation the company adjourned to the banquet hall. There was one large round table in the center, from which, at either side, extended two long wings. The tables were heaped with fragrant cut flowers, and the menu was a dainty affair tied with lavender ribbon. At the conclusion of the banquet an interesting literary and musical entertainment was enjoyed. There were readings by Mr. La Rue Vredenburg, soprano solos by Mrs. Palfrey, and baritone solos by Mr. A. H. Houghton. At the conclusion of the entertainment "America" was sung by the company standing. The affair was one of the most successful and enjoyable of these annual events ever held by the club. Among those present were President Henry W. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson, Vice-President Arthur H. Pray and Mrs. Pray, Secretary and Treasurer Wm. A. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Morrill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Lawton, Marcel N. Smith, E. J. Boyde, E. A. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Whitten, of Manchester, N. H., guests of Mr. and Mrs. Blake; Dr. Cummings, guest of Mr. Bigelow; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sampson, of Medford, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

President Wells, of the Globe Optical Company, returned on Friday from a Southern trip. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wells.

It is announced that the notorious Electrolytic Marine Salts Company will declare a dividend of 20 per cent., payable May 1, at the office of the State Street Trust Company. An organization committee, of which Hon. Winslow Warren is chairman, represents 920,000 shares of stock, out of a total of 953,000 shares, so that a dividend of 20 per cent. will mean the return to investors of a total of nearly \$200,000. Of this amount Rev. Prescott F. Jernegan, the promoter, sent back \$75,000, and the committee secured by attachment about \$100,000 more belonging to him, making in all about \$175,000. Messrs. Usher and Sawyer, who were the distributing agents of the concern, have also returned all that they received from the business. No expert report has been received as yet on the feasibility of making gold from sea water at the North Lubec, Me., plant.

Among the new corporations granted charters in Massachusetts is the Southbridge Manufacturing Company, spectacles, etc.; J. J. Bowley, president; J. J. Delehanty, treasurer; capital, \$6,000.

With the advance of the season there has been little progress to report in conditions of the jewelry trade in Boston and New England. Traveling men in the West and South are having fine

business, and their orders reaching this city show good results in those localities. The local holiday of last week had its effect in diminishing the week's business.

Buyers in town during the past week included the following named retailers: D. C. Stull, Provincetown; N. H. Davis, Worcester; W. S. Lee, Salem; T. R. Cushing, Rockland; H. E. French, Hudson; Alden Webb, Beverly; C. J. Hinchcliff, Beverly; George F. Hussey, Haverhill; J. E. Webster, Milford, N. H.; J. A. Greenwood, Lynn; A. B. Bruneau, Fall River; Herman Emerson, Lynn; S. B. Guernsey Bros., Brockton; R. B. Johnson, Waltham; N. C. Squire, Lynn.

Manager Barber, of the Globe Optical Company, went to Ep-
ping, N. H., on Saturday, for a couple of days' visit.

THE ATTLEBORO

Major Everett S. Horton, of the Horton & Angell Company, has entered the real estate business under the name of the Attleboro Real Estate Company. He has obtained control of a large plot in the southern part of the town, known as the Riverside plot, and is to erect several new houses on it.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Crosby have returned from their honeymoon and taken up their residence in town.

David E. Makepeace announced last week who the tenants of his new jewelry factory would be. His own business will occupy the entire first floor, while S. M. Einstein and the Attleboro Manufacturing Company will occupy the second floor. There are several applicants for space on the third floor. The factory is fast nearing completion.

Maxy W. Potter has returned from a long trip through the West in the interests of S. M. Fisher & Co.

James E. Blake has denied the report that he is to erect a factory for the Attleboro Manufacturing Company to occupy.

C. H. Allen & Co., is another of the firms to return to early Saturday closing.

The wedding of Miss Josephine A. Coddington, daughter of James A. Coddington, of the Coddington & Heilborn Company, North Attleboro, and Edwin H. Cummings, of New York, took place last Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings will make their home in New York City.

The marriage of Miss Fannie L. Butterworth to Egbert Ellis Rhodes, manager of the Novelty Manufacturing Company, one of the largest mail order concerns in this town, is to take place Tuesday of this week.

The Garrison Club, of North Attleboro, celebrated its annual Garrison Day at Lake Wollomonapoag last week. The committee in charge consisted of Louis E. Morse, of H. D. Merritt & Co.; Fred J. Mills, of the Sommer & Mills Company; William F. Maintien, of Maintien Brothers & Elliot; Elton B. Fisher, of E. I. Franklin & Co.; J. P. Neuschütz.

Ernest M. Bliss, traveling salesman for Bliss Brothers, is receiving congratulations on the last addition to his family, a son.

The body of David Farrington, the well-known Providence jeweler, who died a short time ago, was brought to Wrentham, last week, and interred in the family lot there.

Last week it was definitely decided that the Mossberg Automobile concern of Providence, of which Frank Mossberg, formerly vice-president of the Mossberg & Granville Manufacturing Company, is president and manager, would remove shortly to Attleboro. A conference was held between Mr. Mossberg and James E. Blake, of the James E. Blake Company, who is interested in the concern, the result of which was that Mr. Blake offered the use of the large basement of his shop to Mr. Mossberg, while his new factory was being built. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Mossberg will use the small factory formerly occupied by A. A. Ellis & Co., on South Main street, for experimental work and drafting. The new concern will employ about 75 skilled workmen to begin with.

Frank P. Drennan, one of the skilled workmen employed in the factory of the Bates & Bacon Watch Case Manufacturing Company, had a narrow escape from a serious injury Saturday afternoon, when a large pulley fell from the ceiling striking him on the side of the head and inflicting a painful and severe wound.

Damon A. White, of D. A. White & Co., at present located in the Watson & Newell Company building, has secured quarters in the Robinson building No. 2, formerly occupied by the Attleboro Tool Company.

PROVIDENCE

William H. Elliott, the Pawtucket optician and jeweler, applied for a discharge from insolvency and when the application was heard Saturday last it was granted. Mr. Elliott has made arrangements to continue business at his old stand.

Potter & Buffington will remove from their present quarters in the Owen Building to new and larger rooms in the Enterprise Building about the first of May. The Owen Building was built nearly thirty years ago, and from that time until now has been used for jewelry manufacturing purposes. The new home of the firm was at one time occupied by the firm of Kent & Stanley.

For some time past workmen in the establishment of Corey & Reynolds have been missing sums of money from their pockets. The matter was reported to the police, who investigated and found that a young boy employed in the place was in the habit of going to the pockets of the men while the latter were working. He was brought before the court but escaped with a light fine.

The firm of B. K. Smith & Co. have enlarged their shop by taking another story in the same building.

W. C. Randall, the enameler, has removed from 158 Pine street to the new building at the corner of Pine and Richmond streets, where he will have larger and better facilities for doing his work.

The stock company which is to construct the new building for the firm of S. J. Weed, at Riverside, will be formed in a few days, as most of the money has been subscribed. It will be situated on the Cedar Grove plot.

The Bowen Building on Page street closed the first four days of this week in order that the boilers might be inspected and needed repairs made.

Fred Goodison, a boy employed by Carey & Reynolds, 25 Congress avenue, has been arrested for stealing small sums of money and various articles of jewelry. He was taken before Judge Sweetland, who imposed a fine of \$2 and costs.

CANADIAN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO

Mr. C. Backley of the American Watch Case Company has just returned from a missionary trip, having visited all the principal places in the Northwest and British Columbia.

J. Collier & Co. have removed to 130 King street west, and will have more commodious premises for the manufacture of jewelers' boxes.

The clocks for the new city hall are now receiving the attention of the jewelers of Toronto. New tenders are now asked for, calling for a tower clock of English manufacture, an action unappreciated by the trade here.

Several girls employed as enamellers at P. W. Ellis & Co.'s jewelry factory, Toronto, have gone out on strike. The trouble was caused by the action of the firm in introducing a system of piece work. Mr. P. W. Ellis said that under the new system he believed that the enamellers could earn better wages. The girls took a different view, however, and refuse to go back to work unless they receive the old scale of wages.

PACIFIC AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

The news under this heading is received from those States bordering on the Pacific and extending inland to the Rocky Mountains. Trade news and correspondence from our readers is always welcome and should be received at this office not later than Monday morning in each week.

SAN FRANCISCO

The senior member of Radke Bros., who opened last month as jewelers and silversmiths in the old Hammersmith & Field location, 118 Sutter street, is favorably mentioned in local trade circles for having caught an expert diamond thief. On April 2 the man was released from the State Prison, after fifteen months' imprisonment for diamond stealing from an East Side (Oakland) jeweler. The following day he entered the jewelry novelty store of W. S. Tobin, 910 Market street, and while engaging the attention of the proprietor stole a stone worth \$165. It is supposed that the thief counted on Jeweler Tobin keeping his loss quiet, as he continued his attempts to ply his trade. He called upon King, Moss & Co., A. I. Hall & Son and Radke & Co., but was treated with suspicion and dealt with accordingly. Messages descriptive of the suspect were sent out to various members of the trade. On the 14th of April, the day after the thief visited the store of Radke & Co., Richard L. Radke saw him on Sutter street, and promptly had him arrested. He has been also identified as W. C. Epperson and as Warren Wilson.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

All the news with interesting and useful trade notes will be given in these columns weekly. This heading covers all the States Eastward of and adjoining the Rocky Mountains and all the Southern and Gulf States. We shall heartily welcome any notes from those of our readers who can send us prompt information of any trade news of general interest. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning.

ST. LOUIS

Charles H. Schoen was elected chairman of the employment committee of the T. P. A., at their convention last week, in Springfield, Mo. On his return trip, Mr. Schoen visited a number of the southwestern Missouri towns. He reports business good throughout that part of the State.

F. W. Hoyt is moving his quarters to a more spacious room in the Holland building, which he intends to fit up with an entirely new set of fixtures. Mr. Hoyt will leave for the west and northwest next week.

Henry Estinghausen will leave Havana on April 22. He expects to stop at New York and other Eastern cities before coming home.

The Merwood & Janard Jewelry Company are beginning operations to move into their new building on the corner of Broadway and Locust.

F. W. Drosten is having a new clock built in front of his store, on Seventh and Pine.

LOUISVILLE

The jewelers have determined to take Saturday afternoon holidays beginning June 1 and continuing until Sept. 1.

Kendrick's Sons have finished a handsome silver cup, which will be competed for in the Gentlemen's cup race, to be run on the last day of the coming Jockey Club meeting. It is worth \$300.

S. Hicks, of Wynn & Hicks, druggists at Providence, Ky., has sold his interest in the drug business to his partner and will hereafter devote his undivided attention to the jewelry business.

KANSAS CITY

Two beautiful medals are being manufactured from 14 karat gold by the Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Company for the Haynes Academy, in Excelsior Springs, Mo. They are presented to the academy for the purpose of prizes in certain lines of study. One is given by Gov. Lon V. Stephens and the other by E. F. Swinney, the cashier of the First National Bank, of this city.

The following buyers have been in the city during the week: Emil Ludwigs, Lexington, Mo.; Gus Willman, Lawrence, Kan.; H. R. Mester, Atchison, Kan.; C. C. Morrison, Olathe, Kan.; H. R. Devore, Ottawa.

The Columbian Optical Company has added a line of cameras and camera supplies to the stock of goods it has been both jobbing and retailing in this city, and reports a good trade.

The pawnbrokers of this city have been considerably excited during the past week, on account of a visit from special agents of the Internal Revenue Department. These agents informed the pawnbrokers that they were conducting a warehouse business, and that every article pawned would have to have a warehouse receipt issued for it, and the stamps for this receipt would cost 25 cents each. This decision of the revenue office special man was strenuously objected to by the local pawnbrokers. They have petitioned the local collector, and he has sent in their petition, setting forth their views of the matter, together with the report of the special agent, and the decision of the Washington office is anxiously awaited.

Felix Fricke, who has for a considerable time occupied the position of bookkeeper for the Meyer Jewelry Company, is now undergoing treatment for his eyes, and it is stated that he will probably not be able to attend to business for a month.

Tom Hoefler, the traveling representative of M. A. Meade & Co., Chicago, has been visiting his brother, Charlie Hoefler, of Woodstock, Hoefler & Co.

Henry J. Linn, who has been traveling for Benjamin Allen & Co., Chicago, in the Northwest, has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the firm of Woodstock, Hoefler & Co.

M. Flatau, the manager of the Western Optical & Jewelry Company, has moved the stock of that concern from 606 Walnut street to 608 Main street.

J. C. Altman, after so long a time, has decided to move from the location he has been occupying at 707 Main street, and has made arrangements to occupy the first floor of the new building now in course of erection at 1107 Walnut street.

MINNEAPOLIS

H. Green, of 213 Washington Avenue, South, is disposing of his stock at auction.

The Jewelers' ball team, of this city, is reorganizing.

C. M. Erickson, formerly with S. E. Olson, will open a jewelry store in this city about May 1.

T. Johnson has accepted a position with Reed, Bennett & Co., in the Lumber Exchange.

L. De Mars, optician, 329 Nicolet avenue, is in Long Lake, Minn., on business.

R. G. Winters, 327 Nicolet avenue, is in Milwaukee on business.

C. A. Mathews, Annandale, Minn.; A. Kahle, Belle Plain, Minn., and Dr. S. W. Gray, Grand Forks, N. D., were in town last week.

The following Eastern representatives were in the city during the past week: Edwin L. Munford (Waite, Thresher Co.), H. E. Cobb (Daggett & Clapp), Earl J. Brown (Geneva Optical Co.), Jas H. Donnelly (Alvin Manufacturing Co., and Fahy's Watch Case Co.), F. Mead (Barbour Silver Co.)

NEW ORLEANS

Mr. Leonard Krower has returned from New York, having successfully concluded his business relative to a jewelers display at the forthcoming industrial exposition, here, next month.

Last week announcement was made that the Waltham Company would have space at the exposition. Following this comes the news that the Elgin people will also be very much in evidence.

Coleman Addler's manufacturing department is in active operation with gratifying business.

The silver bell to be presented the United States cruiser New Orleans by the citizens, will be on exhibition in a few days at Scoolers. Mr. Scoolers is the manufacturer of the bell.

Among the jewelry representatives in the city during the past week, where: Messrs. Sam Barry, of the Meridian Britannia Company; S. D. Michel, of Derby Silver Plate Company; S. Sheyler, of Domineck & Huff, Charles Forsyth, of the Meridian Cutlery Company; L. Stevens, of Enos, Richardson & Co.; Al. Stevens, of Enos, Richardson & Co.; Nely Young, of W. B. Keer & Co., New York.

Obituary



Charles H. Baker, superintendent of the works of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, at Elmwood, R. I., died at his home, 67 Stimson avenue, last Saturday morning.

Mr. Baker was born at Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 17, 1843, and spent his early life in that town, obtaining his education in the public schools. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment and served with that organization for four years, being mustered out as First Lieutenant. Shortly after the war he came to Providence and entered the office of the Gorham Manufacturing Company as clerk. Step by step he worked his way up until he became assistant superintendent, a position which he filled for several years. On the death of Geo. Wilkinson, the superintendent, in December, 1894, Mr. Baker was elected to fill the vacancy and continued in the same position up to the time of his death.

In 1866 Mr. Baker was married to Miss Ellen Fitzgerald, of Nantucket, who with two daughters, Maude and Ellen Louise, survive him. He was a prominent member of the Squantum and Congregational Clubs, the Massachusetts Loyal Legion and Slo-cum Post, No. 10, G. A. R.

The death is reported of the wife of E. G. Kingman, salesman for Arnold & Steere, Providence, R. I.

The death is announced of Celestin Peterman, a veteran watch maker of Winona, Minn.

John K. Farver, a jeweler of Columbus, Ohio, died suddenly of heart disease at his home last week.

W. D. Dreher, Carlisle, Pa., is dead. He was formerly in the jewelry business at Knoxville, Tenn.

Isaac S. Isaacs, a retired retail jeweler, of this city, died Friday, April 21 of pneumonia, at his residence, 1809 North Broad street. Mr. Isaacs was born in Philadelphia in 1834 and began the jewelry business at 108 South Eighth street in 1860. When he retired because of failing sight nine years ago, his place of business was under the Continental Hotel. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

NEWS OF THE LAKE STATES

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Trade news and business and personal items from those States bordering on the Lakes will be found under this head. These States include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. We shall welcome any items of general interest from our readers, which should reach us not later than Monday morning.

CHICAGO

Henry Lodge, of the Art Department at Spaulding & Co.'s, and E. L. Smith, of the Novelty Department, sailed last Saturday for Europe. Mr. Lodge goes to buy for his department and Mr. Smith to be in the Paris store of the house for the summer.

Fred. Purdy, of J. H. Purdy & Co., and manager of the Mystic Laboratory, was fortunate enough to escape with a singeing of his eyebrows from a gasoline explosion he was mixed up in last week. He was investigating with a lighted match the depths of some receptacle from which he thought every element of danger had been removed. He was speedily convinced of his error.

G. H. Hurlbert, president of the Middletown Plate Company, who came to the city recently to attend the funeral of C. F. Livermore and to look into the matter of a successor for him in the management of the company's Western office here, left town early last week. He was not able to say then as to who had been appointed Mr. Livermore's successor.

H. F. Hahn, of H. F. Hahn & Co., returned last week from a pleasant six weeks' recreation in the South. Mr. Hahn says he has not felt better in ten years than he does now.

The Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of lamps and art metal goods, will move soon from their present location on the second floor of the Masonic Temple to the room on the eighth floor of the Silversmiths' Building, at 131 to 137 Wabash avenue, recently vacated by the Chicago branch of the New Haven Clock Company and the New England Watch Company.

John H. Hardin, vice-president of F. A. Hardy & Co., was expected back from his Western trip on Monday.

E. S. Sundberk, of Fargo, N. D., was in town last week on his way back from a few weeks spent in Florida.

Thomas E. Miles, cashier of the Chicago office of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, has been spending a few days in Alabama recently.

Colonel W. A. Moore, treasurer of the Dueber-Hampden Watch Works, was in town last week. He stopped at the Palmer House.

John H. Mather, Chicago manager of George H. Fuller & Co., in the Columbus Memorial Building, was away for a good part of last week and this.

Mr. Chambers, of Chambers & Tuskeep, went up to Milwaukee last Thursday for a couple of days, taking with him the new ophthalmometer they are now perfecting.

O. W. Wallis & Co. and T. W. Adams & Co. have moved from Room 605 in the Columbus Memorial Building to the corresponding room two stairs above, No. 806.

Armed with two revolvers and carrying diamonds valued at \$3,000, Bert Robinson, said by the police to be a noted "pennyweighter," was arrested last night in front of the Palmer House by Detectives Mackey and McCarthy, of the Central Station. The scheme at which he is said to be an adept is as simple as it is lucrative. The "pennyweighter" calls at a jewelry store and asks to see a diamond. A tray is placed on the counter, which the customer inspects. He selects one, and promises to purchase it in a short time, and leaves. In a few moments the merchant discovers the visitor has stolen one or two gems, either replacing them with paste diamonds or not at all. Robinson has been arrested on several occasions on charges of this character, and once was convicted.

Among the buyers in town are: E. L. Davies, Nelson, Neb.; George R. Strickland, New London, Wis.; J. Medinkow, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. B. Sherman, Grays Lake, Ill.; W. C. Barnes, of Clock and Barnes, St. Joseph, Mich.; Guinand, of Guinand Bros., Ashland, Wis.; E. S. Newcomb, Big Rapids, Mich.; E. S. Thayer, Rockford, Ill.; N. E. Benart, Rockford, Ill.; R. S. Patterson, Port Huron, Mich.; M. H. Ennar, Apple River, Ill.; T. J. Dale, Kenosha, Wis.; Charles Geishirt, Niles, Mich.; M. Strouse, McGregor, Ia.

A. B. Snow, of New York, was in town last week, stopping at the Leland Hotel.

Lloyd Milnor, president of Spaulding and Company, returned from a short Eastern trip last week.

Charles Lochnel, of New York, was in town last week. He stopped at the Brevoort House.

Edward O. Sisson, dean of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, at Searia, was in town last week.

President Charles H. Hulburd, of the Elgin National Watch Company, left town for a fortnight's Eastern trip, last Friday.

Mrs. George W. Purdy, wife of the Saginaw (Mich.) watchmaker, met with a serious accident last week, through the carelessness of some person who left open a trap door in the kitchen of their home. Mrs. Purdy's son, Will A. Purdy, travels for J. H. Purdy & Co., of Chicago.

The wedding of William F. Juergens, of the Juergens & Anderson Company, takes place this week. Mr. Juergens' bride is Miss Marie Tanise Heissler, daughter of Mrs. Jacob Heissler, 4427 Grand Boulevard.

Geo. Cook, of Madison, S. D., was in Chicago recently, for the first time in eight years.

S. Buchsbaum & Co. are moving into larger quarters, adding to their old offices the rooms until recently occupied by the American Cutlery Company. This gives them an increased office room, which they needed greatly.

Simon Goldsmith, of the firm of Goldsmith Bros., who do so

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SOLDER
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RELIABLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS

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TABLE WARE



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Made in a complete Table Service.

TOWLE MFG. COMPANY

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large a refining and assaying business, is expected back from his Western trip about the first of the month.

CINCINNATI

The design submitted by the Duhme Jewelry Company to the Executive Board of Directors of the golden jubilee saengerfest that is to be held in Cincinnati, June 27, secured the award for the only official badges. The order is for 10,000 badges, and the design has been copyrighted by the designer, C. F. Goetheim.

There will be some trouble in settling up the dispute between the Gibson estate, owning the building in which is located the store of A. & J. Plaut, and that jewelry concern. The building is to be torn down and a new one erected in its place. The owners want the jewelers to get out by Oct. 1 and the firm, having a lease for a year longer is not inclined to do so.

The new feature in fine art pottery that has stirred up admirers of the work all over the country called the crystalline glaze has been made for the first time in this country by the Rookwood Pottery. The glaze is pronounced one of the most beautiful effects that can be obtained and has been made in but two potteries of the world, the Royal Copenhagen and the Berlin.

A new retail jewelry store has been established at Muncie, Ind., under the firm name of Greyer & Scott. Both the partners are young men formerly of Anderson, Ind., one of them the son of the best known jeweler of that place.

A. G. Schwab & Bro. received an order this week from Cuba for 1,200 medals. The medals are for a regiment of troops and will be manufactured in Cincinnati and forwarded as rapidly as possible.

George W. Niles, of New Milford, O., was in Cincinnati this week.

Joseph Noterman, the head of the long established manufacturing jewelry firm of Jos. Noterman & Co. will arrive home this week from his winter residence in the South where he has been for several months.

Herman Keck, of the Duhme Jewelry Company, who has been in London purchasing diamonds for his firm, has gone to Holland.

DETROIT

Thomas F. Cornerford and Oscar B. Marx, of the Michigan Optical Company have engaged in the manufacture of the Standard computing scale, which is made under the Jarnichen and Osborne patents. They are now arranging for a site for their proposed new building. The new company has a paid-in capital of \$130,000. Mr. Cornerford is president. Both gentlemen will retain their connection with the Michigan Optical Company.

Ald. Oscar B. Marx of the Michigan Optical Company is president pro tem of the Detroit Common Council and chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. He is leading the fight in the Council for municipal ownership of the street railway system.

Jonas Lundin, a jeweler from Kingston, Ont., came to Detroit last week in an endeavor to better himself. Failure caused despondency, and Friday evening a patrolman found him writhing in pain on the wharf at the foot of Woodward avenue. "I'm tired of life," said Lundin, "and I've taken enough poison to stop the flow of my blood." A city physician pumped him out and his blood is again flowing naturally. Lundin is 45 years old and has a wife and three children in Kingston.

Thomas Davis of the Middletown (Conn.) Plate Company was in town this week.

TOLEDO

Since J. J. Freeman has secured the agency of the Libbey glass, he has had a special show room, lighted by electricity, built in the rear of his store for exhibiting the products of the Libbey Company.

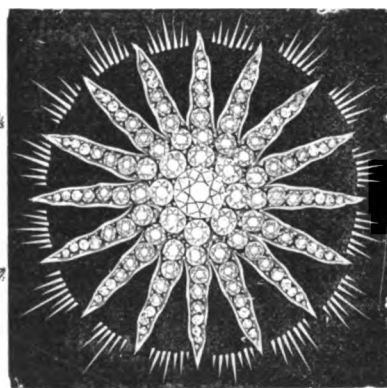
One of the most important events in connection with the Ohio Centennial, which occurs in Toledo in 1902, was the selection of Mr. E. D. Libbey, as the chief of the department of exhibits. He is the proprietor of the great Libbey Glass Works, of this city, a concern which manufactures the finest cut glass in the country. Mr. Libbey in securing this coveted position in connection with the great Exposition guarantees to the people of this country that he will put up the finest display ever seen at such a celebration and those who know him are assured that he will do as he says. Mr. Libbey is sure to have a magnificent display of art goods and jewelry and, being closely in touch with the trade, he will be able to reach just the class of exhibitors he wants.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

INCORPORATED 1893

Juergens AND Andersen Company

DIAMOND



IMPORTERS

AND

....MAKERS OF FINE JEWELRY....

92 to 98 STATE STREET,
Stewart Building.

Telephone, MAIN 1920.

Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Matter inserted under this head, 25 cents a line each issue. Two insertions, 20 cents a line each issue. Four or more insertions, 10 cents a line each issue. SITUATIONS WANTED and HELP WANTED advertisements will be inserted for one cent a word. No advertisement under either of these headings will be received for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany order. Subscribers may use this department free of charge.

Business Opportunities

WRITE FULTON & YEAGLEY, ATTORNEYS, DENTON TEXAS, if you have notes or claims against Texas parties that you desire settled or compromised.

Help Wanted

WANTED at once experienced and competent die-maker Celluloid and Cloth-Covered Buttons and Badges. Must prove ability. Steady employment for the right party. M. ERNST, Cleveland, Ohio.

Headquarters for American Turquoise

ANDERSON BUILDING,

12 to 16 John St., New York.

J. G. DOTY, AGENT

The Am. Turq. Co.

NEWS OF THE TRAVELING MEN

Under this head we give from week to week the movements of the traveling representatives of the trade. We shall welcome any notes they may send us from time to time of matters of interest.

Traveling men in town during the past week included the following salesmen: Mr. Stearns, Roy Watch Case Company; Mr. Imfeld, Hendrick & Co.; E. R. Knight, S. B. Champlin & Co.; W. R. Kettell, H. E. Oppenheimer & Co.; Irving L. Russell, L. Tannenbaum & Co.; Mr. Schnedeker, Schultz & Rudolph; Otto H. Wolff, Neresheimer & Co.; Mr. Sherrell, Sinnock & Sherrell; Jack Tweedy, Cheever, Tweedy & Co.; W. R. Cobb, W. R. Cobb & Co.; Harry Barrows, H. F. Barrows & Co.; Tom Frothingham, T. J. Frothingham & Co.; W. G. Clark, W. G. Clark & Co.; J. B. Ellis, Parks Brothers & Rogers; Mr. Losser, S. & J. Van Wezel; Eugene Cox, Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co.; Harold Sweet, R. F. Simmons & Co.; Louis Jones, George A. Marsh & Co.; T. B. Wilcox, Pairpoint Manufacturing Company.

Among the traveling men in Philadelphia during the week were: Harry Lartee, of Lartee Elcox & Co.; Charles Duffy, of Enos, Richardson & Co.; L. P. Lewis, of Morris Prager & Co.; Herman Friese, F. W. Lewis & Co.; Ben Lusium, Bippart & Co.; F. H. Woodman, of Woodman, Cook & Co.; Frank Herr, of G. C. Reisner & Co.; James Hughes, of E. M. Bracher & Co., and Mr. Corbin, of Waterbury Clock Company.

Travelers in Toronto: Mr. Hirsch, of Hirsch Bros., 40 Toengesgasse Frankfort, manufacturers of fancy leather goods; H. L. Lyman, of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, New York; Mr. Bowen, representing J. Eastwood & Sons, New Glasgow, N. S., manufacturers of rolled gold chains, etc.; C. H. A. Grant, of the Montreal Watch Case Company.

R. H. Schley, a traveling jeweler of New York, was here last week. He put up at the Victoria Hotel.

J. H. McCormick, who has been on a long Western trip for the Western office of the Waterbury Clock Company has returned. He brings good reports as to business conditions.

W. A. Montague, formerly engaged in the retail jewelry business in Duluth, Minn., has accepted a position as traveling salesman with Woodstock, Hoefler & Co.

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Chicago:—Fernand J. Wirtz, with F. A. Hardy & Co., Chicago; Thomas E. Rogers, with Riker Brothers, Newark; F. L. Carpenter, with Frank M. Whiting & Co., North Attleboro; M. Baum, with Rothschild Brothers, New York; K. H. Clarke, with Meriden Britannia Company, Meriden; W. F. Adams, with Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., Chicago office; A. S. Alfred, with George B. Hurd & Co., New York; J. C. Carroll, with the Van Bergh Silver Plate Company, Chicago office; F. P. Damon, with Stone Brothers, New York; R. L. Kintz, with E. G. Webster & Son, Brooklyn.

Mr. Owen, representing Jennings Bros. Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., is occupying a room in the Holland building, St. Louis, Mo., with a line of clocks and novelties. He expects to stay about two weeks.

Salesmen in town: F. L. Pettee, Waterbury Clock Company; W. S. Willis, Gorham Manufacturing Company, Chicago; H. C. Barkes, Mandeville, Carrow & Crane, Newark, N. J.; J. F. Dean, Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass.; E. Lange, P. W. Lambert & Co., New York; E. A. Reed, Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass.; Henry H. Jacobson, Jacobson Brothers, New York; W. E. Pearse, Howard Sterling Company, Providence; Frank F. Gibson, William Kinscherf, New York; J. A. Browne, Reeves & Browne, Newark; F. R. Kingler, The H. A. Kirby Company, New York; M. W. Smith, S. B. Champlin Company, Providence.

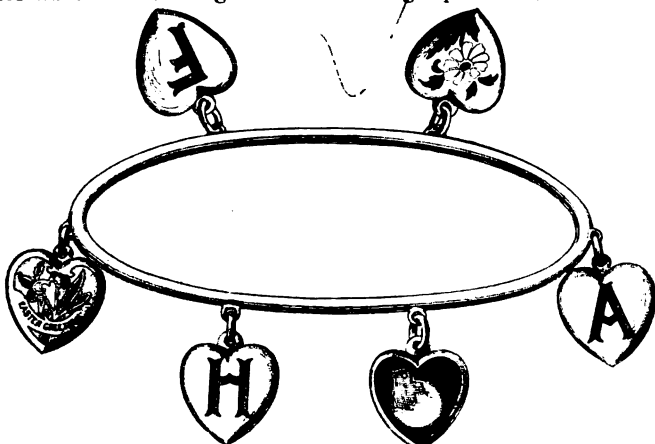
H. B. Kintz, traveling man for A. H. Gering, has been confined to his home for the past two weeks by illness. He is rapidly convalescing and expects to be at work again this week.

The following traveling men called on the trade during the past week in Pittsburg, Pa.: A. S. Holly, Towle Manufacturing Company; E. S. Goodwin, Clogg, Wright & Co.; George W. Bleecker, Martin, Copeland & Co.; Providence Optical Company, W. H. Hurlbert; A. D. Engelman, Goodfriend Bros.; I. B. Ettinger, Gattle, Ettinger & Hammel; Mr. Rodenburg, Rodenburg & Dunn; George H. Remington, Waite, Mathewson & Co.; Mr. Heiser, M. Baum, Rothschild Bros.; H. B. Kennion, Parks Bros. & Rogers; W. S. Dudley, Rogers, Smith & Co.; John A. Abel, David Kaiser & Co.; Charles B. Bartlett, Whiting Manufacturing Company; Mr. Ford, Ford & Carpenter; Leo Henle, Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co.; D. Skutch, New Haven Clock Company; Mr. Tinker, W. B. Durgin Company; Clarence Uettit, Link & Angell; W. H. Bryant, T. G. Hawkes & Co.; W. Hofman, Eichberg & Co.; E. A. Reed, Reed & Barton; W. L. Washbourne, Redlich & Co.; J. M. Morrow, American Watch Case Company; Mr. Parker, Osman, Parker Company; A. Kiersky, A. Kiersky & Co.; Mr. Stevenson, E. G. Webster & Son; E. W. Brannon, J. W. Reddall & Co.; for William Norton, C. F. Gottschalk.

IMPROVEMENTS, NEW GOODS AND PATENTS

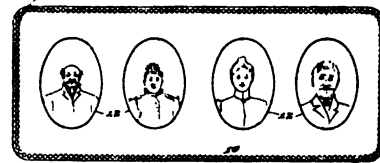
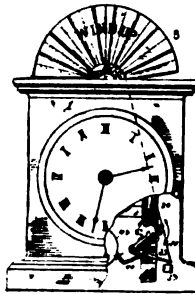
Under this head will appear descriptions of all new productions in Machinery, Tools, Manufacturers' Designs and Patents, domestic and foreign, relating to the trade. Those interested are requested to forward us for publication, free of charge, full descriptions of articles, with photographs or drawings whenever possible.

The demand for small hearts, engraved on one side with a fancy device and on the other with the initial letter or monogram of the giver has of late been very large, and manufacturers have been turning them out in large quantities, and almost



numberless designs in gold and silver, some being chased and others beautifully enameled. They are made for attaching to a bracelet, which when it is filled makes a very pretty piece of jewelry.

NEW PATENTS GRANTED

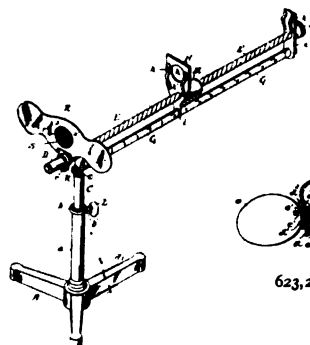


623,253

623,158. Clock Winding Indicator. Augustus G. Jacobs, Jonestown, Miss. Filed June 20, 1898. Serial No. 683,933. (No model.)

623,131. Ophthalmic Dynamometer. Christian H. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Dec. 18, 1897. Serial No. 683,398. (No model.)

Claim.—1. An ophthalmic measuring instrument comprising a plate of a width greater than twice the distance between the eyes of a person and having a central vision-opening, clips or supports at the rear of said plate for the reception of removable lenses, a holder for a test object and means for positively traveling said holder toward and from said plate, substantially as specified.



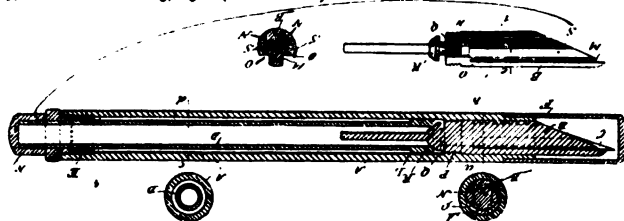
623,131



623,212

623,253. Picture-Frame. Edward McDonald, Chicago, Ill. Filed Jan. 13, 1899. Serial No. 702,020. (No model.)

623,212. Eyeglasses. Louis B. Hilborn, Newark, N. J., assignor of one-half to Frederick C. J. Wiss and Louis A. Wiss, same place. Filed Dec. 24, 1897. Serial No. 663,283. (No model.)



623,461. Fountain-Pen. George W. Bryant and Thomas C. Townsend, Gravesend, England. Filed Dec. 27, 1897. Serial No. 663,747. (No model.)



623,474. Fountain-Pen. Albert A. Hoffman, Bloomington, Ill. Filed Feb. 15, 1898. Serial No. 670,395. (No model.)

DESIGNS

32,722. Silver-Plated Ware. Bernard Rice's Sons, New York, N. Y. Filed March 24, 1899.



30,588



30,577



30,556

30,556. Badge or similar article. Charles W. Bingeman, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed March 21, 1899. Serial No. 700,983. Term of patent 3 1/2 years.

30,561. Dinner-Plate. Oswald W. Schubert, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed Jan. 23, 1899. Serial No. 703,184. Term of patent 7 years.

30,577. Clock-Frame. Emile Hardy, New York, N. Y. Filed March 22, 1899. Serial No. 710,100. Term of patent 3 1/2 years.

30,588. Razor-Handle, etc. Marshall C. Lefferts, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Celluloid Company, same place, a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed March 10, 1899. Serial No. 708,613. Term of patent 7 years.

TRADE MARKS

V CORUBIN INDEPENDENT APOLLO

32,721. Stylographic and Fountain-Pens. J. Ullrich & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed March 17, 1899.

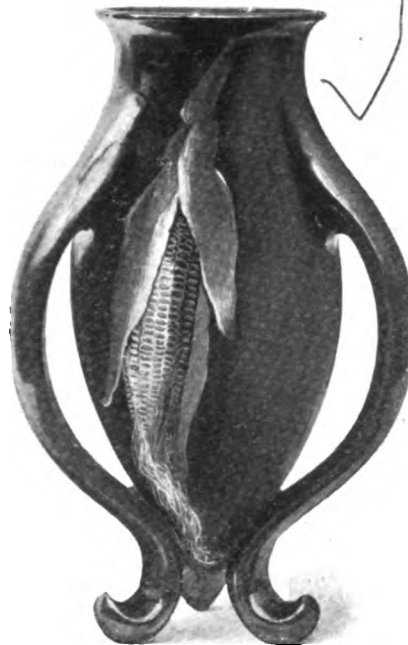
32,748. Materials for Sharpening, Grinding, Boring and Polishing. Chemische Thermo-Industrie Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Essen, Germany. Filed March 23, 1899.

CERAMICS

Under this head special attention will be given to pottery, bric-a-brac and porcelain, which now form an important part of the jeweler's trade. Fine products of the potter's art have always been prized by the select few but recently the popular taste has caused a demand for these goods which has encouraged artists of recognized ability in their production, as new wares are constantly appearing, especially in foreign countries.

UTOPIAN FAIENCE.

We have several times of late had occasion to notice the effort that is being made by some of our manufacturers to emulate the example of the English and European potteries of producing



VASE IN UTOPIAN FAIENCE.

ware in which each piece has the merit of being unique in shape or design. There is to the lover of objects of art an added charm in knowing that his possessions, be they pictures, jewelry or ceramic ware, are for him alone, and that they are not duplicated. Such is the case with the example of Utopian Faience ware which we illustrate. Not only is the style of ornamentation unique, but the very shape is the creation of a master hand, and is thoroughly original. To us it would seem that the artist has gone to nature and has taken inspiration from pistil and petals of a flower. In color, the vase is a rich olive green

toning into a warm brown, harmonizing well with the rich yellow of the ear of corn, a typical emblem of home production. We need hardly say that this ware has already won recognition from lovers of decorative pottery. A few specimens in a jeweler's window or show cases will not only be sure to attract attention, but also serve as a foil to the glistening display of jewelry and silverware. The decoration on the ware is in underglaze in slight relief, and is the work of artists, many of them of international reputation. For the specimen illustrated herewith we are indebted to the J. B. Owens Pottery Company, Zanesville, Ohio, who, at their New York salerooms, 68 and 70 West Broadway, carry a large stock of these goods. The prices range from \$5 to \$50 and the sizes, designs and decorations are endless.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

Under this head will appear all matter of interest to lapidaries, including foreign diamond market reports and all other news relating to precious stones. While we cannot publish all correspondence received, yet matters of interest will always receive a place in this department.

STATE OF THE FOREIGN GEM MARKETS

Antwerp, April 15.—Rough buyers arrived yester from London with a fair supply of goods; not so much as we wanted, but still enough to keep us busy for a week. Coettermans has a large shipment of big yellow, for which it seems he has an order, they are not to be split. Latine, Coettermans & Tailkowsky have sold large parcels of polish goods. Max Tom, Van Antwerpen & Van der Bosch have also had a good share of the business. Business in the diamond club was also brisk, Paris, Russian and Vienna buyers buying heavily. From here these buyers went to Amsterdam, to buy the smaller grade goods, so both markets have had a share of the good trade. Several of our workmen complain of poor business, but are under orders of their respective unions not to cross the ocean while the strike lasts at Kryn & Wonters factory. J. AKIE.

London, April 15.—We had the regulars here this week and had no trouble in disposing of our rough goods. Buyers from Belgium and Holland bought what was to be bought and left

immediately for their respective homes, and every one appears to be well satisfied. Several large orders have been given for an American house. Antwerp buyers bought very large bywaters, while irregulars, silver capes and fine onelees went to Amsterdam. Our polish market was not up to what we expected, although, as you will remember, I wrote last week of our excellent prospects. Several society leaders are in mourning, which interferes with business. The Churchills are in mourning for the late Duchess of Marlborough. Several Maiden Lane people are expected here shortly. Colored stones had a good demand and large sales are recorded in the export trade. A large quantity of American pearls have lately been on this market and met with a quick sale. M. DE LYON.

Amsterdam, April 15.—The market here is brisk and prices are firm. Notwithstanding this we have 733 men idle. This is caused by the fact that we have to wait for rough, which is none to plentiful. Several parcels of yellow were bought by Edward Van Dam for his New York factory. Several large sales of polish goods were made lately at favorable prices. Paris buyers were again to the front; of course, with the Exhibition in view. Several parcels were shipped to America, all at advanced prices. Mr. Henry Pollak, president of the diamond workers' union, has done a great deal of work for your American strikers. He has sent 5,000 guilders and has promised to send money every week, and thinks that the New York firms should assist. He strongly advocates a uniform scale of prices, which gives every one an equal chance on the market. We understand that one firm at any rate pays 50 cents a carat less than the other manufacturers, which is a big item. H. CHARLES.

Henry Fera, 65 Nassau street, New York, is at present polishing a 37-karat Jagers foutein stone, perfect in color, and without a blemish. It is, he says, one of the finest stones which has ever come to this market.

So distinctive are the characters in diamonds from different mines that an experienced buyer at once tells the locality of any particular parcel of stones. De Beers and Kimberley mines are distinguished by large, yellowish crystals. Dutoitspan yields mainly colored stones, while Bulfontein—half a mile off—produces small white stones, occasionally speckled and flawed, but rarely colored.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

In this column we shall note the interesting features of our various exchanges and shall give notes of the trade publications which are issued. We invite our readers to send us their new catalogues, circulars, and other publications of general interest, to which we shall be pleased to devote a portion of this space.

"The Retailer," a publication devoted to the interests of retail merchants in Canada, is out with an extra number for March. From appearance this journal promises to do much toward keeping the trade together for concerted action in respect to various movements for its welfare.

EVERYTHING in Pins, Badges, Rings, Medals, Buttons. . . .

FOR—
 College, Seminary,
 School, Fraternity,
 Society, Club,
 from any required design carefully
 executed.

E. R. STOCKWELL, 180 B'way, New York.

ALOIS KOHN & CO.

Manufacturers of Solid Gold Chains

LORGNETTES AND GUARDS A SPECIALTY.

4 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

The Straus American Cut Glass

An extensive variety of pieces designed specially for presentation purposes.



Moderate Prices.

FACTORY:
59th Street and North River,
New York.

**REIGNS SUPREME
in quality of crystal,
workmanship and
brilliant finish.**

For the convenience of the trade, we have also prepared assortments at \$50, \$75 and \$100. Illustrations of these may be had on application.

L. STRAUS & SONS, Manufacturers,
42 to 46 Warren Street, New York.

Pouyat China for '99.

It is a line replete with dainty novelties such as jewelers delight to exhibit to critical customers.

See the new collection of samples at the

NEW YORK OFFICE, 50 West Broadway,

or send us a postal card and we will have one of our travelers call upon you.

SOCIÉTÉ LA CÉRAMIQUE
J. POUYAT
of LISROGES, France.

ESTABLISHED 1783

NEW-YORK, 50 West Broadway.
PARIS, 72 Rue d'Hauteville.
LONDON, 12 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus.

The J. D. Bergen Co.



**38 Murray St.
NEW YORK**



**FOREMOST LINE OF
AMERICAN CUT GLASS.**

New and Beautiful Shapes. Send for Catalogue. Electros furnished for Advertising.

**Color Perfect. Beauty of Design and Brilliancy
of Finish Unquestionable.**

The Dealer who handles "BERGEN" CUT GLASS can defy competition, because quality of Goods and Prices are right.

UTOPIAN FAIENCE.

A high-glaze **ART POTTERY** in beautiful blendings, of dull Green, Mauve and Brown. Each piece distinctive; free hand decorations, great variety in shapes.

The Line is specially adapted for the Retail Jeweler.

Prices for the different pieces vary from 50 cents to \$100.

New York Salesroom:

W. H. DUNN, 68-70 West Broadway.

J. B. OWENS POTTERY CO.,

Main Office and Pottery,
ZANESVILLE, O.



BACCARAT GLASSWARE

(Cristalleries de Baccarat, France).

Gilt, Engraved and Cut Stemware

in many UNIQUE and HANDSOME DESIGNS, specially adapted for Retail Jewelers.

Large variety of CUT GLASS PIECES for Silversmiths.

New York Office, 41 Warren Street,

PAUL DURAND, Manager.



SPECIALTIES IN

**Dessert Plates, Fish
and Game Sets, Cups
and Saucers, Art Pieces,
Etc., Etc.**

DAVISON BROS.,

IN FINE CHINA.

Showrooms, 12 Barclay Street, New York.



This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the measurement of time and kindred subjects. In addition to the contributions of regular writers, the views of expert horologists will appear from time to time, as well as expressions of opinion and individual experiences of watch, clock and chronometer makers.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Horological opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED HOROLOGICAL DEPT.,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HENRY GANNEY Editor.

VOL. XXXII

APRIL 26, 1899

No. 17

**Hand
versus
Machine Work**

The principal difference between European schools of watchmaking and those of America consists chiefly in the former being a public and the other a private institution. The American schools make a feature of the use of lathes and tools similar to those used in American factories, while the foreign schools aim at making the pupils more independent of automatic or elaborate tools. They also require him to make for himself most of the small implements he uses in his art. Another point is that these schools confine themselves to watchmaking, and do not teach clockmaking except theoretically.

The American schools, with the exception of one at Toronto, which confines itself to watchmaking, and seems very successful in turning out pupils of ability, usually teach jewelry repairing, engraving and optics in addition to the branches of watch and clock making. The periods of study, too, are of shorter duration. The quick apprehension of American youths may enable them to imbibe a large amount of useful knowledge that fits them for positions of useful store assistants, but the system is hardly so well adapted to make them specially skilled artisans in either of the branches of the arts they are taught. The American plan of watchmaking has introduced the system of gauging and measurement in the production of work, and American watch repairers are seeking to work on the same lines, but as the repairer does not have two similar jobs in succession it is difficult to follow this method, which is adapted to the production of large quantities. The old system of "touch and try" will continue to be the best for the general repairer to follow; and though the gauge and measure is followed in the crafts of the engineer, carpenter and others, who work to actual measurement, the watchmaker has reckoned his work too fine to be measured or made by any instrument lately to be obtained.

The American watch factories will eventually show what can be done or what are the limits in this direction. Already they claim to have accomplished all that is required, but they are still dependent on the "touch and try" system of skilled hand workers for the final finishing of all their machine work. Until the factory machines and gauges can turn out a hair spring and balance or a pendulum that will keep time without further alteration, the

"touch and try" system holds the field against all machine and gauged work. The exact length of a seconds pendulum is common knowledge, and measuring instruments for fractions of 1,000ths of an inch are common, but an exact or a succession of exact pendulums has never been produced, and probably like the mathematical point or line or the perfect timekeeper, never will be produced, for it represents a perfection unattainable by human skill, though common enough and apparently the rule in the works of Nature.

CELEBRATED WATCHES STOLEN

TAKEN FROM GUILDHALL LIBRARY, LONDON.

Nine watches included in the exhibition of the Clockmakers' Company at the Guildhall Library in London were recently stolen from the Rev. H. L. Nelthropp, author of the well known treatise on watch work past and present, who presented the collection to the company a few years ago. The collection illustrated the growth of the art of horology from the very earliest times, and prior to the theft was complete in every detail.

The following is a description of the articles stolen. The first watch was dated 1791, and was made by Robin, the watchmaker to the French king. It was a beautiful specimen of the horological art, but was more especially interesting because it contained the escapement he invented, and that it was thought when introduced would be universally adopted. Some flaw or other was, however, soon discovered, and it passed out of use very shortly afterward. The escapement is described by Saunier, page 517 of his "Treatise on Modern Horology." Very few watches containing this escapement are now to be met with, and their value in the rostrum increases year by year. (Catalogue No. 99.) The second watch stolen was one made by Breguet, of Paris, of about the same period. Its chief feature consisted of its being an early example of the movement technically known as "firing the hour." In other words, the hour hand remains stationary until the minute hand revolves and reaches 12, and then by a clever piece of mechanism it jumps the space to the hour completed. This watch, too, was one of the treasures of the collection, as the movement is only rarely met with. (Catalogue No. 99A.) Another watch stolen also bore the name of Breguet, though the Rev. H. L. Nelthropp rather questions whether that celebrated watchmaker really made it. It seems that at the time of the Revolution he had to flee from Paris, and the supposition is that he crossed into Switzerland, and there, in order to keep body and soul together, conceded to certain watchmakers the right to trade on his name and reputation. The beauty of this watch consisted of the chaste enamel work. A better specimen it would have been difficult to find. (Catalogue No. 119.) Even more interesting was the next-door neighbor to this watch. It also bore the name of Breguet, but in a like way it is conjectured that it was not of his manufacture. Its charm rested in the enameling at the back of the case. The subject was "The Death of Cleopatra," and the design was copied with remarkable skill from the historic picture to be seen at the Dresden Gallery. (Catalogue No. 120.) A watch by Ruegger, of Geneva (Catalogue No. 122), is also included among those missing. Another watch (by Rouma, Catalogue No. 123) taken represented the period at which the musical movement was the vogue. Watches of this character were greatly prized in the early days of this century, and, though the workmanship was crude in the extreme as far as the harmony was concerned, high prices were always obtained for the novelty by the watchmakers of the day. At the present time they are greatly sought after, and it is no un-

common thing for collectors to run the price up to close upon £50 or more when a specimen is offered at Christie's. Another valuable watch stolen was one made by Vaucher Frères. (Catalogue No. 124.) It was a splendid piece of work, and possessed as its characteristic feature what is termed a parachute or jumping piece, that is fixed over the balance staff upper pivot, and yields when subjected to a jerk or blow, the mechanism in this way escaping injury. The watch was further interesting because it possessed two dials on the face, the one indicating, it is presumed, mean time, and the other the time of the town or locality. Another stolen watch (Catalogue No. 125) was a very beautiful gold watch set with pearls and turquoises. It was French work, and was in all probability made toward the end of the reign of Louis XVI. Last, the Clock Watch, by Barraud, Cornhill, bearing date letter 1798, was stolen. This type of watch is very rare.

COUNT VON LARISCH

Working industriously in his small, practical watchmaking establishment on Houston street, a few doors from Broadway, may be seen Lieutenant Count von Larisch, whose history is both interesting and romantic.

A nobleman by birth and holding the commission of a first lieutenant in the German army, he had the misfortune of becoming embroiled with his commanding officer, Major von Ponita, and on the morning of May 23, 1856, while on parade the quarrel culminated in the death of the latter at the hands of Count von Larisch. The trouble arose over a lady and on the fatal morning von Ponita provoked the younger man to such extent that he flung his glove in his face. The senior officer at once drew his sword and attacked the lieutenant furiously, wounding him in the eye and knocking out some of his teeth. The latter defended himself from further harm by a sabre thrust which pierced the heart of his adversary, who fell dead from his horse on the spot. Von Larisch then made a gallant dash for liberty, and in the confusion he fortunately escaped arrest and got safely over the border.

In the autumn of 1856 Lieutenant von Larisch arrived at New Orleans. He adopted his mother's maiden name of Heinecke, which he still retains. Unable to obtain better employment, he began as dishwasher in a restaurant. While serving in this menial position he attracted the attention of a patron of the establishment, who, taking an interest in the young man, taught

him his own trade of watchmaking. He remained in the service of his friend until the death of the latter, some four years later, when he decided to go to New York. The civil war had broken out at this time and the vessel on which he sailed fell into the hands of the Confederates, with the result that Heinecke was given the alternative of swearing allegiance to the Confederacy or of being shot as a spy. He chose the former. His military

experience stood him in good stead and he was soon promoted to a position on the staff of General Beauregard, and was wounded at Chattanooga. Upon recovery he was given command of Company A, of the Louisiana Tigers. His bravery was conspicuously displayed at Donelsonville, where at the close of the battle, he was found by Federal soldiers lying under his horse with a broken hip and all but riddled with bullets. He was sent a prisoner to Washington, but was released on taking the oath of allegiance, and finally made his way to New York. Once



COUNT VON LARISCH.

more he was obliged to resume his occupation of dishwasher, but it was not for long, as his employer, Henry Theumes, then of 233 Broadway, started him again at his trade, and he still maintains the business he founded in 1866.

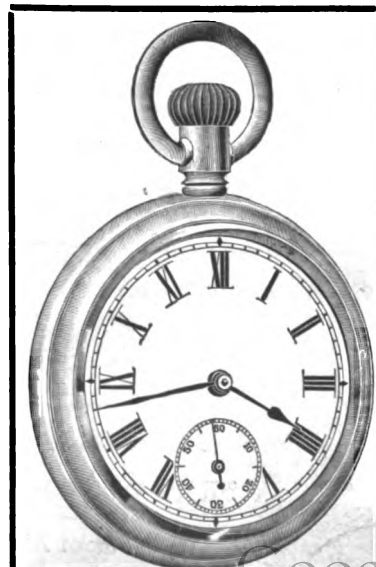
In 1869 he married Miss Anna Vogel. Four children have been born to them, and now at the age of 65 he is quietly awaiting the expiration of the sentence of forty-two years of exile passed upon him by the German court martial. When this term will have been completed Von Larisch will be restored to his former rank and title and will come into an estate of \$75,000 per annum.



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PIVOTS AND POLISHERS

A London contemporary makes some pertinent remarks, touching English appreciative of American tools and showing as well the advantages of old, simple methods for the repairer. Can anyone give experience of the Whitcomb Polisher or American Methods?—The pivot makers or mills supplied with the "Triumph" and "Martin" lathes are copies of those made by the Americans with very slight modifications. They may appear clumsy, but are not so in actual use; in fact, when the staff, or pinion, is mounted in the lathe a pivot may be made outright in a few seconds, without any turning and no risk of breaking. The little mills on the end of the running spindle of the accessory are best made of soft steel, with sharp corners for square shoulders or rounded corners for conical pivots, and if charged with fine diamond dust will cut quickly, give a fine polish, and last indefinitely. While the pinion or staff is mounted in the chuck the arbor and pinion face may be finished with the same tool; the arbor, straight, true, and sufficiently well polished; the pinion face, square, true, and free from burrs, which is all that is needed, though perhaps not so pretty-looking to an old-fashioned eye, accustomed to look for deeply cut hollows and highly glossed faces—mechanical absurdities and relics of the past. In a factory, where large numbers of staffs or pinions are to be manipulated, the economy of this way of working is marvellous, because one setting of the tools may do for hundreds or thousands of pieces, but the jobber will usually have to spend time on setting the lathe and accessory for only one piece of work, the setting taking much time while the actual work takes little. An old hand, trained in the old way, would get the pivot made long before one of the new schools could get his tools in order, but we are not all old hands, and new hands, in most cases, must use new appliances to be able to do the work at all. In reference to this subject, the querist will find illustrations of the tools in the "Triumph Review," to be obtained free at any tool dealer's shop, accompanied with a most valuable and practical "prize essay," by one who speaks from actual experience in the use of the tools. Also "Britten's Handbook," ninth edition, pages 200 and 201. In May and June of 1897 some paragraphs appeared in the "Watchmaker," showing how pivots may be made with a simple lathe, with wax chucks only, and no accessories; by far the quickest way of all, only requiring a little practice.

There are some good points about the advice here given, and some that are equivocal. The fact that pivots can be formed without turning is new, and we should imagine seldom, if ever, practical. But as the Watham factory does all its turning on the balance staff, at the rate of one a minute, before the staff is hard-

ened and tempered, the practical making and finishing of the pivots and parts is done by the grinding and polishing mills. We were told by Mr. Webster in 1885 that mills for polishing had superseded the wigwag, but we saw both in operation at Waterbury and Trenton watch factories, so suppose there is not much difference in the results or working capacity of either. No one need trouble, however, to use both or either for watch repairing, if skilled in the use of the bow and turns. The actual processes and their effects being identical in results the simplest should have first attention. The depreciation of "well cut hollows" and "highly finished pinion faces and arbors" as mechanical absurdities and relics of the past, is not in good taste, disguise the fact, as we may, watches are largely worn as articles of personal adornment, in fact, in many instances they are but pieces of jewelry. The use of gold and silver cases for most watches, brings them in line with jewelry, whilst chronometers are better cased in brass and wood, which proves the point. The well cut hollow and highly finished pinion face are true mechanical features, one denoting squareness, and the other lightness, showing also the capacity of the workman in the use of the graver of which the point only is supposed to be used in all turning operations. Oil stone dust and diamondtine have been discredited for finishing pivots in London by several authorities, it being asserted that pivots become charged with the powder and are liable to cut the jewel holes. Certainly some jewel holes are elongated in an unaccountable manner, for the art of fine pivoting seems to have been invented and developed since the last fifty years. We may usefully describe the operations. Before that pinion filed and burnished pivots were the rule. It is even now asserted that they were better than those of modern make, but we cannot see how, as most good pivoting was burnished with the steel burnisher after polishing. In fact, the greater part of the steel parts were burnished to impart that dark black color so highly valued. The burnisher was usually made from an old file, ground down and finished on a dial or pine board 3 inches wide and 12 inches long, charged with fine flour of emery, one side of the board being rougher by applying emery more frequently to it. The reverse was kept smoother, like a razor strop. First one side and then the other was used to polish the burnisher, which, before using was vigorously rubbed by a clean piece of wash leather. Arbors and pivots were beautifully finished by this means, but faces or rivets had to be left for the small tube facing tool, made of iron, brass or bell metal, which finished them. Flat steel work, such as bolts, cannon pinions, indexes, etc., were kept scrupulously clean and held by the fingers on a piece of cork or soft wood. The burnisher was then lightly held and made

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to find its own level with scarcely any pressure applied lest it would scratch the surface. Clean oil on the burnisher was sometimes used, when rubbing arbors and pivots. The process had to be completed in a few rubs on flat work, otherwise it became rounded, or fox brown color was made by the burnisher on the steel. Agate is now largely used in watch factories for polishing steel without any material between. We would not have thought it possible, for finishing brass settings to jewels and acting points of American scape wheels.

Two plates of glass rubbed together with fine emery will make very good burnishing glasses for brass settings, or scape wheels, and holding the setting on a cork or finger tip with tissue paper, and applying the steel burnisher after the glass is used a brighter polish will be given, but the tendency of the steel is to make the brass rounding so only one or two rubs should be given. If these fail the glass must be again used; Agate or ruby polishers will do this work still better, but their high cost prevents experiments, and the repairer, however, careful, never seems to produce that finish given by the new worker unless he receives direct instruction from a finisher.

The watch cleaner seldom knows how to make or keep steel and brass parts sufficiently clean, so as to polish them properly. The operations, however, are simplicity itself. The bread box which all finishers use is quite unknown to repairers; a piece of bread, one day old, is always kept ready, and a piece as big as a thumb nail, kneaded with a little oil. It need not be watch oil, as dirty bread will still clean well. It keeps the dirt to itself and extracts it from all things it comes in contact with. All small steel pieces should be imbedded in it, rounded into a ball, then broken open, and the piece taken out with the tweezers. It should be handled with clean tissue paper or quite new wash leather. The watch finishers' board, however, appears dirty and muddled by the various processes of polishing and stoning the brass with water ayr stone and with the blue stone, which he also uses. The various stones rough and smooth, about 6 inches long by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch broad, are applied with water to the brass plates and pieces held on a cork in a vice, a basin of water being set underneath. The file marks are taken out, much the same way as they were put in, both plate and stone being frequently watched and washed to see no marks are left; marks that seem undiscernable in the grey brass, assume a prominence when gilt that astonish the tyro. Perfect flatness is aimed at and cannot be discovered in the ungilt brass. It is only by carrying the hand from center to circumference with the end of the smoothest stone ground to a chisel shape, with a series of circular movements all over the plate, that the latter will appear flat when gilt. Charcoal is sometimes used to give the last finishing touches, and sometimes a steel polisher and oil stone dust is used to finish small pieces to give them as it were an extra flatness. These are the usual means employed in both factory and hand works.

AN OLD TIME ORDER

In the "Sixth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission" mention is made of an agreement, dated 1599, between one Michael Neuwers, a clockmaker, and Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, for the construction of a clock. "It is agreed that Michael should make a striking clock about the bigness of that which he made for the Earl six years past; it is to be made by the last of December next. The cover or case of it to be of brass, very well gilt, with open breaking through all over, with a small fine hand like an arrow, cleanly and strongly made, the cover or white dialplate to be made of French crown gold, and the figures to show the hour, and the rest to be enamelled the fynelyest and daintiest that can be, but no other colour than blue, white, and carnation, the letters to be somewhat larger than ordinary: the price of the clock must be £15, which makes with the earnest already given £16, but the circle I must pay for, besides the gold which shall make it; the sides of the brass case must not be sharp, but round, and the case very curiously made." That the same Earl of Shrewsbury was somewhat of a connoisseur of timekeepers, as well as an authority on horological matters, is borne out by the following letter, dated 1611, from him to Sir Michael Hikes, which is preserved in the Lansdowne MSS. at the British Museum: "I perceived by you to-day that you understood My Lord Treasurer's design was to have a watch, but I conceived he wysshed a stryknge clock made lyke a watch, to stande oppon a cubbart, & suche one



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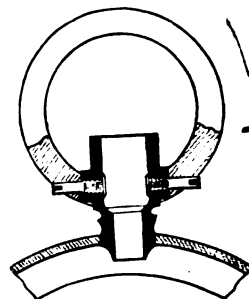
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A NEW BOW FASTENING.

A German watchmaker has succeeded in making a bow fastening which may be relied upon. The so-called "ears" of the bow knob are made solid, as may be perceived in the slightly enlarged illustration. Into each of these ears is inserted a screw whose projecting head obtains the form of a long smooth pin, upon which the bow ring can move. The ends of the ring are made of smooth bore for this purpose (without windings). The side surfaces, upon which he ends of the bow ring rest, are kept entirely smooth. The ring holds itself upon the bow knob principally by reason of its own power of tension (which in solid bows is known to be considerable), whereas, the two pins supply the axle upon which the bow ring revolves. Since the pins are very long it may be seen that the bow is very well secured against loss.



AN ELECTRIC CLOCK DIAL

A Chicago inventor has recently patented an electrically illuminated clock. It seems practical, and is not very expensive to make. It is specially adapted for clock towers, and the idea is to illuminate the figures on the dial in turn, this end being obtained by the mechanism of the timepiece. Upon the hour hand is arranged a brush which travels in contact with a ring and segmental contact pieces, for the purpose of completing the circuit between the ring and each of the contact pieces in turn. By this arrangement the contact piece will be in circuit with the brush during one hour, or until the brush passes to the next contact piece, the actual lighting being affected by means of twelve electric lights, one behind each character. So soon as the hour hand passes the point midway between the two characters, the brush snaps down upon the next contact piece and throws the next lamp into circuit. The minute hand carries an electric light on the end of it, and the contact continues, so that the minute hand always indicates the exact minute by a single lamp, which is lighted continuously, whereas the hour hand uses twelve lamps in succession each twelve hours.

AMERICAN HOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Only a few members attended the regular monthly meeting of the society last Thursday night in the assembly room of the Chicago Jewelers' Association. Some discussion took place concerning the proposed horological exhibition next fall. An apparent lack of enthusiasm on the part of some of the possible exhibitors has had a tendency to cast cold water on the scheme for the moment. It is argued by the doubtful ones that the expense will be altogether too great for the resources of the society; if they argue the last exhibition, for which everything was contributed, cost upward of \$90, the proposed more elaborate exhibition will call for a big outlay.

The following new members were admitted:

J. H. Denkhoff, Dyersville, Ia.; S. G. Lewis, New Smyrna, Fla.; Wm. Creasy, Crane, Ind.; J. W. Atchley, Pin Hook Landing, Tenn.; W. M. Johnson, Centralia, Ill.; Wm. T. Murphy, Whitneyville, Conn.; Randolph S. Whittington, Imogene, Ia.; Alfred Rissen, Mt. Olive, Ill.

A watch which is believed to have been the property of Stephen Hopkins, a Rhode Island signer of the Declaration of Independence, has been presented to the Rhode Island Historical Society by David F. Harris, of Adams, N. Y. The donor heard of the watch in 1887 in Vermont. It was then in the possession of a man 90 years old, and has always been known as the "Stephen Hopkins watch." He had never carried it and thought it had not been wound in fifty years. The old man has since died. Engraved on the movements of the watch is "N. Maitland, London, 1733."

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**THE JEWELERS
&
REVIEW**

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Volume XXXII

NEW YORK, MAY 3, 1899.

No. 18.

CHARLES H. HULBURD

Charles H. Hulburd is the third president of the Elgin National Watch Company. On December 20 last, upon the resignation of President Thomas M. Avery, who had held continuous office for thirty-one phenomenally successful years, Mr. Hulburd was elected, by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, to fill his place. As a stockholder in the company for twenty years and as a member of the Directory Board for the past six or seven, he has been, though engaged principally in other business, intimately acquainted with the affairs of the big industry. His interest in the company came originally through a family connection with the Culvers, who were large stockholders, and it was upon the death of George N. Culver, several years ago, that he was elected a director. Since his election to the presidency, Mr. Hulburd has arranged his other interests so that most of his time may be spent in the oversight of the multifarious concerns of the great watch business.

Born in the little village of Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, in the extreme northern part of New York



CHARLES H. HULBURD
PRESIDENT OF THE ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY.

State, on May 28, forty-nine years ago, he had the benefit of a good common school education and in time went to Berlin college. Graduated from there, he entered the law department of the University of New York City, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar in that State. He soon came to Chicago, however, to practice. Though successful here as a lawyer, business life appealed to him, and after two years' practice he went into partnership with his uncles under the firm name of Culver & Co. As grain commission merchants and members of the Chicago Board of Trade, the firm did a successful business, until the autumn of 1888, when it was disbanded, and, in search of better health, its various members went abroad for an extended European outing. Business of his own and of his companions, necessitated several returns on Mr. Hulburd's part to this country, and in 1893, his health regained, he came back to stay, and organized the commission house of Hulburd, Warren & Co., with offices in the Board of Trade building. The successful affairs of this concern, of which he is the treasurer, engaged most of his

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energies up to the time when he undertook the presidency of the Elgin National Watch Company. This connection with that of Hulburt, Warren & Co., he still retains, as well as the office of vice-president of the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago, to which he was elected some years ago. He has also recently been chosen a director of the Corn Exchange National Bank.

Personally, Mr. Hulburt is a representative of the best type of the progressive citizen of a progressive city. Of the downtown clubs he is a member of the Chicago and Union League; he is a member also of the Chicago Literary Club. Besides these social and intellectual sides of his busy life, another, which he holds very important, is that evidenced by his interest and work in various philanthropic schemes; he is a director of the "Chicago Commons"—an institution established in one of the poorer quarters for the advancement of the people there, and he is, besides, a director of several other benevolent associations. Mr. Hulburt's deep interest in the masses augurs well for the 2,400 hands who find employment in the myriad channels of the watch company. Doubtless, when he has had time to investigate the existing conditions at Elgin, and to put into practice his theories for bettering of the status of the laboring man, a relation between employer and employed will result that will add materially to the welfare of both.

Fully realizing the honor and the responsibility of the position to which he was elected, and appreciating the high standard set by the administration of his predecessor, Mr. Hulburt has, since his election, devoted himself assiduously to mastering the detail of the business, dividing his time between his pleasant office at 76 Monroe street, and the factory at Elgin with its 2,400 hands. No one watching him can doubt for a minute the success of his incumbency, or fear that he will fail to direct his company's affairs toward a larger and greater future. Combining the busy man of affairs and the man of higher education and culture, he is well fitted to hold the high position of chief executive of one of the leading industries of the country.

Alice Moore Earle, in her book on "Home Life in Colonial Days," states that the first fork brought to America was for Governor John Winthrop in 1633. It was in a leather case with a knife and a bodkin. If the Governor ate with the fork he was doubtless the only person in the colony who did so. Thirty or forty years later a few two-tined iron and silver forks were brought across the ocean and were used in New York, Virginia and Massachusetts. By the end of the century they had come into use at the tables of persons of wealth and fashion.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Our object under this head is not to deal with Scientific matters in an abstract or theoretical way, but to give such particulars of Scientific facts as may be capable of adaptation to practical industrial uses. We shall point out, too, new developments and improvements in Scientific matters which will be useful to the craftsman and manufacturer, while the Industrial side of this department will include notices of new tools, machinery and appliances. At all times we shall welcome communications from our readers who may have suggestions to offer on this head.

ALUMINUM ALLOYS

In our issue of October 23d we gave some particulars as to the best methods of introducing aluminium as an alloy and stated the advantages it possesses for many purposes.

If it is properly introduced there is no reason why any of it should be oxidized, and a most perfect surface can be obtained, and the finish on such a metal is of a higher quality than can otherwise be secured. It is to be noted, however, that it is not desirable to use aluminium in brass which is to be dipped, for the reason that the introduction of aluminium gives the brass an acid-resisting quality, and no matter how small a percentage of aluminium is used in brass, if it is intended for dipping purposes, the effect of it will be quite apparent, and it is impossible to obtain such a finish as if no aluminium were used. But this very quality makes the presence and use of aluminium in brass particularly advantageous and desirable for any place where the brass must be used to withstand corrosive action, either from acids, water or salt air.

In making brass castings, owing to the additional fluidity mentioned above, it is possible to increase the number of patterns on the gate, where a lot of small castings are being made from one-third to one-half over what can be cast if no aluminium is present. This is one of the principal advantages and uses for aluminium in brass castings, where the aluminium is only used in very small quantities. The presence of aluminium in either brass or bronze tends also to change its color slightly. The larger the percentage of aluminium that is used, the lighter the finished article will appear.

In the case of aluminium bronze, 95½ per cent. copper and 4½ per cent. of aluminium will give a color which is almost impossible to detect from 14 carat gold. It is to be noted, however, that the addition of very much aluminium will materially increase shrinkage, and this should be provided for in casting work by using larger gates and higher risers.

In very small articles, the addition of aluminium has been found to be particularly desirable; for, owing to the very close competition, the manufacturers of this class of goods have been obliged to use a poor grade and cheap quality of brass, and by the addition of a small amount of aluminium they are not only able to get a casting which is stronger and superior in quality, as far as actual strength is concerned, but they are enabled to cast more pieces from a single gate or flask, and consequently considerable time is saved in making up the moulds for such articles, and the saving thus accomplished forms a large item in the competition which is to be met, owing to the reduced foundry cost of the article manufactured by the use of aluminium.

It is to be noted in both the alloys of copper, zinc and aluminium, and also copper and aluminium, that the use of too much aluminium will give a very brittle metal. On the copper end of the series the dividing line between the strong and the brittle alloys seems to be exactly at the point where a very decided change in color takes place: that is, where the metal changes from the yellow color of gold to the white color of silver, and this change takes place in a mixture containing between 80 and 85 per cent. of copper. Alloys which contain more aluminium than this, as, for instance, 25 or 30 per cent., become so brittle that they will break if they are dropped on a stone or iron floor, and the machining also becomes very difficult, as the metal chips and does not turn smoothly. In some special cases these higher alloys can be used—if no strength under a blow is required. They have a very hard surface and take an excellent finish.

It is also to be noted that with the use of very much aluminium, that is, for percentages from 1 to 2 per cent. in either brass or aluminium bronze, the strength increases to a very noticeable extent on the second and third melting. This is accounted for by the fact that a more perfect alloy is formed between the metals and the aluminium on each successive melting. Taking, for example, ordinary castings of 90 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. tin and 5 per cent. aluminium, on the first melting these are of about 41,000 pounds per square inch, ultimate tensile strength. These castings on the second melting are of nearly 43,000 pounds tensile strength.

Mixtures of 10 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. tin usually give only from 33,000 to 34,000 pounds as their ultimate tensile strength; and when these proportions are increased to 20 per cent. of each metal the tensile strength is only about 2,000 pounds, and the metal is found to be extremely brittle. The maximum strength of the copper, tin alloys is also about the point of the maximum tensile strength of each metal present.



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THOMAS JACOB, Editor and Publisher.

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170 AND 172 BROADWAY, COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

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No. 18

NOTICE

In answer to the many letters received at this office, and to save unnecessary correspondence and delay, we wish to state that this paper has no connection whatever with J. J. Fogerty or with Fogerty's Jewelers Directory.

The Jewelers Review is issued regularly every week and will put forth every effort to furnish the best and latest news and information concerning jewelers, gold and silversmiths, horologists, opticians and allied industries. Persons interested in these trades will confer a great favor by sending us the news of their localities and their views respecting the manufacture or treatment of any articles in the above lines. It is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents asking questions requiring answers through the columns of the Jewelers Review will state the information desired plainly and in as few words as possible. All answers will be published as promptly as the nature of the enquiry and the pressure of business will permit. Readers need have no hesitancy in asking questions on any subject in which they are interested consistent with the nature of this publication.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Two Dollars per annum in advance. One Dollar for six months, postage prepaid to any point in the United States, Mexico or Canada. Single copies ten cents each.

Foreign Subscriptions.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance.

Subscribers changing their address should state the old one as well as the new to insure proper delivery of the paper.

THE JEWELERS REVIEW ABROAD

Copies of this paper can be found in Europe at Holborn Viaduct and the Royal Hotels, London. Herald office and hotels L'Athenee and Grand Terminus, Paris. The Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam. St. Antoine and the Continental Hotels, Antwerp.

ADVERTISING RATES

will be furnished on application. Under the new management the circulation of The Jewelers Review has steadily increased until it practically covers the entire jewelry and allied trades. Advertisers will find that there is no better medium to reach the trade than The Jewelers Review.

Advertisements to insure insertion in the next issue should reach this office not later than Saturday.

COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED

Space will always be reserved in the Jewelers Review for news items of interest to the trade, such as changes in place of business, co-partnerships, dissolutions and the movements of traveling representatives and buyers.

Jewelers contemplating a trip to New York can have their mail addressed to this office, where it will be held until called for, or forwarded to any other address if desired.

New Business Ventures

In a careful scrutiny of the news which we, as a representative organ of the trade, receive from all parts of the country, The Review has been very much struck lately with the large increase in the number of new business announcements which are almost daily being established in all parts. This, while it may certainly be looked upon as a sign of present prosperity, has yet greater significance in its promise of increased trade in the future. All these new stores point to new business and more work for the manufacturers who, with the perversity of human nature, are already beginning to complain that they are overdone with orders. These complaints, however, must only be taken humorously. Doubtless it means hard work and overtime, but nevertheless these mean prosperity to the manufacturer, a welcome change from the adversity which has of late been the experience of most.

A Notable Achievement

We notice that the announcement that the notorious Electrolytic Marine Salts Company are about to declare a dividend concludes with the words that "no expert report has been received as yet as to the feasibility of making gold from sea water at the North Lubec plant." That gold from sea water, in minute quantities, is a possibility, may be granted, but we should think the shareholders of the above named concern, having achieved the far more difficult, and apparently impossible, task of recovering gold, or its equivalent, from the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, will rest on their laurels and be content to leave experiments with sea water to scientific men, at any rate so far as such experiments relate to the acquisition of precious metals.

Another Step in the Doll Cycle Case

The case of William F. Doll, of the W. F. Doll Manufacturing Company, watch case manufacturers, 9-11-13 Maiden Lane, who was arrested last year for riding a bicycle on the Harlem Speedway, finally came up for trial last week and resulted in a partial victory for Mr. Doll. It is a decision, however, which pleases neither party.

After being once arrested Mr. Doll looked up the law in the matter and finding himself well within his rights, appeared again with his wheel on the Speedway. He was once more arrested. This time he was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, who contended that a bicycle was not a vehicle and fined Mr. Doll \$5.00, which he paid under protest. An injunction to restrain the Park Commissioners from enforcing this ordinance prohibiting the riding of bicycles upon the Speedway was later on denied by Justice McLean. In refusing to grant the injunction the judge declined to enter into the merits of the case. Judge Gildersleeve in the recent trial gave it as his opinion that bicycles tended to the injury of the roadway.

Mr. Doll claims that the act of 1887 covers the case and grants him the privilege he seeks and that it cannot be overridden by any mere order of the Park Commissioners. But he also takes the broader view that no citizen can be barred from privileges for which he is taxed.

AVERAGE WEEKLY CIRCULATION

For February, March and April was:

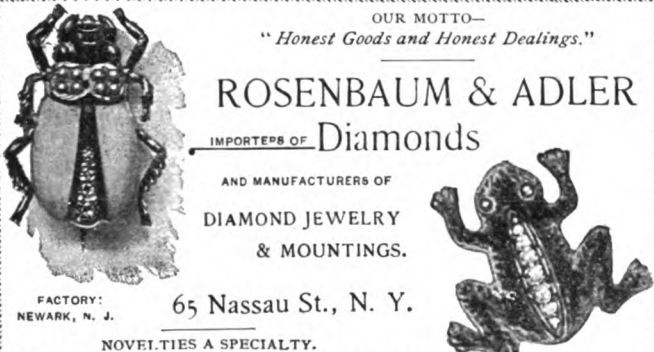
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CERAMICS

Under this head special attention will be given to pottery, bric-a-brac and porcelain, which now form an important part of the jeweler's trade. Fine products of the potter's art have always been prized by the select few but recently the popular taste has caused a demand for these goods which has encouraged artists of recognized ability in their production, as new wares are constantly appearing, especially in foreign countries.

AMERICAN ART POTTERY NOT APPRECIATED

Mrs. Horace C. Wait, the clever water color artist, a member of Sorosis and a woman who has taken a great interest in pottery work for the last few years, in a talk to the members of the New York Society of Ceramic Arts last week, said:

"We Americans are snobbish about our purchases.

"We won't buy things that are American, because they are American, though they may be more meritorious than similar things that come from abroad. I have been interested in old china; and through it I have come to take a great interest in modern work and the people who are doing it. But they will never succeed in America in giving us good pottery, at reasonable prices, until people become interested and buy it.

"I have had a practical illustration of the snobbery which refuses to buy home products given me by a man who has done some beautiful art work in pottery. He was in France studying when he made his first contributions to America's stores, and everything he sent over sold well. It sold so well that when he came back here to start a pottery he had no idea that he would not be entirely successful. But the moment that his work was done on American soil, although its character was unchanged, he found there was no demand for it. People would not buy it because it was American.

"I find that people do not know anything about what is done in America. I tell a woman who is interested in china of work that is being done within a stone's throw of her own home, but she has never heard of it. I am taking pains now, when I have occasion to send presents abroad, to send as far possible American work. It is particularly appreciated there, for we are not entirely alone in a liking for work that comes from another country, though in the countries abroad they support their home work.

"Women have had much to do with the production of the good pottery we have in America, and they must create the demand which will make its manufacture a possibility. I went into a big department store in New York the other day and asked for American pottery. They showed me a number of things in simple household articles, but when I asked for something in art they acknowledged that they had not a piece in the establishment. That was a representative store. We are getting a deluge of cheap French and German pottery. The Rookwood pottery grew out of woman's art club work in Cincinnati. It is original work and only artists are employed and the results are beautiful. They are now branching out and doing something in imitation of the Royal Copenhagen or Iris ware in soft paste with great success, but they do not believe generally in imitation. It has been the mistake of American potters that they have imitated and not originated. The Rookwood ware pottery is beautiful, and it would be thought that it might compete with anything, but you would find if you should go into a shop where it is sold that they excluded all other American pottery to concentrate their efforts upon the Rookwood. There is a pottery in Janesville, Ohio, where they are doing work along the lines of the Rookwood and have had excellent success.

"Mrs. Pauline Jacobus, of Edgerton, Wis., started a pottery some time in the eighties and brought out some beautiful art ware and some household utensils as pot boilers. She used the Wisconsin cream-colored clay, which produced beautiful tones. She did some beautiful underglaze work. But it was too much of an art work to be a financial success, and was given up. Now a lawyer has undertaken to continue it, as an artist would, for the beauty of the results, and not as a money-making scheme, and with success. Miss Mears, the clever woman artist, has made some designs for him. They have done some things that might be called terra cotta work, and some beautiful designs in bas relief.

"Volkmar, who started a pottery on Long Island, strives for color and form, but it is difficult for him to make people understand that some decoration is not needed. His work is exhibited as an art work in one of the art stores in New York, where beautiful things in other lines of art are to be found from time to time. The Grueby ware of Boston is beautiful; there are some wonderful greens to be found in it. Then there is an inexpen-

sive ware made in New Milford, Conn., by a man who is trying for good and original effects, and his pottery is sold in one of the New York shops at very reasonable prices.

"In doing work, the best materials should be used, and I would not advise using poor paste for decorating because it is American. The best paste comes from England and good decorative work cannot be done on poor paste any more than a good gown be made from poor silk. I have some English china with a simple border and a monogram in the center that is a continual delight to me, because of the warm ivory tint of the white. It is beautiful. I have some Copeland and Cauldon ware that is so hard that it cannot be nicked, though it goes into the oven. But I want people to become interested in the American potteries.

"As for the old blue ware in this country and in England, I have found that there is not much of it here, but that a great deal of it is still in existence in the out-of-the-way places in England, though that has been denied.

(To be continued.)

BELLEK MANUFACTURE IN AMERICA

(Continued)

The decoration of pottery and porcelain is an art of infinite restrictions and uncertainties, but of never-failing fascination. The many styles of embellishment may be divided into two great classes, based on the manner of application—overglaze and underglaze.

Underglaze decoration, properly speaking, is painted on either the "green" ware or biscuit, after which the piece is glazed and subjected to the glost fire. Comparatively few colors will bear this "hard fire," the principal ones, sufficiently strong, being blue, brown, green and yellow. A style of monochrome painting, which, properly executed, gives most beautiful results, is misnamed "underglaze," because the "hard fire" colors are used. No accurate name has been invented, although "over-underglaze" and "interglaze" are fairly descriptive. The color, finely ground and lawned is mixed with various oils and spirits and applied to the glazed surface of the ware, exactly as a wash-drawing would be made. The piece is dried in the kiln for enamel colors, and sent a second time into the glost fire, where the color

penetrates the glaze, becoming part of it. The danger of loss in this process is not only the same as for the glazed ware, but presents an additional uncertainty; a "short fire" leaves the color raw and cold, while a degree of heat greater than that of the first glost fire causes the glaze to flow, and as the color cannot penetrate the vitreous body, it moves with the glaze. Thus, an elaborate decoration often "runs" beyond recognition, and the whole piece is lost. Few pieces painted in this manner are completely satisfactory in one firing, so that every finished article has generally passed through four "hard fires" and two enamel fires—six times through the kiln in all, often many more. The results, however, justify the labor, as the decoration, apart from its artistic possibilities, becomes a part of the object, is absolutely unharmed by friction or acids and can be destroyed only by fracture.

Overglaze decoration admits of greater variety in color and manipulation and is attended with less risk, although here also the greatest care must be exercised from the grinding of the color to the final "burnishing." A kiln of different construction is required for firing, and the degree of heat and time of burning varies with different colors.

The successful combination of vitrifiable colors in a polychrome decoration depends not only on the artist's intuition, but also on the china painter's knowledge of color chemistry. He is often obliged to resort to a method not unlike lithography, of doing portions of his work one at a time, and if gold or raised paste enters into this design, he must always wait until the rest is fired before that is applied. The ceramic artist, more than any other, must, from the beginning of his efforts, see with his mind's eye his completed work, and with infinite patience await the result of the "fiery trial." A more mechanical process of decoration is that of printing the design in color or gold, and afterward touching up with the pencil. This is a much quicker method than hand work, and often very effective.

Fashions in ceramic ornamentation come and go in popular favor, while the standard of excellence grows higher each year, as culture is more widely diffused. No producer of beautiful and useful things strives more earnestly than does the potter to win and deserve a name and fame from an appreciative public.



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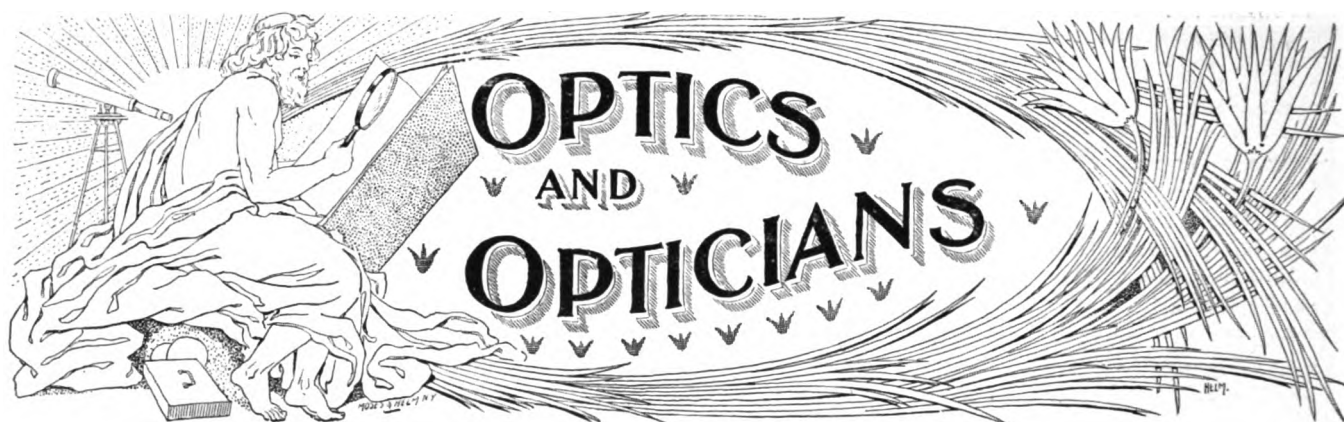
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Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Optical opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED OPTICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

L. L. FERGUSON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII

MAY 3, 1899.

No. 18

Some Kind of Advertising

We fondly hoped, that the futility of invoking laws against opticians by medical men would have dawned upon the latter class, and while even 99 per cent. of ophthalmologists recognize that opticians have some vested rights which they are bound to respect, yet the remaining one per cent., in the absence of anything better to occupy their time, in the hope of attaining "temporary immortality," break out sporadically and attempt to start a crusade against that which conflicts with their self-constituted code of ethics.

It is of more than passing significance that the instigators of this form of pussilanimous persecution are as a rule, to fame unknown. Why? The medical code of ethics presents an inflexible front to those who come within its pale. If the practitioner infracts that code, no longer is he allowed under the aegis of his local medical society, and thus he would be deprived of what is known as a "good standing in the profession." Now then, remaining ethical apparently, at the same time doing things which are against the spirit of the code, is done times innumerable by those who assume virtues even if they have it not, by the younger and ambitious element in the medical profession. Therefore it is but natural that some should chafe under ethical restraints and with an anxious eye attempt to discover a pedestal whereon they can pose. Now, their innate modesty would forbid them standing in the limelight of popular scrutiny, were it not for the fact that they seem to imagine that the destinies of the people and particularly the welfare of their eyes are in their keeping. It must be a sore temptation for medical fledglings not to rush into the columns of the daily press to ventilate real or fancied grievances or to air their opinions on matters of hygiene that interest the laical as well as the medical fraternity. It is such an easy matter to obtain a little notoriety thereby, you know, and it knocks into smithereens the old foggy notion that you should hang out your shingle and wait, like Micawber, for patients "to turn up."

The good old-fashioned physicians in days gone by, when writing to the lay papers, on topics that interested the general run of humanity, had the healthy habit of either signing their initials thereto, or else using a nom de plume. But times have changed; scarcely a day elapses but what we are regaled with letters in the daily press from some medical chafing aspirant to fame with his full name conspicuously appended thereto, or else it appears as a cooked up interview with the inspirer's name and address very much in evidence therein.

Strictures cannot be too severe upon this form of advertisement; it is exactly in the same category of questionable morality as is the practice of certain patent medicine men who print their advertisements as quondam news, and after the reader has waded through several paragraphs of thrilling adventure he finds that the hero or heroine in question saved their life by taking So & So's pills.

Until lately these were about the only methods that could be invoked without infracting professional ethics, but recently those



*No use talking
the finest
work done
by "Kirstein",
Rochester,
N.Y.*

to whom fortune and fame are unknown, have discovered a much better plan, to wit, becoming a sleuth and attempting to impound luckless individuals that they allege violate medical practice acts, and incidentally apprise the news-reading public of not only the information but also of their name and other essentials which go toward rounding out the symmetry of their advertisement.

We put the matter in this light because the truth of our statement is self-evident, or at least by deduction. In the many complaints which are presented before the courts, to our knowledge not a single complainant had ever achieved distinction even among his own class. Imagine, if you will, the spectacle of your family physician, prospering financially and enjoying the respect of both clientele and neighbors, being the complainant in a court. Impossible! you will exclaim. Then who are the instruments for this class of work? Simply those who are like Caissus, "lean and hungry."

In the mental amblyopia which this hungryness has engendered, a medical man claims that an optician of New Jersey has been violating the medical practice act of that State by advertising in the papers a cut of a person which represents another one in the act of dropping medicine into the eyes, and states he is going to bring the matter before the Hudson County Board of Health. We would request the observation of the fact that he immediately rushed the complaint, his own name included, into print before the health board has acted upon the same (no comments are necessary). Furthermore, even the most casual inspection of the cut in question, will show that it represents a person dropping the emedicine into their own eyes. Every optician is familiar with the advertisement which has appeared in all of the optical papers throughout the country, the design of which is merely a graphic portrayal, principally of the fact that the Murine remedy is not a salve but a solution, the pose of the head and the position of the hand clearly indicating that they belong to one and the same person, and not as this "oculist" alleges, that it represents one person dropping a solution into another's eye. We must confess that the quotations from the Jersey law which this "oculist" invokes upon first glance looks rather formidable, but it is like all similar blanket laws, too sweeping to be constitutional, and if such, the druggist who dispenses Bonnet's Sarsaparilla and Pond's Extract, is equally liable to arrest and imprisonment.

SPECTACLE FRAMES THEIR PROPER ADJUSTMENT

At the fifth annual meeting of the New York State Association of Opticians, the Rev. B. Brunning read the following paper on "Spectacle Frames and Their Proper Adjustment."

Mr. President and Gentlemen—It is a trite old axiom, "Take care of the dimes and the dollars will take care of themselves," which is only another way of suggesting the important fact that it is indispensably necessary to attend to all the minor details in any line of business or profession in order to obtain the most perfect results desired. And I know of no profession where a strict and conscientious attention to duty and details is more imperatively demanded than from the professional optician, in this critical stage of our upbuilding as professed scientists in a

"How About Smoked Eyeglasses?"

SNAP No. 3.

One Dozen Frameless Smoked Eyeglasses
with offset guard. First Quality.

Send Twenty Cents
for Sample Pair.

\$1 97 PER DOZEN
NET CASH.

THE TORIC OPTICAL CO., 32 East 23d Street,
NEW YORK.
E. J. KORNFIELD, Manager.

A Gold Filled Frame

must be a good one, or it is not
worth handling.

Ours are not only GOOD,
THEY ARE THE BEST.

A very satisfactory frame for \$8.00 doz.

Send 75c. for sample.

A Superfine Frame, with Solid Gold Joints, at
\$10.50 doz.

Send 90c. for sample.

Our Personal Guarantee on these Goods.

Our Prescription Work is the Recognized
Standard.

D. V. BROWN

738-40-42 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERYTHING OPTICAL.

WHEN BUYING

Gold Filled Frames

SEE THAT THEY ARE
STAMPED G ★
AND THIS TAG ATTACHED.



No. 078, Gold End Piece.

ANY JOBBER
WILL SELL THEM TO YOU.

MADE BY

THE SOUTHBRIDGE OPTICAL CO.

Southbridge, Mass.

delicate, difficult and philanthropic work. I say critical stage, because we are opposed and maligned on one side by the tramping peddler whose only object is the mere dollar he makes under the pretension of being an optician, of the true principles of which he knows nothing, and on the other by the medical profession who would drive us from the field entirely, by law, that they monopolize the entire business by adding the science of refraction to that of medicine and oculistic work.

We have an important, useful and dignified profession, and it becomes us to courageously stand by it and prove our claim to it by perfecting ourselves in it, in all its details, so as to command the respect due to its merits.

In attending the graduation of a class of medical students at the Iowa State University at Iowa City, some years since, the president, after delivering the important and ever present diploma, made a short address to the outgoing young M. Ds., in which he said: "I now presume that you young gentlemen consider yourselves fully equipped and qualified to go forth in your chosen profession and take upon yourselves the responsibilities of doctors?" To which the class seemed to give a smiling assent. The president then said: "Well, gentlemen, I regret to tell you that you are not so qualified. You have only obtained from this institution the general principles upon which the profession is founded; the details, which are many and far more important, are still to be gained and can be obtained only by the closest observation, and patient and varied experience. Great responsibilities will settle down upon your professional shoulders and upon your consciences. Into your hands will be placed the lives of many men, women and children, who are the loved ones of many others, and until you become proficient by your practice mistakes are very liable to occur, which will cost some of those lives. We have all made them, no doubt, and discovered the fact too late to remedy our errors and save the patient's life. But you are blessed in one direction, above the members of all other professions, namely, in that that the grave will cover up a great deal of your dirty work, of which the public will have no positive knowledge."

Now, gentlemen, this will not apply to us in any sense, as the mistakes we make are, in most cases, known to the sufferers; and are usually heralded to the world in the smaller or larger circles of acquaintances according to the standing of those either injured or unsatisfied with our professional work.

I need present no arguments here in support of the fact of the importance of the organs of vision to the human family, and with which we have to do directly, as well as indirectly to those nervous diseases and difficulties incident to impaired vision.

Among the important details of our professional work is the understanding of how to select proper frames and the exactitude of their adjustment to the required needs of our varied patients, or patrons, as you may please to call them. For many years I have been surprised at not finding any important articles or statements concerning this much-needed branch of our profession, and have especially so in the later works of Chalmers Pringle, Hartridge, Clairbone, St. John Roosa, Dr. John Phillips, Hartman or Fay, and but scarcely a word in the optical journals and Keystones in my profession.

In this paper I am dealing very little in theories, as it is facts which we need, and I give it as a matter of observation and experience, that not more than three out of ten spectacle wearers have properly fitting and adjusted frames, and a good share of those who have such, or at least a fair minority, I have found to have been as much a matter of good luck, as from the actual knowledge of those furnishing the spectacles, and especially in those cases where the goods have been obtained from jewelers and peddlers who are not optical students. I regret to have to state that among the best refractionists, with whom I have become acquainted both in the East and West, and whom I would trust implicitly in both delicate and difficult cases requiring refractionary work; yet I would not trust them to adjust spectacles to my face and eyes for me to wear. In the course of my long practice I have had many cases, where patrons of the most popular opticians have come to me complaining very bitterly of the prices paid to them for unsatisfactory work, and not so much about the prices paid, if only the work done had been properly done. Such cases have usually those of the astigmatic kind with compound lenses set in gold frames, wherein the claim was that they were not properly fitted.

I will give you one case merely as a sample of others. This was a case of a lady, say, 30 years of age. In this case I took pains to neutralize the lenses in spherical cylinder power and axis. Then made a very careful test examination, and found the prescription perfect, when in the trial frames. I then took the

measure of the frames she had been wearing and found the pupillary distance 56 M., when she needed 62 M., and the height of the bridge was but 4 M., when she required 7 M. to give her perfectly corrected vision. Such a mistake in the adjustment of frames forced her to constantly remain under prismatic effect from the outer lateral and the under vertical positions. In this case I furnished new and properly adjusted frames, transferred the lenses from the former to the latter and the vision was perfect. The lady constantly represented me as the most skilled optician she had ever employed, which was very pleasant, of course, and which profited me very much by giving me practice among her friends and acquaintances, and will do the same for anyone who has not already become proficient in this special direction, if only they will become so. It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to say to those present that, in addition to the imperative need of accuracy in pupillary distance, that the angle of adjustment is very different in glasses for distant vision and those for near work, as the latter requires very little variation in positions, while in the former the field of vision is so vast in extent that the lenses should be brought as near as possible to the eyes and not interfere with the eyelashes, and the angle the same as that of the face, so that the wearer may be able to carry his head in its natural position. The two angles as presented above, would seem to naturally lead to the suggestion that "Bifocals" were not just the thing, as the angle of adjustment would be the same and the requirement different. Although, of course, this can be overcome largely by the adjustment of the head and eyes, dropping both in the direction desired, although in looking up at a near point even or with their heads and necks in an awkward position that is anything else but graceful.

(To be continued.)

WORKING DISTANCES IN SKIASCOPY

LECTURE ON SKIASCOPY DELIVERED BEFORE THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK BY L. L. FERGUSON.

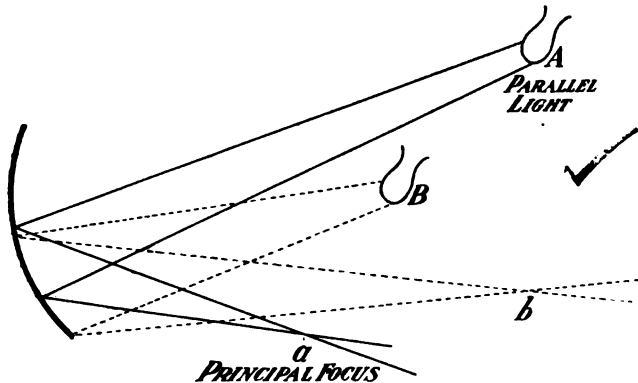
(Copyright, 1898, by The Jeweler's Review)

Continued.

The diameter of the Skiascope has a decided bearing upon the intelligent use of this form of testing, the larger the mirror, necessarily the longer will the fundus reflex be visible to the operator, by reason of the fact that it will require a longer length of time for the light to travel off of a large mirror than it would from a small one. Every one, optician or schoolboy, knows that if a boy situated across the street, held in either hand a large and small mirror and therewith reflected the sunlight in your eyes, tilting each simultaneously, that it would require a greater length of time for the light to traverse the larger mirror than it would the smaller one. So, while rapidity of action during the skiascopic test is very desirable, yet relative slowness is necessary whilst observing the transit of the reflex across the pupil. So if a small mirror is used, the act of transit is accomplished appreciably quicker than though a larger reflecting surface was used, a condition not to be desired, particularly with the beginner, who by virtue of the (to him) newness of the test, is not able to permit his mental perceptions to keep pace with his ocular perceptions, to sum the matter up everything appertaining to the test should be done with despatch excepting the actual observation of the emergent reflex, which should be done as slowly as possible, thus saving mental confusion, and the necessity to retrace the same meridian a half a dozen times before an adequate conception is had as to just what is or needs to be done.

The curve of the reflecting surface of the mirror is of the highest importance, if one desires absolute accuracy by the skiascopic test. Concave and plane mirrors have been in use for some time, but each has its virtues and faults, the concave considerably more of the latter than the former, whilst the plane one is pre-eminently the best and but one fault can be found with it, i. e., it reflects rays of light divergently. In explanation we must say that actually there are no parallel rays in nature save those that come from the sun itself. Now opticians have become accustomed to hearing that rays travel parallel from a point 20 feet outward. This is true approximately only as can be proven by reflecting the light from a given source by a plane mirror, and unvariably the area illuminated by the mirrors reflection will be larger than the mirror itself, thus demonstrating that actually light does not travel parallel but appreciably divergent as is evidenced by the illuminated area being larger than the surface which has reflected it, this divergency of the light practically amounts to it being a sub-

tracting ray, subtracting from the potential strength of the dioptric media of the eye, therefore the correction attained under such circumstances will be too strong if plus, too weak if minus, because not only will the pre-existing hypermetropia be neutralized, but the stimulated hypermetropia will be manifested, occasioned by the proximity of the light. Therefore a plane mirror really cannot be advantageously used unless the light in making the test be situated at least 15 feet or more away from the ametropes eye so as to render them parallel as possible, at that point they would not be as much divergent as would equal the divergency of light caused by a $-.25$ Dshh. The same error is met with in the use of the concave mirror, which bundles rays down to its principal focus, providing the incident ray is parallel; but, the closer the source of light is made to come, the more divergent it is, therefore it subtracts from the strength of the mirror, consequently the means of measuring is constantly a variable factor, which of course renders it unreliable.



As can be seen in the accompanying diagram, rays of light traveling parallel from A impinge upon the mirror and is then refracted to a, which is the actual focus of the mirror. B emits divergent light by virtue of its being within the infinity point, therefore its divergency subtracts from the focal power of the mirror and results in its being brought to a focus at b, which necessarily is farther away than a.

Now then it is clear that the focal power of a concave mirror is one of two principal factors in the computation of the refractive error, a plane mirror used in a mild case of hypermetropia, say, of $.25$ D, will show it as it is (providing the light comes from infinity), whilst a weak concave mirror, say, of $.25$ D focus, would render the appearance myopic, therefore, if the strength of the concave mirror was stronger, the amount of myopia (apparent) evinced would naturally be in proportion. Now then it is clear that either a plane or a concave mirror does not reveal the actual error insitio, but either apparently increases the amount if a plane mirror be used in hypermetropia, or decreasing the amount of error in myopia, the reverse of which is the case with the concave mirror. Therefore, recollecting that the greater the distance the light is removed from the operator, as is measured from the light to the mirror and from thence to the ametropes, the less will be that diverging so far as the emitted light is concerned, and if the intervening working distance between operator and client be as great as possible, it will not only insure less divergency, but also permit of a more comprehensive understandable view of the fundus reflex, that is, of course barring working at such great intervening distance that would preclude a sufficiently large retinal image in the eye of the operator.

(To be continued.)

Spectacles can be fitted with a new attachment to enable the wearer to see what is behind him without turning around.

OPTICAL QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

To Correspondents.—The names and addresses of correspondents must be given, not necessarily for publication, but merely to identify them if occasion should arise. No letters will be answered by mail which properly belong to this department.

WHY THE PIN-HOLE DISC IMPROVES SIGHT.

E. E. T., Alabama.—“Why does a person see better through the pin-hole disc when they have defective sight?”

Because it permits only the central or unrefracted rays of light to enter the eye and produce the sensation of sight on the yellow spot.

We will suppose, for example, that there are fifty rays of light entering the eye. One of these rays must be located exactly in the center of the group and must therefore pass through the center of the refractive media. This ray of light is not bent or refracted in its passage through the eye but continues in a direct line or course from its origin (the object upon which the vision is fixed) through the refractive media to the yellow spot. This is the case with every eye normal or defective. In the defective eye the outside rays of light do not meet the central ray on the retina, but may cross before reaching the retina (Myopia) or they might (could they penetrate the tissue) meet behind the retina (Hypermetropia). Of course in the normal eye these outside rays meet the central ray on the retina. When looking through the pin-hole disc all the rays of light are prevented from entering the eye except the central rays. If it be a normal eye the vision will not be improved, but if the eye be defective the vision will be improved by the outside rays which produce the defect, being prevented from entering the eye.



We Can Teach You...

personally or by correspondence, how to correct all defects of vision by means of the Trial Lenses and Test Cards, without using mydriatics, instruments, etc. This is the simplest and most satisfactory method of Refraction.

JOHN S. OWEN, M.D., *Principal.*

DETROIT OPTICAL INSTITUTE,
23 E. ADAMS AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.



YOUR
Optical Department
is not complete without
MURINE.
Send for circulars and testimonials. Your Jobber has MURINE, if not, order direct.
\$3.50 per Dozen.
AN UP-TO-DATE REMEDY.
By mail, 50 cents. MURINE CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago.

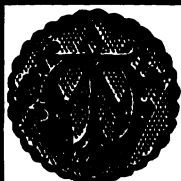
THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE

— OF —

OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY,
MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO,

Have issued an attractive Announcement with full description of Attendant, Post-Graduate, and Correspondent Courses, which will be mailed on application.
You can begin your course at any time. Degrees conferred and Diplomas awarded. Address

G. W. MCFATRICH, M.D., SECRETARY,
1015 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO



A SAMPLE OF WORK DONE ON
The Eaton-Engle Engraving Machine
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
EATON-GLOVER CO., 111 Nassau St., New York.

New York Mutual Optical Company

REMOVED TO 9 MAIDEN LANE,

EDWIN BECKWITH,
Manager.

NEW YORK.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATE NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Under this heading will be found week by week Business News, Interesting and useful personal items from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias. We shall be glad to receive from our readers for insertion in this column, notices of removal and business changes of all kind. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning in each week.

NEW YORK.

G. Simon, dealer in watches and jewelry, 525 Fulton street, Brooklyn, is closing out his stock.

R. S. Marryott has removed from 1229 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, to his new store on Fulton street.

The stock of Rogers & Bro., formerly of 16 Cortlandt street, has been removed to the old store of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., 36 E. Fourteenth street, where it is being sold at public auction in conjunction with the balance of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.'s stock by Auctioneer Edward Cane.

A liquidation sale of china, porcelains, potteries, crystal, bric-a-brac and art objects of LeBoutillier & Co., 18 East Seventeenth street, was commenced Monday, May 1, and will continue at 2 o'clock, daily, until the entire stock is disposed of.

Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro. report a shipment last week of 15,000 watches to England, where there is little or no competition in cheap goods of this description. South Africa, which is rapidly becoming the next best market after England, ordered several thousand. The firm's last year's exports exceeded 200,000 watches.

A small package of jewelry was found last Friday, by Edwin J. Isaacs, 54 Maiden Lane. The owner can recover same by applying to Mr. Isaacs and proving property.

Morris Fordansky, 22 years old, of 7 East Third street, Manhattan, was held for trial in default of \$1500 bail in the Essex Market Court, last Thursday, on a charge of grand larceny. David Barnett, a jewelry dealer of 469 Fifth street, Brooklyn, on April 7 last gave him a diamond breastpin, valued at \$150, to sell. Fordansky pawned the jewel for \$100 and then fled to Pennsylvania. He was arrested upon his return to the city.

L. Tannenbaum & Co., incorporated, are taking in the lofts above their present quarters. This will give the firm some much-needed room. The lofts are now being repapered, painted and fitted up handsomely.

L. S. Meyer & Bro., dealers in jewelry, optical goods, tools, etc., have removed to 38 Maiden lane, first floor. Their new quarters are larger, better lighted and more convenient in many ways.

The Ansonia Clock Company's offices are now in the large modern fireproof building, 99 John street, in which they occupy the entire fifth floor and in which the stock is down to excellent advantage. The old quarters in Cliff street, are still retained as warerooms.

There is no foundation for the rumor that Tiffany & Co. were negotiating with the owners of the Manhattan Club site at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, for the purchase of the property and the erection of a large steel building, the lower floors to be occupied by the above firm. Charles L. Tiffany, head of the house of Tiffany & Co., says: "The report is without foundation. We have not considered such a thing, and have no intention of moving."

George H. Howard, senior partner in the firm of Howard, Mason & Co., of Attleboro Falls, Mass., has removed his family to this city. Mr. Howard will have charge of the New York office, which his firm is to open here.

R. Cohn, dealer in diamonds and jewelry, has removed from 180 Bowery to 41-43 Maiden Lane.

The Diamond Point Pen Company have removed from 231 Broadway to 102 Beekman street.

A. Paraton, New York representative for J. Pouyat, sailed for Europe recently.

There is no foundation for the rumors that the National Association of Credit Men will support the new Mutual Mercantile Agency, which is being organized by Erastus Wiman in opposition to the Dun and Bradstreet agencies. James G. Cannon, the president of the Credit Men's Association, says: "Our Association is not interested in any mercantile agency. The officers of the Association have steadfastly refused to make any alliance with any and all mercantile agencies, believing it is the function of our Association to act as an independent organization and thus be entirely free to criticize the mercantile agencies and secure for the members of our Association the very best service."

The American Smelting and Refining Company, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, April 4, has absorbed the United Smelting and Refining Company, which operates smelters at East Helena and Great Falls, Mon. A deed to all its property in the State of Montana has been executed to the new concern. The consideration is not stated.

D. Pelsner, 158 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, has disposed of his stock at auction, and will retire from business.

Auctioneer Theo. Hacker has closed out the stock of diamonds and jewelry of Richard Cohn, 180 Bowery.

Frederick Boger, secretary of the American Association of Opticians, announces that the annual meeting of the Association will be held at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

The Barber Jewelry Manufacturing Company have removed from 39 Vesey street to 36 Gold street.

S. Konovitz has removed from 14 to 42 Maiden Lane.

The Blair Fountain Pen Co., are now located in their new quarters at 163 Broadway.

C. G. Malliet and S. B. Ross, of C. G. Malliet & Co., importers and cutters of diamonds, 14 Maiden Lane, sailed for Europe May 3, on the steamship "St. Louis." They will make extra purchases of rough diamonds in London, and then visit Amsterdam where they will place a large order for polished diamonds.

The following named persons have been accepted as members of the American Association of Opticians:

J. J. MacKeown, Lewis Allen, Paul A. Meyrowitz, W. T. Georgen, G. Schoenig, I. Mayer and J. A. Theo. Obrig, New York; W. Guilbault, Biddeford, Me.; George H. Brown, Manchester, N. H.; W. A. Chapping, Vaiden, Miss.; R. W. Chamberlain, Marshalltown, Iowa; Richard Ashby, Colorado Springs, Colo.; John E. Bell, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; S. Shatwell, Dimond, Cal.; E. E. Bausch & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Caoutte, Manchester, N. H.; Aug. Weck, Norfolk, Va.; William C. Jenkins, M. D., Portsmouth, N. H.; W. A. Johnson, Laurens, S. C.; C. M. Jenkins, Richmond, Ind.; Frank E. Murtha, Schenectady, N. Y.; S. G. Marschutz, Los Angeles, Cal., and A. M. & M. E. Kenney, Utica, N. Y.

A Green, watchmaker and jeweler, has removed to his new quarters at 801 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.

Reed & Barton will remove to their new store, 6 Maiden Lane, as soon as alterations are completed.

The American Gold Statue Co., has filed letters of incorporation at Albany, N. Y. Capital, \$10,000. Its purpose is the exhibiting of a solid gold statue of a well known actress at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Constantine N. Kauffman, who for the past few years has been in the employ of Tiffany and Schumann & Sons, was arrested Thursday, in Brooklyn, by United States Secret Service officers, for making counterfeit English shillings. When arrested by the detectives he confessed that his idea was to make a large quantity of the money and carry it to England, where it was to be put into circulation. The dies that he had in his possession when arrested were remarkably fine, and as he proposed to use real silver in their manufacture, the detectives say that the money would have undoubtedly deceived experts. Kauffman was held for the Federal Grand Jury.

Ludike & Power, diamond dealers, have removed from 23 to 14 John street.

William Reiman, dealer in watches and diamonds, 1225 Broadway, removed May 1 to the Hoffman House.

A. Schorr, importer of jewelry and novelties, 945 Broadway, is closing out his stock.

The
Mercantile National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
BROADWAY AND DEY STREET,
Solicits Accounts from the Jewelry Trade.

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have everything ready to jump out as the hour of 4 arrives. The government gets the advantage of this extra spurt from thousands. On other days the clerks are not so particular, and do not hesitate to let unfinished work go over until the next day. But on ball days they run no risks, and clean their desks up so that they cannot be held back from the game."—Washington Star.

How One Man Crushed the Watch Trust.

The Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company, by a recent decision in the United States Court of Appeals, which declared the so-called Colby Patent Pending Setting Watch Device invalid, has finally wiped out of existence the last vestige of the illegal and corrupt Watch Trust.

Mr. John C. Dueber, president of the Dueber and Hampden Watch Companies, after a bitter fight with the Watch Trust for the past eight years, has, unaided and alone, brought about this result.

This Watch Trust embraced all Watch Case Manufacturers except the Dueber Company, all Watch Movement Manufacturers except the Hampden Watch Company, and all wholesale dealers in Watches—all of whom are compelled to refuse to deal in watches of the Dueber-Hampden manufacture, pay a royalty on this, now decided illegal, Colby Patent, or else go out of the Watch business.

This decision of the Court of highest authority places the Dueber-Hampden Watch Company, at Canton, O., decidedly at the head of all Watch Manufacturers in America.—St. Louis Republic, June 2, 1896.

Waning Agriculture.

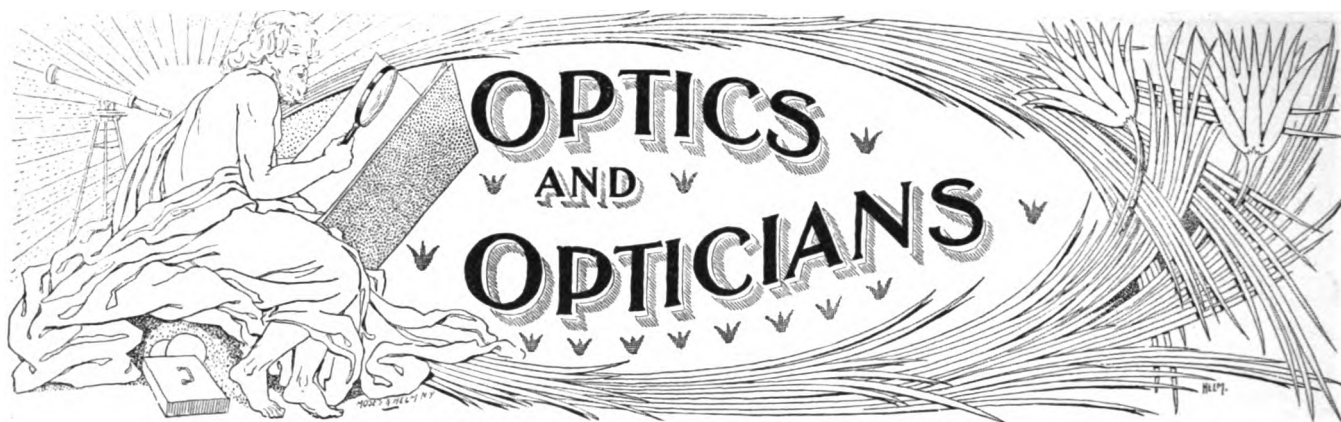
In 1874 there were 3,630,300 acres of land devoted to the growing of wheat in Great Britain and 188,711 acres in Ireland. In 1895 only 1,417,641 acres were thus cultivated in Great Britain and 36,529 acres in Ireland. During the same period the area of permanent pas-

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CORN—No.
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\$2.00@3.25.

TOLEDO, Jul
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CLOVER—S
BUFFALO,
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\$3.60@3.65, pl
@3.50, medium
SHEEP AND



This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the science and study of optics, and will be sustained by able writers on this subject. Under this head will be published full reports of meetings of the several optical societies, as well as all news of interest to opticians, together with copies of lectures and other papers relating to optics.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Optical opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED OPTICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

L. L. FERGUSON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII

MAY 10, 1899

No. 19

A bill has been recently introduced into the House of Lords, in England, to prohibit the practice of commissions being given amongst various societies, professional and trades people. It seems that on the other side this commissionaire business has grown to enormous proportions, to such an extent that it has become the subject of a Parliamentary Inquiry Committee.

The London Chamber of Commerce seems to have been greatly shocked at some of the testimony adduced before it. Among the various persons that testified before this commission was that of a chemist, who asservated that he personally knew of commissions being paid to doctors for prescriptions. The English correspondent of the New York Medical Record, commenting thereon states: "Though possibly here and there some one may have fallen so low, it is undeniable that nearly all members of the profession would disdain to put themselves in a position which is not considered respectable." The practice of giving rakeoffs is not only in vogue among the medical profession, but also among artists, trades people and others. However, we are glad to hear that business ethics have not reached that state of moral turpitude in England as they have on this side of the water. It is to be presumed that a correspondent of a paper possesses more than the ordinary means for acquiring information, and thus from his pen we must accept has statements ex cathedra that "Though possibly here and there some one may have fallen so low," etc. Therefore, it is to be assumed that while the commissionaire custom has obtained a firm foothold amongst artists, trades people, etc., it is only just beginning to raise its insidious head among men of the medical profession on the other side, but how about such intolerable practices here in the States. This detestable custom has been so long and widely in vogue that we have come to regard it much the same as we do any vice, a little perturbed in conscience at first possibly, next viewing it with a lenient gauge, if not embracing it outright. Surely men who otherwise pride themselves upon their immaculate morals should hesitate before they soil their hands or garments with such an ignominious, doubly ignoble when a co-worker in a profession hesitates to anathematize the custom and participate in the expressions above quoted.

It is but natural that trades people should resort to such

tricks of dubious virtue, the very spirit of trade is competition, and amongst that vast army of tradesmen there must exist those whose business virtues are considerably sullied. We must expect such from them, for even in the days of ancient Rome, when there existed a glut of deities, such as national, tribal tutelary and household gods for each and every one to worship, it was a singular fact that the thieves and trades people worshipped the same deity, Mercury; demonstrating in a measure a certain degree of affinity of morals.

The physicians of old worshiped Jupiter, who was supposed to exercise an influence over the humors of the body, and their prescriptions always had affixed thereon the astronomical sign of Jupiter as an invocation for him to be propitious, and some researchers claim that the B which we today put upon our medicinal formulae is merely a corruption of the astronomical symbol. Looking through the long vista of time which history presents, happily the good deeds of our antecedents stand out strongly to the view whilst puerile deeds conceived in the meanness and littleness of one's soul are also happily lost to our view. But even with that charitableness which time exercises, it is but rational to suppose that the Hippocratic disciples of old did not indulge in the practices which quite a few now commit,

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The screw is made with square neck so it cannot turn when once in place and secured by "Kirstein's" Lock Nut.

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because if they did they might have affixed the dual symbols of both Mercury and Jupiter.

But leaving aside historical features, the present condition of things is what concerns us. Would to heavens that in this country we possessed as powerful organizations as the London Chamber of Commerce and the many Guilds which are subsequent thereto, who could stamp their fiat of disapproval and condemnation upon such practices of dubious morality, and thus effectually put a stop to the same.

"Every man to his trade," is an axiom that my implication infers that every man should also know the trials that are germane to his trade. Possibly every vocation has its abuses, but we can only speak authoritatively of our own. And to our sorrow we are compelled to state that we deem it beyond the realm of possibility for any trade or avocation to be more afflicted with this execrable practice of commission giving than ours.

Execrable enough when it applies to commercial staples, but morally it is the superlative of that adjunct when the practice is applied to the indigent or the toiler in the workshop or factory who gives of his little, in the illusive hope that he is receiving charity, but who is mulcted again by the dispensing optician in an amount utterly disproportionate to the spectacles intrinsic value, because he is compelled to give the rakeoff which has been previously bargained upon by the "oculist."

To paraphrase a familiar quotation: "O, Charity, what crimes are committed in thy name."

CEMENT BIFOCALS OF DIFFERENT REFRACTIVE INDICES

There is supposedly nothing new under the sun. Everything that we have at the close of this Nineteenth century are merely adaptations of nature's forces that have been used for centuries. In optics it has been known for a century that if the same radial curvature be ground upon glass of different refractive index or specific gravity that the heavier the glass the shorter will be that lens focus. Just why this well known phenomena has not long since been incorporated into the manufacture of combined near and far glasses for presbyopia is hard to determine. Certainly it is not because the grinding machinery was of not sufficient quality, because in the last thirty years there has been practically no improvement, save that of labor saving devices in the shape of grinding large numbers of sphericals or plane cylinders simultaneously.

The reason there is practically the same as the slow evolution of the other forms of bifocals, starting from the "split" which was invented by Benjamin Franklin and known technically as "Franklin glasses" down to the "Perfection," the use of which became prevalent about fifteen years ago and consists of an elliptical segment ground out of the lower portion of the distance glass and therein inserted a segment of corresponding shape, but of greater radial curvature or focus.

Another lens is now treated in exactly the same manner, and for illustration sake, if they were cemented plane surfaces together, the distance focus would be correct, but by virtue of the two concave surfaces being opposite each other together they would create an interstice.

Now grind a flint glass of antithetical curvature which if it were of the same refractive index as the crown distant lenses, would now give the same focus all over alike.

But by virtue of the flint being heavier its focus will be proportionately shorter, and when cemented within the orifice caused by the interposition of the two plano-concave-convex lens would synthetically give a beautifully finished cement bifocal perfectly smooth on either surface, in contradistinction to the Perfection which can be felt by the hand on either side as it comes in contact with the distance lens, or with the cement which is smooth only on one side.

This scheme of cementing will be particularly invaluable from a cosmetic point of view, but the large cost entailed will prohibit its use becoming general. This, of course, loosens the wafer and sometimes permits it to come off altogether; furthermore, on warm days, in cleaning the lenses by reason of the temperature and the friction of the cleansing medium the wafer often becomes loosened.

To obviate this there has recently been exhibited a new form of cement bifocal, which, while retaining many good features of the old style, still has several more good points. The only difficulty in the way of its becoming universally used will be in the impossibility of procuring flint glass of sufficient density to give an added + 3.00 D wafer in cases of high degrees of presbyopia.

As the matter now stands bifocals have been made by this

A Gold Filled Frame

must be a good one, or it is not worth handling.

Ours are not only GOOD,
THEY ARE THE BEST.

A very satisfactory frame for \$8.00 doz.

Send 75c. for sample.

A Superfine Frame, with Solid Gold Joints, at \$10.50 doz.

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SEE THAT THEY ARE
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Southbridge, Mass.

process with a reading correction 2.00 D stronger than the distance glass, the procedure of which is as follows:

The grinder first takes a concave glass, say of — 1.50 D Shh, of which on one side is ground plano except a small space as per Fig. 1.

On the obverse side is now ground whatever curvature is necessary for the distance. The disadvantages arising from this sort of combination is that when the rays of light fall obliquely upon the intersections of the two surfaces that it allows indescent scintillations to be diffracted into the eye, causing considerable annoyance.

Another bad feature is that the interstices between the upper and lower lens became full of dirt, thus giving a rounded black line directly in front of the eye, also the lenses are merely held in position by the tightness of the eye wire, which, often coming loose, would permit the lower lens to drop completely out of the frame. However, to rural opticians this scheme is not without its advantages, inasmuch that it permits the upper and lower lenses when carefully ground and fitted to be interchangeable, thus precluding the necessity of the optician keeping an interminable stock on hand.

Within the past ten years the cement bifocal has become deservedly popular by reason of its neatness of appearance, freedom from dirt at the upper edges, etc., but its principal drawback is that a sudden jar is liable to produce "Newton's Rings," that beautiful indescent phenomena exhibiting all the colors of the spectrum when held in a favorable position to the light.

WORKING DISTANCES IN SKIASCOPY

LECTURE ON SKIASCOPY DELIVERED BEFORE THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK BY L. L. FERGUSON.

(Copyright, 1898, by *The Jewelers Review*)

Continued.

It seems then in the light of the above facts that to insure the use of that "sine qua non" (parallel rays), that a mirror should be ground that would be just sufficiently concave (and thus reflect convergently) to neutralize the divergency of the rays that travel from the source of illumination. Now if the optician was a working distance of 48 inches or 0.75 D. and the light used be situated at an equal distance away, the light in reference to the strength of the observer's eye possesses a divergency or subtracting power of just one-half of .75 D or twice 48 inches, which equals 0.37 D of divergency; to overcome this and thus insure the using of absolutely parallel rays the writer has for several years used a skiascopic mirror of 0.37, which neutralizes the divergency when used at 48 inches, thus insuring absolute parallel conditions of light, and considering the fact, the conditions are such seven-tenths of all cases are refractile at that distance away it may be observed that such concavity of the mirror is of no uncertain value, moreover, as stated before, if the mirror be perfectly plane the light reflected thereby will be so divergent as to appreciably diminish its brilliancy, thus often making the actions of the fundus reflex unrecognizable thereby, whilst with a slight concavity not only does the optician work under more idealistic conditions, but the brilliancy of the reflected light is unimpaired, thus giving an intelligible reflex where in many cases with the perfectly plane mirror it would be unrecognizable.

As regards the aperture size, form, etc., it may be said that the smaller the pupil of the observed eye, the smaller should the aperture of the scope be. This is necessary because if the aperture be larger or even the same size as the pupil no fundus reflex would be visible; to explain: The fundus reflex is visible by the surface of the mirror whose area is the same as the difference between the size of the observed pupil and the diameter of the aperture. This fact accounts for the reason why so much better reflexes can be obtained from a larger pupil than a small one. In the larger pupil, the latter by its increased size permits more reflecting surfaces of the mirror to be used to simultaneously throw more of a volume of light rays into the eye.

Some opticians prefer a drilled aperture, others merely have the quicksilver removed from the sight spot. Each has its value, yet the virtues of the former preponderate over the latter, nevertheless it is no easy matter to procure a skiascope with a drilled aperture that is entirely free from diffraction spectra, caused by the unevenness of the bored surface which allows the direct rays from the light to impinge thereon, and according to the individual angle of each minute area the impinging light is deflected off in each corresponding direction. The presence of this debars an uninterrupted view of the fundus reflex because

it compels the observer to look THROUGH a blurred condition; to remove this, the makers resort to blackening the edges. But even then the black paint used does not always have an absolute absorbent effect on extraneous light, and the diffraction is generally still visible, at all events it is but a temporary expedient at its best, the paint soon wears off, leaving the same condition at a later period. The prevention is better than the cure; have the aperture drilled very smooth on its edges, and if it is done correctly, no diffraction will be visible, and it will present the appearance of a dull-edged, frameless lens, clean in appearance and will always be the same so far as serviceableness goes.

With the sight aperture of clear glass (unperforated) certainly the nuisance of diffraction spectra is done away with, much the same as the cement bifocal has superseded the perfection bifocal for practically the same reason, yet when the mirror is tilted at certain angles, it produces a ghost reflection equally as tantalizing as does the diffraction spectra in the perforated mirror, furthermore, dust, etc., collects upon the sight hole detaining a clear view; of course the dust can be cleaned off, but it is generally a hard matter to get it down inside of the backing of the mirror; altogether such form of a skiascope is an unmitigated nuisance and should be discarded altogether. To summarize the mirror question my experience leads me to prefer a mirror of at least 2 inches in diameter, a concavity or focus of about 0.37 D., and a perforated sight aperture.

THE ROOM.

For subjective optometry the room should be 20 feet in length, for objective work it is desirable but unnecessary; if the ametropes is allowed a twenty-foot distant view, the optician will be more liable to approximately diagnose the refractive error at once, providing the ametropes has worn glasses before and therefore knows enough to appreciate the effort entailed by the use of his ciliary power; therefore, if the error be hypermetropia and lenses have been perviously worn, the ametropes when looking at infinity will nearly always relax his accommodation, thus insuring to the optician not only a correct diagnose of the nature of the error, but also the amount. But if lenses have not previously been worn, the hypermetropi will most assuredly use his accommodation because he knows no better and a casual skiascopic inspection will reveal an apparent emmetropia; these considerations, however, are merely predicated when what would be necessary (20 feet) for a diagnostician, the same results can be obtained in a 6-foot space as well as 20-foot, by imposing convex lenses successively stronger until the point of reversal is reached, which evidences the fact that no ciliary power is now being used; now, if the operator deducts from the ocular correction out of deference to his working distance, he has achieved exactly the same results as though the operating room was 200 feet long. Myopic conditions are answerable to the same rule; certainly it is poor comfort for a myope to inform him that he is in a room 20, 100 or 200 feet long when his punctum remotum is, say, 26 inches by virtue of existing myopia of 1.50 D.; surely the optician can refract at a w. d. of 26 inches and by virtue of finding the reflex choked, knows that there exists myopia to that amount or he can choose a w. d. of 40 inches and thus find myopia to the extent of a 0.50 D. and then add the w. d. represented in diopters, i. e., 1.00 D., which now stands —1.50 D. sph.

It is thus clearly patent, that it is nonsense to say that the operating room should be 20 feet in length for skiascopy alone, certainly when the test is corroborated subjectively 20 feet distance is imperative, but for skioscopy pure and simple a room 5 feet in length would suffice, providing of course, that the skiascopist was sufficiently clever to allow for such cramped space and to be keen enough not to fall into errors which such close quarters are liable to entail. For example, every optician knows that as lenses decrease in focal power there is a greater linear distance between quarter diopters; for instance, the linear difference between a 0.50 D. and a 0.75 D. is in inches 24, whilst the difference between a 2.00 D. and 2.25 D. (notice the difference in diopters is the same) is but 2 inches. Therefore, if the skiascopist in close quarters moves his head backward or forward only 2 inches (at a w. d. of 20 inches) it will result in a difference in the computation of a .25 D. Now if the w. d. be 72, 60 or 48 inches, the movement of the head several inches backward or forward would have but little appreciable difference in the dioptric result, because, as previously observed, at a distance of 4, 5 or 6 feet a .25 covers 24 inches, therefore, at that distance a forward or backward movement of 2 inches would only amount in diopters to about 0.02 of a diopter, which is practically only one-twelfth of a 0.25 D., therefore unconse-

quential. The color of the walls is a subject that admits of little latitude, it should be either black or a dark brown, anything lighter than those permits too many reflections with its consequent lightness of the room and contraction of the ametropes pupil. To summarize the dark room question a 200-foot length is not a sine qua non for objective work, a 6-foot distance is all that is actually necessary, except for subjective corroboration, and the hue of the walls should be of an absorbing quality, preferably black or dark brown.

(To be continued.)

Edwin Passmore

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PAPER BOXES, LEATHER NOVELTIES, CARD CASES,
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Emil Schneider, REFINER OF

**Gold, Silver and Platinum
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Office and Works... **REMOVED** to 451 to 473 Riverside Ave.

We do our Own Smelting. NEWARK, N. J.

Jewelers and Silversmiths are cordially invited to inspect our plant.

SAILED FOR EUROPE

Among the passengers of the S. S. Noordland, which sailed for Europe on the 3d was Mrs. T. W. Foster, wife of T. W. Foster, of Providence, and H. H. Jacobson on the Lucania.

R. A. Breidenbach, J. T. Bailey, of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia; J. J. Elliot, H. C. Hardy, of H. C. Hardy & Co.; C. G. Malliet, of C. G. Malliet & Co.; S. B. Ross, W. P. Sackett, of John Wanamakers, Philadelphia, and Clement Weaver, of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia, sailed for Europe on the St. Louis on the 3d inst.

I Am King



IN LADIES' AND GENTS' CHAINS.

The TIGER BRAND is the Dealers' Chain Because it Sells.

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Write for Selection Package.

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REMOVAL

L. S. MEYER & BRO.

Are now located in larger **38 Maiden Lane, New York**
and better quarters at....

JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, MATERIALS.

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We have lately increased our facilities for doing R work. Prompt services. Accurate Work. Specialty of Bifocal Work. Send for new Price List

MURINE
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CURES ALL EYE DISEASES.
INFLAMED EYES, SCALDS ON LIDS,
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By mail, 50 cents.

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NEW YORK.



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The Eaton-Engle Engraving Machine

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

EATON-GLOYER CO., 111 Nassau St., New York.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATE NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Under this heading will be found week by week Business News, Interesting and useful personal items from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias. We shall be glad to receive from our readers for insertion in this column, notices of removal and business changes of all kind. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning in each week.

NEW YORK.

The convention of the National Association of Credit Men will be held at Buffalo, June 6 and 8. Important questions relating to the National Bankruptcy law will be discussed, and suggestions received and codified preparatory to the assembling of the next Congress. The Committee on Mercantile Agency Service will perfect plans for more effectually punishing dishonest debtors, both under State laws and under the provisions of the Bankruptcy act.

A young man entered the jewelry store of Frederick Rouff, 1007 Broadway, Brooklyn, last week Tuesday, and asked to be shown some watches. Rouff turned to pick out one which the young man designated, and as he did so he received a blow on the back of the head which rendered him unconscious. As soon as he regained his senses he found that the man was gone and he immediately called for help, which was answered by those in the adjoining store. When he had fully recovered he examined his stock and found that jewelry worth about \$50 was missing. The matter was at once reported to the police, and detectives have been detailed to make an investigation.

Marcus & Co., 857 Broadway, have secured new quarters at Fifth avenue and 45th street, and will remove to their new location in the near future.

Owing to extensive alterations in the building at 683 Broadway, Herman Knepper, manufacturer of jewelry, has been forced to seek new quarters, and is now located at 536 Broadway.

John Foley, Jr., manufacturer of gold pens, has removed to his new store, 6 Astor House.

Solomon Kann, of S. Kann, Sons & Co., sailed for Europe Thursday on the steamship "Bremen."

The Barber Jewelry Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of pyrites stone jewelry, have removed from 39 Vesey street to 36 Gold street. They will make a specialty of jewelers' findings, and have added new and modern machinery, which give them increased facilities in their business.

E. Bissel & Co. held a special trade sale of decorated china, white china, fancy goods, blown glass, stoneware, bisque figures, vases, lamps, etc. The offering was in wide assortment and attracted a good company. Competition was active and general results met the owner's satisfaction.

William G. Frazer & Co., manufacturers of fountain pens, are now located in their new quarters at 36 Gold street.

Robert Schwerter & Co. have opened a branch store at 211 Greenwich street.

A New York office has been opened by C. Heubner & Sons, of Newark. It is located in the Anderson Building, 16 John street.

Mr. Eaton, of Eaton & Glover, makers of the Eaton-Engle engraving machine, offices at 87 Nassau street, left last Saturday for New Orleans, where the firm have an exhibit in connection with Mr. Kromer, of above city, at the exposition which opened Monday, May 8.

Eaton & Glover, manufacturers of the Eaton-Engle engraving machine, have removed from 111 to 87 Nassau street, Fulton Building, where they will be closer to the jewelry district, in which they do an extensive business.

H. N. Eliassof, of Eliassof Bros. & Co., of New York and Albany, met with a somewhat serious accident last Thursday evening. He boarded a Madison avenue trolley car downtown and desiring to alight at 108th street he signaled the car to stop.

As he was about to alight the car started and threw Mr. Eliassof into the road severely cutting his head. He was taken to a nearby drug store, where eight stitches were put in his head. We are glad to say Mr. Eliassof is able to be at business.

Fred W. King, connected with the Julius King Optical Company, will arrive in the city Saturday, from a four months trip through California and Mexico. Dr. Julius King, the head of the firm and his son, B. W. King, who are also in the West will return in June.

A CORRECTION.—In last issue we stated that G. Simon, importer of diamonds and watches, of 525 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was closing out his stock, giving the impression that he was going out of business. This is incorrect, as the following letter we have received from Mr. Simon shows:

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 6, 1899.

The Jewelers' Review.

Gentlemen: You have an account in your paper stating that I am closing out my stock and same is causing a false impression among the trade. Now I would like you to alter that. We are offering a special discount previous to extensive alterations.

From your account the trade gets the impression that I am going out of business, instead of which I am going to spend a considerable amount to enlarge and very much improve my business. G. SIMON.

MEETING OF THE JEWELERS' LEAGUE.—The regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Jewelers' League, was held at the league office on Friday, May 4. There were present: President Hayes, Vice-Presidents Bowden and Greason, Messrs. Karsch, Smith, Lissauer and L. Stevens, Jr., secretary. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Report of the treasurer was presented and approved. Four requests for change of beneficiary were received and upon motion granted and the following applicants were admitted to membership; Roderick S. McIver, Savannah, Ga., recommended by R. Van Keuren and S. E. Theus. Alfred M. Russell, Elgin, Ill., recommended by E. E. Egler and J. H. Caldwell. The next meeting will be held June 9.

The firm of E. Gaylor & Co., of 823 Broadway dealers in optical goods, has retired from business.

L. L. Ferguson, president of the New York Optical Society, has accepted an invitation from Edwin P. Wells, president of the New England Society of Opticians, to be a guest at their annual banquet to be held at Boston, May 23.

Some three weeks ago Samuel MacDonald, whose portrait figures in the rogues gallery, visited the store of the Julius King Optical Company, Maiden Lane, and aroused the suspicions of the clerks by his actions. On Thursday he paid the firm another visit and was allowed pretty free play with the result that he pocketed a pair of opera glass holders. He was arrested by Detective Sergeant Nugent. Some three years ago he served a sentence in jail for a similar offence.

E. L. Bliss, who was for eight years with the Gorham Manufacturing Company, has resigned his position and will go on the road for S. M. Lewis, making only the larger cities in the United States and Canada.

There were received at the port of New York during the week ending May 3, 334 packages of jewelry and kindred goods valued at \$379,259, while for the week ending April 29, 735 packages of jewelry and kindred goods were shipped from this port.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company is turning out a fine and attractive line of silver novelties, which are attracting much attention in the window of the company's Maiden Lane store.

The offices and showrooms of C. Rogers & Bros., of Meriden, Conn., and the Roger Silver Plate Company, of Danbury, Conn., are fast nearing completion at No. 3 Maiden Lane. Mr. H. J. Cuthbert is New York manager for the C. Rogers & Bros., and Mr. Cephas P. Rogers, Jr., New York manager of Rogers Silver Plate Company.

John Gwehr, manager for John W. Johnson, 22 John street, is very much pleased over the advent of a pair of twins.

Capron & Co. have moved their New York office from 176 Broadway to the Gill building, 9, 11 and 13 Maiden Lane, occupying rooms 1306 on the thirteenth floor.

The Mercantile National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
BROADWAY AND DEY STREET,
Solicits Accounts from the Jewelry Trade.

"He Who Is Satisfied Is Well Paid."--Shakespeare.

PRICES WE PAY:

OLD SILVER 50 cts. per oz.
 OLD GOLD, 8K 32 cts. per dwt.
 " 10K 40 cts. per dwt.
 " 12K 48 cts. per dwt.

OLD GOLD, 14K 56 cts. per dwt.
 " 18K 72 cts. per dwt.
 PLATED SCRAPS 20 to 35 cts. per oz.

"If our classification should not prove satisfactory, we will return consignment intact and pay all charges."

"Returns for sweepings made within three to five days of receipt."

"WE HAVE satisfied hundreds of others and know we can satisfy you."

Send us your old Gold and Silver whether the quantity be little or great and we know you will be pleased.

TESTIMONIALS FROM A FEW OF THE SATISFIED ONES:

Worthington, Minn., March 13, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Yours for check, \$28.95, received and the amount is satisfactory. Thanking you for your promptness and square dealing I remain
 Very respectfully,
 GEO. E. CUNNINGHAM.

Palatka, Fla., March 14, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Yours to hand this a. m., including check for \$1.45 for the gold scraps. It is perfectly satisfactory to me. Thanking you
 I am, as ever,
 G. C. ESTES.

Sheridan, Wyo., February 25, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Yours of the 5th inst. to hand and with enclosure of check for \$21.80, which is very satisfactory for the old gold sent in. Thanks.
 Yours very truly,
 W. P. WATERS.

Brigham City, Utah, Jan. 17, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Your check for \$12.02 to hand. This is more than I expected to get for the old silver I sent. Thank you very much.
 Yours truly,
 J. JOHANSEN.

Muscataine, Ia., April 19, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Your check for \$38.99 for old gold and silver received and O. K.
 F. KOECKERITZ.

Fredericksburg, Va., April 11, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: A short time ago I sent you some gold scraps, which you bought of me. I was very much gratified at your square dealing, as I had been badly bitten by another dealer some time prior to mine with you, and if I have any more transactions of the kind, I hope to deal with you again.
 Yours truly, etc.,
 J. F. THOMPSON.

Belvidere, Ill., March 6, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Your letter and check received. You have sent me more than what I expected for the cases.
 Respectfully yours,
 A. VOEGELI.

Hancock, Mich., March 27, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Check received and found O. K. Accept thanks for your promptness; you are certainly the promptest people I ever dealt with.
 Yours very truly,
 O. BORRESEN.

Great Bend, Kas., April 20, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Your check for old gold and silver is all satisfactory.
 Yours truly,
 W. D. GOULD & CO.

Dubuque, Ia., April 19, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Check of \$31.05 is entirely satisfactory for old gold.
 W. W. WORMOOD.

Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: We accept your estimate on old gold case, and with many thanks we remain
 Sincerely yours,
 J. L. PEAKE & SON.

Hawarden, Ia., April 4, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Yours containing draft received to-day. Your estimate is entirely satisfactory.
 Respectfully,
 C. B. GRAVES.

Pierre, S. D., April 11, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Your check for old gold and silver at hand very satisfactory. Please accept thanks for your promptness. Very respectfully,
 AD. LINDQUIST.

Detroit, Mich., April 12, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Received check all O. K. Anything in the future I have will send you.
 Yours truly,
 A. B. RAMY.

Eustis, Fla., April 10, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Check for \$19.88 at hand. Very satisfactory and thanks. Very respectfully,
 GEO. W. CHURCH.

Alexandria, Va., April 10, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: We are in receipt of yours of 17th inst. and find same entirely satisfactory.
 Respectfully,
 E. C. ACTON & SON.

Eufaula, Ala., March 15, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Your check for \$7.46 for old gold and silver is entirely satisfactory—in fact it was more than I expected to get. Yours truly,
 J. B. SHELLEY.

Laurencetown, Va., Feb. 27, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Yours with check to hand; same perfectly satisfactory. Yours truly,
 JAMES REUBEN.

Anamosa, Ia., March 18, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: I accept your offer for old gold, \$10.75, which was more than I thought you would allow, and oblige. Yours respectfully,
 HARRY CLARKE.

Helena, Mont., March 24, 1899.
 GOLDSMITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen: Your check for \$15.00 came to hand this a. m. and I am satisfied with amount, thanking you again for your promptness.
 I remain respectfully,
 A. C. DORNER.

GOLDSMITH BROS.,

Sweep Smelters, Refiners and Assayers,
 Office: 63 WASHINGTON ST.

Kindly mention this paper.

Works, Cor. 58th and THROOP STS.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

G. H. & F. L. Crawford, attorneys to the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade, have moved from 229 Broadway to 37 Wall street, New York.

M. Jaffe, optician, has moved from 107 Canal street to 2096 Third avenue, New York.

The following notice has been sent out to the members of the New York City Optical Society:

The Optical Society of the City of New York will hold their May meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Wednesday, May 10, at 8 p. m. Prof. Wm. Fox, on "Refraction," 8:30 to 9:30; L. L. Ferguson, on "Skiascopy," 9:30 to 10:30. Considerable business is to be transacted and your presence is imperatively requested. P. A. DILWORTH, Secretary.

L. L. FERGUSON, President.

Julius A. Lebkuecher, of the firm of Krenentz & Co., formerly Mayor of Newark, has been selected to take charge of the affairs of the Newark Post Office until a successor is appointed to Postmaster David Bragaw, who died on Wednesday.

William Barthman, of Maiden Lane and Broadway, New York City, who is across the water buying jewels, is now at Hamburg. A consignment of goods was received from him Tuesday.

Reed & Barton, who are now at 8 Maiden Lane, will move to No. 6 on the same street the last of the week.

C. E. Breckenridge, manager of the International Silver Company's Maiden Lane store in New York City, went over to Meriden, Conn., the company's executive headquarters, Wednesday, on business. He will return the latter part of the week.

DRUNK WITH A LOAD OF JEWELRY.—Barnet Emerich, 55 years old, of 120 East Folst street, was locked up in the Old Slip station, on Saturday, on the charge of intoxication. He was found at Wall and Pearl streets unable to take care of himself.

When searched at the station house by Policeman Seaton, who made the arrest, there were found in his pockets two gold collar buttons, \$2.25 in change, 14 gold rings, two gold watches, two diamond studs; one scarf pin, one pair of gold cuff buttons, one breast pin and chain, and one pair of diamond earrings. It is said that Emerich is a wholesale jeweler.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.—The effort being made to consolidate the New York Jewelers' Association and the Jewelers' Board of Trade will no doubt meet with success early in October, so a prominent gentleman connected with the deal, stated Monday. The two committees appointed by the two organizations are working together harmoniously, but owing to the vast business interests affected in the deal the arrangements will take time.

CHANGES IN THE F. KROEBER CLOCK CO.—The affairs of the F. Kroeber Clock Company, of 260 Broadway, manufacturers and importers of clocks and fancy wares, are in the hands of the company's president and treasurer, Florence Kroeber, who has been appointed receiver at the request of the members of the company. The company went into voluntary liquidation May 4th and Judge Scott appointed Florence Kroeber receiver, and John Proctor Clark was appointed referee. Mr. Florence Kroeber, when seen Monday evening, stated that the condition of the affairs of the company had been greatly misrepresented. "We are not insolvent by any means," he stated, "and are in condition to pay two and one-half for one. The fact about the matter is I desire to gain full control of the business. I now own \$80,000 of the stock and other parties \$20,000, and just as soon as the company can be liquidated I will open up for business in the old stand with the same force of employees, no changes being made whatever, except in the ownership."

The company's finances are about in this condition: Local creditors, \$30,000; foreign creditors, \$72,000; assets, \$108,000. Receiver Kroeber is arranging a statement, in regard to the company's finances, for the trade and will have it out the middle of the week. In the meantime the business is being carried on as if nothing had happened, by the receiver.

AT THE HOTELS.

Recent arrivals are posted daily in the office of "The Jewelers Review," where the bulletins can be inspected by members of the trade.

E. Harris, of Washington, at Park Avenue Hotel; F. G. Sutor, of Philadelphia, at St. Denis; J. Blum, of Galveston, at the Albert.

H. Keck, Cincinnati, Astor; J. F. Ellis, Toronto, Manhattan; G. A. Reidpath, Boston, Imperial; jewelry buyer for Pitts, Kimball Company; Otto Young, Chicago, Holland; Justin Kennedy, Rochester, Broadway Central; J. H. Crosby, Jr., Jacksonville, Fla., Murray Hill; E. Swigart, Cincinnati, Astor; N. W. Bell, Ogdensburg, Empire; G. M. Sawtell, Washington, D. C., Imperial; A. Goodman, New Haven, Imperial; F. M. Justice, Philadelphia; Murray Hill; Miss S. Ford, Washington, D. C., Imper-

ial, jewelry buyer for A. Lisner; William B. Durgin, Concord, Holland, of William B. Durgin Company.

BUFFALO

William U. Watson, dealer in watches and jewelry, has removed from No. 457 Main street to No 523 Main street.

C. J. Fisher has opened a watch and jewelry store at No. 251 Main street, in the old Glenny Building.

An interesting suit was begun in the Niagara County Court. Wednesday. Dr. Lucien Howe, a well known optician of Buffalo, brought suit against James E. Curtis and others, capitalists of Eastern Pennsylvania, representing a syndicate owning property in this city on which mortgage foreclosure proceedings have been begun. The claim is made that a clause in the deed of purchase in which the syndicate assumed the mortgage binds it to assume any loss which may result from foreclosure. The defendant claims that it is fraudulently attempted to hold them liable.

PHILADELPHIA

William P. Newhall, and William E. Wood have formed a co-partnership to conduct the business of manufacturing silversmiths at 618 Chestnut street. The new firm will be known as the Peter L. Krider Company.

Through worrying over her son John, a youth of 20 years, who was sent to prison last week in default of bail to await trial for the alleged larceny of silver trinkets from Wanamaker's jewelry department, Mrs. Lizzie Kelly became violently insane and had to be removed to the Philadelphia hospital.

The L. A. Scherr & Co., dealers in jewelry, supplies and findings, at 726 Chestnut street, is now a firm of the past, the stock and fixtures having been sold out at auction last week in pursuance of the proceedings in bankruptcy instituted some time ago. The sale was largely attended and generally believed to have been successful, but a statement can not be obtained until some time during this week. This sale and the Mead & Robbins' sale had a bad effect on the retail trade during the week and the retailers are glad it is over. M. Sickle & Son, of 618 Chestnut street, bought the four large safes at the Scherr sale and will probably occupy the store, if satisfactory arrangements concerning the leases of both properties can be made. Sickles have just finished stock taking and are in a position to move if the other difficulty can be overcome.

Benjamin Giescom, salesman for Bippart & Co., is receiving the condolence of the trade for the loss of his mother, who died last week. J. M. Aoffer, jeweler, of Kane, Penn., suffered a similar misfortune also.

W. Linker, representative for Gail & Walt, manufacturing silversmiths, 730 Sansom street, left the city for a trip down east on Monday.

STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES.—An important concession has been gained by the Trades League of this city in having the railroad companies allow a ten-day stop-over privilege on all first-class limited tickets on west and south-bound trains. This privilege extends to all travelers on trains of the Trunk Line Association, from points west of Pittsburg and south of Washington, and including these cities. Since 1891 a similar privilege has been in force on east and north-bound trains from these cities. The Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Philadelphia & Reading companies have instructed their conductors to ask all passengers if they intend to stop over at Philadelphia, and if so, endorse their tickets with dates and signatures. The tickets are to be deposited with the passenger agents immediately after arrival in Philadelphia.

VAGARIES OF THE CITY HALL CLOCK.—Philadelphians are beginning to believe they have bought a gold brick in the shape of the tower clock that is alleged to give the correct time from an elevation of 360 feet over the City Hall. For some time the hands of this clock have behaved badly and caused people to miss trains as well as other inconveniences. The clock is guaranteed for a year and the contract calls for an employee of the company to superintend the working of the clock for that period. The vagaries of the clock were first accounted for by the cold and sleet, then the heat caused expansion, and now the springs and halts need replacing and tightening. The last freak of the time recorder was in showing the hour fifteen minutes later on the northern dial than the correct time as recorded on the south and west dial in the morning. Early in the afternoon the eastern dial was ten minutes behind, and about 4:30 of the afternoon in question the hands on this dial came to a standstill, and on the other were having a go-as-you-please chase. As is usual when these eccentricities occur the attendant was not at his post and the clock ran wild until he was hunted up.

STERN BROS. & CO.

CUTTERS AND
IMPORTERS OF

DIAMONDS

Cutting Works: 140-146 West 14th Street

London Office: 29 Ely Place

Corner John and Nassau Streets
NEW YORK

W. H. Long, jeweler, of 1627 South street, Philadelphia, has added an optical department to his store.

An optical parlor, with all modern appliances, has been fitted up by C. B. Parker, in conjunction with his jewelry store at Norristown, Pa.

J. V. Yelzerhouse, manufacturing optician, of Erie, Pa., is contemplating a trip abroad for the next three months and will probably sail within the next two weeks.

H. E. Hermann & Co., of Williamsport, Pa., have opened a fine optical store.

J. A. Lynch and A. B. Marsden, salesmen for D. V. Brown, manufacturing optician, of Philadelphia, have started on their summer trips. Mr. Lynch will take in the South and Southwest, and Mr. Marsden will travel through Western Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio.

Joseph T. Bailey and C. Clement Weaver, of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., sailed for Europe on the St. Louis last week. They will join Samuel Jacquett, of their house, who is already abroad in the interests of the firm. W. P. Sachett, of Wanamaker's jewelry department, also sailed on the St. Louis.

No improvement is reported in the condition of L. H. Becker, jeweler, of 1431 South Seventh street, who is seriously ill with typhoid pneumonia.

William G. Earle and wife entertained a party of friends at a planked shad dinner at Essington last Tuesday. With Mr. and Mrs. Earle were Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bruehl, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Moore and S. P. White.

More than 100 guests and members of the Jewelers' Club partook of the planked shad dinner of the club, at Gloucester, on Tuesday, May 9. Garnished with new potatoes, asparagus, green peas and salad, with lots of liquors, the toothsome fish was never more tempting, nor more heartily enjoyed. A special boat conveyed the guests down the Delaware river to the pavilion, where the spread was served, the ride serving to sharpen the appetites of all on board and putting them on edge to enjoy the exquisitely cooked delicacy. The fish served were taken from the river during the day and cooked within an hour of the party's arrival. Among the guests were representatives of the trade from all parts of the East, and they joined in an unanimous vote of thanks to the club for its generous hospitality. President Warner Hutchins, the officers and board of directors of the club, formed the committee of management.

Otto Winnick, engraver for the trade, at 706 Chestnut street, has been engaged by a local firm of costumers to superintend the Historical Parade of the Peace Jubilee ceremonies to be held in Washington, D. C., May 25th. Mr. Winnick, whose originality in designing has been displayed on more than one occasion, has made several striking creations for the display, illustrative of the arts, sciences and industries of this country and our colonies.

D. V. Brown, the manufacturing optician, of 738-42 Sansom street, has returned from a business trip to Asheville, N. C.

Among the out-of-town jewelers in Philadelphia this week were:

G. W. Beck and Robert Turner, of Vineland, N. J.; George A. Bowers, of Bridgeton, N. J.; T. A. Fiedler, of Milton, Pa.; J. D. Landis, of Coatesville, Pa.; Howard Fitzsimmons, of Westchester, Pa., and L. C. Reisner, of Lancaster.

Ross Quicksall, formerly watchmaker for John Smedley, has opened up a branch for himself at 706 Chestnut street and is prepared to do all kinds of first-class work for the trade.

C. S. Stockwell, formerly silverware buyer for Sharpless Bros., is now with Wanamaker, in the house-furnishing department.

While there is a general apathy in the trade for special work, Joseph H. Deschamps, maker of fine jewelry and mountings, is

rushed with orders, and says he is as busy now as he was in December.

SILVER SERVICE FOR THE "KENTUCKY."—J. E. Caldwell & Co., of 902 Chestnut street, were the successful competitors for the contract to furnish the silver service to be presented the officers of the battleship Kentucky, by the citizens of that State. This firm has turned out several magnificent presentation services recently, among them being the outfit for the battleship Iowa, the handsome jeweled sword for Rear Admiral Schley and the silver service for the City Troops, presented by parents and kinsmen of the troopers. In the competition for the contract were eight other firms, from New York, Providence and Louisville.

PITTSBURG

Rodney Pierce left Monday for a six weeks business trip through the Eastern part of the State and the Shenandoah Valley.

A. Kingsbacher is in Chicago looking after the business interests of his firm in that city.

Edward Biggs has been confined to his home for the past two weeks with a severe attack of the rheumatism.

W. J. Johnston has improved the appearance of his windows by the addition of some new silver signs.

Klein, Kraus & Co. have found their business so much increased that it was necessary to add a new safe. They report their shop full of work and an inability to procure some good workmen to help them out.

John M. Roberts leaves in a week or ten days after stock taking, for a short vacation at Cambridge Springs.

Word has been received here that James R. Reed has set sail from Japan, where he has been for the past four months for a vacation and expects to arrive home in about two weeks.

Kingsbacher Bros. have found it necessary to add a new traveling man to their force in order to take care of their trade. They have engaged W. H. Webber, who was for many years with a prominent Chicago house.

Gus Spies will remove during the month from Charleroi to Monongahela City, Pa.

A. Korublum, Theodore Kaufmann, Sol Cerf and John M. Roberts were visitors in New York last week.

Samuel Weinhaus is selling at auction the only jewelry store in Jefferson, O. The proprietor will discontinue the business.

John Young, of Ohio street, Allegheny, is selling out his stock at auction to quit business.

On May 1 Samuel Weinhaus took in to the firm, his brother, Benjamin C. Weinhaus. Hereafter they will be known as the Weinhaus Bargain House, continuing in the jobbing business and general jewelers' auctioneers.

Maurice Baer, of the Attleboro Manufacturing Company, returned to Providence, R. I., after visiting his parents here for a few days.

William E. Stieren has just added to his optical department a Fay's optometer and are using with great success a new device, known as Prosser's Muscle Test, for correcting muscular insufficiency in the eye. Mr. Prosser, the inventor of this new instrument is an employe of Mr. Stieren's, and since devoting his entire time to optics has made some useful inventions.

George Sellser, an employee of Jeweler Wingerter, of Akron, O., is missing, also jewelry worth \$500 is missing. As soon as his absence was discovered the matter was referred to the police department who have since found out that Sellser is wanted at Waterbury, Mass., for stealing Government bonds. He secured from a local capitalist a loan of \$600 on a \$1,000 bond.

HENRY TERHEYDEN ACQUITTED.—Henry Terheyden, a very prominent jeweler, was acquitted in Criminal Court, last week, of having received stolen goods. It was alleged that he had purchased a watch from a certain Rebecca Krochner, a young girl, for \$17 when the value far exceeded that amount. It later developed that the girl had stolen the watch from W. S. Foster. When the case was tried the commonwealth showed that the girl had first taken the watch to J. M. Schaeffer, who refused to buy it, explaining to her, after giving the weight and value, that he could not use it and referred her to Mr. Terheyden, who would buy it as he was a manufacturer. Mr. Schaeffer gave the girl his card, which she took with her and showed to Mr. Terheyden, telling him that Mr. Schaeffer had sent her to him. Mr. Terheyden, thinking it all right, the girl having told such a plausible story, bought the goods paying full value for them. No witnesses were called and the jury acquitted him, placing the costs of the case on the county.

WASHINGTON

MICHAEL J. RUSSELL ACQUITTED.—Michael J. Russell, of New York City, who was arrested last March on the charge of having stolen a pair of diamond earrings and a diamond horseshoe pin from the store of Salvatore Desio, 1012 F street, northwest, was acquitted by a jury in Criminal Court No. 1 on Friday afternoon, May 5. As soon as the announcement was made Assistant District Attorney Shillington, who represented the Government, stated to the court that a requisition had been received by Chief Justice Bingham, of the Supreme Court of the District, from the Governor of Maryland, asking that Russell be turned over to an officer from that State, as he was wanted in Baltimore to answer a charge of larceny, being accused of being a party to the robbery of jewelry from the store of A. B. Sadler the morning of the day the Desio theft was alleged to have been committed. By direction of Chief Justice Bingham, of the Supreme Court, of the District of Columbia, Michael J. Russell was, on Monday, turned over to Detective Galt, of Baltimore, on a requisition from the Governor of Maryland.

BALTIMORE

The silversmith firm of Jacobs & Jenkins, North Charles street, have just completed a handsome cut glass punch bowl, with a silver rim and a silver ladle accompanying it, which is to be presented by the members of the Second Branch City Council of Baltimore to the president of that branch, Mr. Robert L. Stevens. The above firm made the cup that was presented to Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, in New York.

J. Stuart MacDonald, of the well-known jewelry firm J. S. McDonald & Co., was on the committee that invited President McKinley to attend the Peace Jubilee to be held in this city in a few weeks. Arrivals in town: Mr. Julius Lyons, of New York; Mr. Bernheim, of Goldsmith & Co.; Mr. Boles, of I. Rosenfeld.

The firm of Kann & Sons Manufacturing Company, established over a quarter of a century, have changed style of firm as above. They have been for the past 14 years at 114 North Howard street, and recently purchased building 303 West Lexington

street, and equipped same with improved machinery for the manufacturing of silver-plated ware and lately have added a full line of jewelry, watches and diamonds, and they make a specialty of replating and repairing.

Henry Castelberg, proprietor of Pioneer Jewelry Company, Eutaw and Lexington streets, returned to the city after spending a few weeks vacation with his family in Atlantic City.

A. Gertz, formerly watchmaker for Hennegen, Bates & Co., will shortly open a jewelry store on West Baltimore street, near Poppleton street.

John Mealey, formerly of Hennegen, Bates & Co., has opened a new store on South Charles, near Baltimore street, with a full line of jewelry and watches. His specialty will be importing diamonds.

George Walters, now located on North Howard street, will open a model jewelry store at 24 West Lexington street about June 1.

Rumors are afloat that a corporation comprising Philadelphia jewelers will shortly open a mammoth store on West Lexington street. Their main object being to sell cheaper and freeze out smaller stores here.

TRENTON

Beginning on Saturday all the departments of the Trenton Watch factory on Monmouth street, will enjoy a Saturday half-holiday, each week, at last during the summer. Workmen are now engaged in painting the exterior of the watch factory.

Albert F. R. Lutze, the jeweler of No. 133 South Broad street, is now doing quite an extensive optical business. He is advertising liberally in the local papers, and is building up a large trade for himself, as a scientific optician.

Daniel Hoff, the Bordentown jeweler, has become an ardent fisherman, and last week started in to fish for shad down the Delaware River. Mr. Hoff is quite fond of salt shad, and he says he means to salt down at least a hundred for next winter's use.

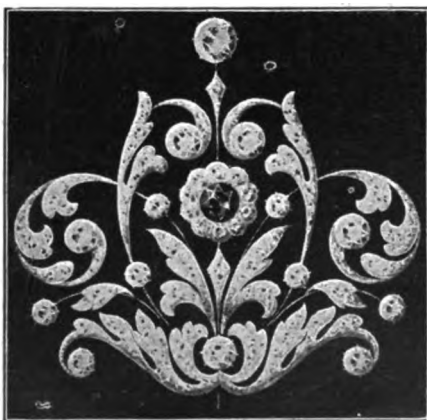
Thieves raided the house of Frank Bell, ex-city treasurer, of Philadelphia, at Bristol, Pa., near here, on Friday night. From the dining room sideboard \$200 worth of silver was taken, but the plated ware was not disturbed. The house adjoining Mr. Bell's and owned by Mrs. H. Beatty, was also entered on the same evening and silverware valued at \$150, including some fine old pieces which had been in the family a long time, were stolen.

Morris May, formerly a Trenton jeweler, but now in the diamond business in New York, has been appointed one of the directors in the recently consolidated Peoples' and Trenton Gas Light Company.

An interesting discovery from a geological view point has latterly been made in the Witries Hoek Mountains, in Natal.

On the summit of an extinct volcano near the edge of a lake filling the former crater soundings have established the presence of a sand layer containing small diamonds.

It would be instructive to know whether these diamonds were there accidentally or whether it is a diamond field.



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SETTER OF
HIGH GRADE DIAMOND JEWELRY.
Fine Platinum Work a Specialty.
Original, Chic Designs furnished.
REFERENCES—The best houses in New York.
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JEWELERS' SAMPLES.**

American Plan. \$3.00 to \$5.00 a day.

HENRY MCKINNIE.

REPAIRING AMERICAN WATCHES.

A prize essay on the repair of all kinds of American watches as carried on by the best watchmakers of the present day.

25c., post free, from

THE JEWELERS REVIEW,
170 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Business and personal news interesting to the trade from the States under the above heading will be found in these columns. We have a special staff of correspondents in all the important centers, but are always glad to receive from our readers items of news which they consider of general interest to members of the trade. Such notes should reach this office on Monday morning.

BOSTON.

Twenty-two jewelry jobbers and opticians signed the agreement to close at 5 o'clock week days and at 1 o'clock on Saturdays. The agreement went into effect the first day of May and will continue until October.

The past week was one of the dullerest that the trade has known in a year. There has been hardly anything doing in any line of the trade and buyers have been few and far between. Among the retailers noticed in the Hub during the week were the following named:

J. F. Safford, Farmington, N. H.; George A. Foye, George A. Foye & Son, Athol; J. L. Hicks, Fall River; Fred. Davis, L. Kimball & Son, Haverhill; William S. Reynolds, Dover, N. H.; W. A. England, Worcester; H. Harry Kingsley, Fairhaven, Vt.; J. J. Cluin, Lowell; J. J. Hennessey, Milford; A. W. Gunnison, Hudson; W. H. Heath, South Braintree; C. G. Sheldon, Exeter, N. H.; F. S. Carr, Springfield; S. C. Hewitt, Salem; T. R. Cushing, Rockland; A. D. Wilbur, Weymouth; H. S. Hewett, Brockton.

The date for the annual meeting of the New England Association of Opticians has been set one week later than was at first appointed and will be held at Young's Hotel on Tuesday evening, May 23. A banquet will be served at the conclusion of the business meeting. The original date was found to be inconvenient to a majority of the members and it was thought better to put it off.

The May meeting of the Boston Jewelers' Club will take place at Young's Hotel, Tuesday evening, May 8. It will be held at Young's Hotel and the business meeting has been called for 8 o'clock. There is no business of importance on the calendar and a social evening about the banquet tables will be enjoyed by those in attendance.

W. F. Newhall, the well-known jeweler of Lynn, left on Saturday for a trip to Norfolk, Va.

Edward S. Roberts, of the optical department of D. C. Percival & Co., leaves that firm on the 1st of June to take charge of the Baboosic House, Baboosic Lake, Amherst, N. H. The best wishes of his many friends will go with him in his new venture.

THE WATCH CONSOLIDATION.—The plan to consolidate the United States and Columbia Watch Companies and the Chelsea Clock Company, is nearing consummation. The proposed consolidation will be known as the Consolidated Watch and Clock Company. It will be incorporated under New Jersey laws with a capital of \$2,000,000, to be increased later to \$5,000,000, equally divided into common and preferred. It will continue the manufacture of high grade Howard watches and clocks.

Within 60 days it is anticipated the consolidated company will have sufficiently arranged details to be in complete operation. Charles H. Pearson, owner of the Chelsea Clock Company, will be prominently identified with the new company.

THE ATTLEBOROS

Everything points to Attleboro gaining a new jewelry firm. The firm of Freeman, Daughaday & Co., of Chartley, Mass., are strongly considering the advisability of moving their entire business to this town. For several days past the firm has been trying to secure as quarters the third floor of the factory being erected in town by David E. Makepeace. Freeman, Daughaday & Co., are a progressive firm and will make an excellent addition to the jewelry trade of this town.

A representative of Dingwall & Co., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was in town last week placing large orders among several of the local houses.

Saturday morning Deputy Sheriff Read served a notice of two suits against W. F. Herring & Co., and placed a keeper in the factory. All work has been stopped pending a settlement.

Franklin S. Cooley, of the Bureau of Information of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, was in town last week in the interests of the exposition to be held in Philadelphia Sept. 14 to Nov. 30. Mr. Cooley is endeavoring to secure exhibits from the Attleboro jewelry manufacturers and the prospects are that several of the larger firms will send exhibits more or less large.

Sidney O. Bigney, of S. O. Bigney & Co., Providence, who is to erect a large factory for jewelry purposes in this town, has decided on the general plan for his building. It will be in the shape of a double square with an open court in front and will be four stories in height. It will be fitted with all the most modern

improvements and when completed, it is believed that it will be the largest and best factory in New England used for the manufacture of jewelry. It will be large enough to accommodate not only Mr. Bigney's business but also five other firms. Mr. Bigney, in conversation with a representative of the Review last week, stated that he intended to commence work on the building immediately. He said that it would be large enough to completely cover the lot of land which he has purchased for a location, 153 by 200 feet.

Elmer E. Culver, of MacDonald & Culver, had a thrilling experience one day last week. While driving out in the country with his wife, a man attempted to hold him up. Fortunately the attempt did not succeed Mr. Culver whipping up his horse escaping.

G. H. French, of Riley, French & Heffron, has returned from an extended trip through the West.

E. E. Rhodes, of the Novelty Manufacturing Company, is seriously ill.

John E. Tweedy, of Cheever, Tweedy & Co., has gone to New York in the interests of his firm.

James E. Blake, of the James E. Blake Company, has recently purchased a fine estate in town, which he proposes to greatly improve. Mr. Blake is fast becoming one of the largest real estate owners in town.

A new boiler was installed in the factory of A. A. Bushee & Co., last week.

R. N. Hirschfield of Kansas City, formerly a jeweler in Leavenworth, visited many of the local firms last week.

Louis J. Lamb, of C. H. Allen & Co., has been chosen superintendent of the local Universalist Sunday school for the ensuing year.

Walter E. Claflin, of George L. Claflin & Co., underwent an operation for appendicitis last week. He has nearly recovered from the effects of it.

Cards have been issued for the marriage of William H. Blake, of the James E. Blake Company, to Miss Florence A. Sweet, of this town, May 17.

PROVIDENCE.

Joseph Catlow, of the firm of Catlow Bros., manufacturers of novelties at 185 Eddy street, is able to be out after a week's illness.

The time is approaching for the annual ball game between the salesmen of the Providence and Attleboro firms, and this year it is thought that the game will be played at Attleboro instead of on the day of the salesmen's outing, the change giving the players an opportunity to play a full game which cannot be done at an outing where there are so many other games to be played.

Next week the salesmen with the local manufacturers will begin to leave for the West with lines of fall goods. Most of the salesmen are confident that they will meet with good success on this trip and anticipating a big demand for goods the manufacturers in all lines have prepared attractive sample lines which will be sure to catch the eyes of the buyers of the Western houses.

Mr. Neisser, of Milwaukee, Wis., has been at the Narragansett Hotel for the past few days buying from the Providence manufacturers.

C. W. Lauterbach, of Philadelphia, was at the rooms of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Salesmen's Association, Monday, and as a result of his visit local manufacturers disposed of quite a good amount of jewelry. Mr. Lauterbach is buying a sample line preparatory to going into the jobbing business.

D. F. Costigan has removed from his old location on Eddy street to larger and better quarters at the corner of Eddy and Clifford streets.

Gus Strandberg, one of the popular salesmen, is able to be out now after having been confined to the house by a sprained knee.

On Friday evening there will be a business meeting of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Salesmen's Association to be followed by a "smoker." The committee in charge, Messrs. W. L. Brewer and F. D. White, have arranged an interesting programme of entertainment.

Saturday the tools and machinery in the shop of E. B. Thornton & Co., insolvents, were sold at auction by Auctioneer Crowell. The articles were disposed of to different parties, the firm of William Loeb & Co. getting a good share of the goods sold.

W. F. Payson, who has been on the road for P. S. Eddy, manufacturer of gents' goods, has severed his connection with that house and his place has been taken by Clarence Bates, who has had considerable experience in the traveling line.

HERE AND THERE

While Marks & Havens, of Coatesville, Ind., were removing their stock of jewelry to a new location last week, a package of ~~grain~~ powder, which had been placed in the store as a guard against burglars, exploded severely injuring Mr. Havens.

The jewelry store of John Apple at Alden Center, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last week.

Fire caused a \$14,000 damage last week, to the stock of drugs, groceries and jewelry carried by Packard & Son, Sturgis, Mich.

Probably the largest safe that has ever been shipped south of the Ohio River is now in place in the new store of the B. H. Stief Jewelry Company, Nashville, Tenn. It is 8½ feet broad and 4 feet deep, and weighs 30,000 pounds.

Harry Janowitz, a jeweler of Johnstown, Pa., was arrested last week, by the health authorities, on a charge of breaking through the quarantine lines, during an epidemic of varioloid.

On the morning of the 1st the store of C. P. Waldron was entered by burglars, and one of the safes blown open. Fortunately, however, nothing was taken.

John Alden's jewelry store, at Alden Center, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last Thursday.

An auction sale is now being held of the jewelry stock of Mrs. G. H. McKelvey, in St. Joseph, Mo.

W. F. Districh and George Krengel, both well-known jewelers of La Grange, Tex., have consolidated their stores.

R. Gomez has announced his determination of discontinuing the jewelry business he has been conducting in Richmond, Tex.

S. A. Durgin, of Morgan, Minn., has advertised his business for sale.

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES.

The Lake Smelting Company of Ithaca has filed letters of incorporation at Albany, N. Y. Capital, \$10,000. Directors: F. M. Rites, R. C. Carpenter, Peril C. Rites, Marion Carpenter and W. H. Smith, of Ithaca.

K. D. Westbrook, of Towanda, Pa., has opened a jewelry store at Montrose.

F. C. Boasen has opened up a new stock of jewelry in Chandler, Okla., having moved the entire business from Perry, in the same territory.

W. A. Draper has opened up a new stock of jewelry, etc., in Turon, Kan.

F. M. Morley, of Daphne, Ala., has completed arrangements to open a jewelry store at Citronelle.

W. E. Hamlin has opened a jewelry store at O'Neill, Neb.

Steinmetz & Kaylor have opened a jewelry store at Pekin, Ill.

J. Urban Kilmer has opened a jewelry store at Hummelstown, Pa.

John Rosendahl has recently opened a new store at Echo, Minn.

B. S. Ruddick, of Waverly, Ia., is opening up a new store in that town.

G. LeRoy Parker has opened a new store at Gladstone, Mich.

Fred Kaylor and George Steinmetz will open a jewelry store in the building adjoining the Steinmetz dry goods store at Pekin, Ill.

A new jewelry store has been opened at 314 East Wilson street, Madison, Wis., by O. S. Huseth, recently of Mt. Horeb.

The Elm River Copper Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey last week. Capital, \$1,200,000.

P. A. Turnell has opened a new jewelry store at Dayton, O.

H. A. Libbotts has opened a jewelry store at Oskaloosa.

Harstrom Clock and Novelty Company, of Peekskill; capital, \$10,000. Directors—Carl G. Harstrom, Jacob R. Decatur, Edward E. Young, Ira D. Strang, P. August Peterson, James E. Lynch, Edward G. Halsey, Peekskill.

F. L. Zweck is opening a store at Marshfield, Wis.

J. A. Steinbach is about to engage in the jewelry and repairing business at No. 323½ Georgia street, Vallejo, Cal.

Articles of incorporation of the Chinn-Beretta Optical Company have been filed. The incorporators are F. C. Chinn, I. A. Beretta, C. L. Beretta, J. J. McKenna and A. P. Leach. The capital stock is \$20,000, of which \$4,000 has been subscribed. They will have stores in San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento for manufacturing and handling optical goods.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Whitcomb Brothers, of Lancaster, N. H., have purchased the jewelry business of the late G. L. Preccett, of Berlin, N. H., and will conduct the same in connection with their Lancaster store.

G. Wynne, for many years with the Julius King Optical Company, of New York, is now with the Rodney Pierce Optical Company, Pittsburgh. He will assume charge of the city trade and the office.

A. F. Zimmerman, who has been operating optical parlors at 1013 Walnut street, Kansas City, for some months, coming from Warrensburg, where his son succeeded him in business, has decided to discontinue the store at this point, and will travel. He will remove to Warrensburg again, and make that city his home in future.

The style of the new Cincinnati firm mentioned in the Review last week will be Hugo Lindenberg & Co., and the location will be No. 6 Pearl street. Mr. Lindenberg has been for a long time associated with Bene, Lindenberg & Co., and in his new venture of a business for himself he has the good will of the trade at home and outside.

E. Mercer has succeeded to the entire jewelry business of A. J. Mercer, Burden, Kan., who died but a few weeks ago.

Mrs. L. Froinshon has discontinued the jewelry business she has had charge of in Hot Springs, Ark.

L. E. Sanborn, a jeweler of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has sold out his entire business, and will discontinue.

M. A. Lumbard, the wholesale jeweler of Des Moines, Ia., has made a change in his business, and the house is now known as the M. A. Lumbard Company.

R. B. Stevenson has discontinued his jewelry store in Mt. Vernon, Ia., having removed the stock to a new location in Cedar Rapids, Ia.

R. J. Kewin has sold out the jewelry business he has been conducting in Griswold, Ia., to E. E. Wilcox.

The jewelry and stationery firm of Humphrey & Kennedy, Ritzville, Wash., has been dissolved.

Mr. Charles Springle has removed his entire stock of jewelry, etc., from Fall River, Kan.

J. E. Ketchem has sold out his stock of jewelry in Morrilton, Ark.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

J. F. Richards, of Skaguay, who went into bankruptcy, has compromised at 25 per cent., and the dividends have all been paid.

A meeting of the creditors of Henry A. Casperfeld, who was formerly in the jewelry business at 144 Bowery, New York, was held on the 4th at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy George C. Holt, of 34 Pine street, New York. The schedules showed liabilities of \$706,386. Fourteen claims, aggregating about \$350,000, were proved. Mr. Casperfeld was not present, his attorney presenting a physician's certificate that he was too ill to appear, and the meeting was adjourned for six weeks.

William S. Banks, jeweler, of White Plains, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$15,734 and assets \$6,000, consisting of a house and lot at Greenwich, Conn., mortgaged for \$4,000, and with taxes and interest unpaid of \$640. He was formerly of Banks & Banks, jewelers, of Greenwich.

Lawson Hegler, a retail jeweler in business at Washington C. H., Fayette County, O., has been declared a bankrupt with liabilities of \$29,507.72 and assets of \$247.

Charles F. Richards, a jeweler well-known on the Pacific coast, and formerly in business in Seattle, Wash., has received a discharge from the bankruptcy courts.

T. F. Woods, of New Boston, Tex., has made an assignment of his entire stock of jewelry, etc., for the benefit of creditors. The assets are said to be about \$950, and the liabilities will amount to \$1,500.

A. I. Wyatt, who was once a jeweler of Salt Lake City, Utah, and failed, has just received a discharge from the bankruptcy court.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES

J. F. Warren, a jeweler of Washington, has given a chattel mortgage on his fixtures for a consideration of \$1,500.

L. S. McNamara has given a bill of sale to his entire stock of jewelry in Nebraska City, Neb., for \$200.

John Gillies, a jeweler of Fort Scott, Kan., has purchased real estate valued at \$900, giving a realty mortgage on same for \$300.

J. R. Martin, a jeweler of Stuart, Ia., has given a chattel mortgage for \$150.

Roy Robinson has given a chattel mortgage on the jewelry stock of Robinson Brothers, New Whatcom, Wash., for \$800.

M. F. Warren, of Colorado Springs, Col., has executed a chattel mortgage for \$1,300.

BANKRUPTCY

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Lowell of the United States District Court at Boston on Saturday handed down an important decision under the bankruptcy law, holding that a creditor of a partnership cannot share pro rata with the creditors of one of the individual members of the firm and cannot receive a dividend until all of the individual debts have been satisfied. The decision reverses that of Referee Field of Franklin County. The bankrupt was Myra S. Wilcox. Three or four years ago she was a member of a partnership in Lincoln, Neb. The other member of the firm left with all of the funds, and she paid up all of the debts of the partnership, except \$1,000, which was subsequently presented for proof against her individual estate in bankruptcy and allowed. The question involved was whether the creditor could share with the creditors of the individual estate, and the referee held that he should, in view of the fact that the former partnership had no assets. Judge Lowell's decision is voluminous, citing decisions in this country and England, which have been given in the past two centuries. He holds that the creditor of the partnership should not be paid a dividend until all the debts against the individual estate have been paid.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

Under this head will appear all matter of interest to lapidaries, including foreign diamond market reports and all other news relating to precious stones. While we cannot publish all correspondence received, yet matters of interest will always receive a place in this department.

A DIAMOND SAWING MACHINE.

In last issue we printed a letter from a correspondent signing himself "Manufacturer" inquiring if there was a diamond sawing machine on the market, and where such a machine can be seen. A representative of The Review made inquiry and found that although, it is stated, that at least, one firm claims to have such a machine there is no foundation for any such claim. Our representative found that rumors, such as the one which probably reached our correspondent, "Manufacturer," were circulating in the trade and were the general topic of conversation among the manufacturers and buyers of polish diamonds. Desiring to investigate the rumor he obtained an 8-karat silver cape stone depositing with its owner \$185 in case an accident should occur in the process. His first call was on Van Wesel Bros., who informed him that as far as they were aware such a process was impracticable, but advised him to see Kryn & Wouters, who, it is said, have claimed to be able to accomplish the work. So he journeyed to Brooklyn, called on this well-known firm, produced his diamond and repeated the request that it should be sawn. He was told that the stone could be split, but that there was no machine or means for sawing it. Our representative objected to its being split, and was then recommended to try the power of his teeth by biting it off. He subsequently tried several of the more important firms, but the answer was unanimous, it could not be done. Thinking it possible that he might obtain some information from a practical diamond cleaner, he sought and found Herman S. Vrieslander, expert of L. & M. Kahn. Mr. Vrieslander stated that though he could saw wood he could not saw diamonds. He was, however, by no means surprised to hear the rumor of the diamond sawing machine, "for," said he, "if diamonds can be ground they can be sawn, if only you have the proper apparatus." He was, however, emphatic that at present there was no machine on the market. He was also sceptical as to the advantage such a machine would possess, supposing it to be made. It would only be useful for large stones from 15 karats up. He said the suggestion of such a machine opened a field for investigation, but for the present he was sure that the trade need not feel disturbed by the rumors of diamond sawing, which were entirely without foundation.

STATE OF THE FOREIGN GEM MARKETS.

Antwerp, April 30.—The diamond market is very active. All kinds of goods are in demand. We have shipped only a few lots of polish goods to the United States, but we cannot supply everybody and consequently we refer many to our Amsterdam friends. The Kryns, Coettermans, Van Antwerpen & Van der Bosh are doing a brisk trade. The former are cutting, cleaning and polishing. The new diamond cutting factory will be finished this year, and there is a rumor here that we shall shortly have another factory twice the size of the new one in the Van Immerzell Straat. We are expecting a number of American buyers here by the next steamer.

J. AKIE.

Tersely Told.

Fact:

To carry successfully in stock very fine gems requires an intimacy with the sources of the same and important outlets therefor.

Requirement:

Also that confidence in the market born of long experience and an earnest belief in the advancing value of, and increasing demand for, rare goods.

Deduction:

That is the reason why Alfred H. Smith & Co. should always be visited first by buyers in search of special things in Rubies, Diamonds, Pearls, etc.

ALFRED H. SMITH & CO.,

NEW YORK: 182 BROADWAY.

Telephone: 3583 Cortlandt.

Cable Address: "Sapphire, N. Y."

CHICAGO: 103 STATE ST.

LONDON: 21 HOLBORN VIADUCT.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

HENRY FERA

Cutter and Importer of Diamonds

Prescott Building, 65 Nassau Street - - - - - New York

FACTORY

1325 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

HOUSE IN EUROPE

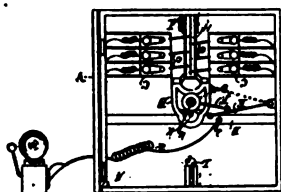
23, 25 Loojersgracht, Amsterdam

Amsterdam, April 30.—Americans are well to the front here as buyers this week, Paris comes next, and London and Russian buyers are much in evidence. Our rough supply is very limited. Amstel Hotel has had a full house with the diamond buyers, and the Hotel Mille. Colom has no more room for guests this week. The regulars arrived this week from London with a good supply of rough which disappeared an hour after it arrived, which demonstrates what a demand there is for these goods. Some of our local dealers have received large orders from the United States, which I can positively state will not be filled.

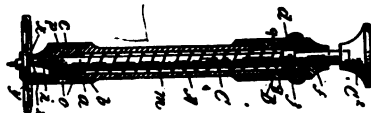
H. CHARLES.

IMPROVEMENTS, NEW GOODS AND PATENTS

Under this head will appear descriptions of all new productions in Machinery, Tools, Manufacturers' Designs and Patents, domestic and foreign, relating to the trade. Those interested are requested to forward us for publication, free of charge, full descriptions of articles, with photographs or drawings whenever possible.

NEW PATENTS GRANTED

623158.

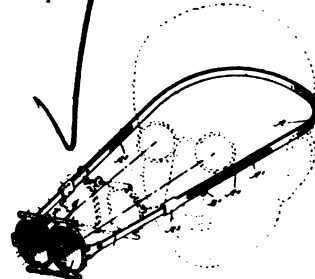


623159.

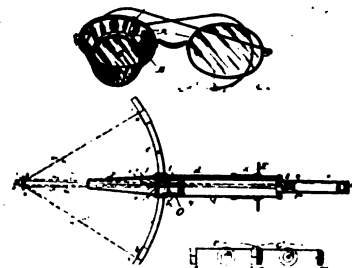
623,158. Clock Winding Indicator. Augustus G. Jacobs, Jonestown, Miss. Filed June 20, 1898. Serial No. 683,933. (No model.)

623,131. Ophthalmic Dynamometer. Christian H. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Dec. 18, 1897. Serial No. 683,398. (No model.)

Claim.—1. An ophthalmic measuring instrument comprising a plate of a width greater than twice the distance between the eyes of a person and having a central vision-opening, clips or supports at the rear of said plate for the reception of removable lenses, a holder for a test object and means for positively traveling said holder toward and from said plate, substantially as specified.



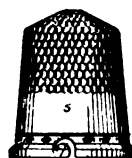
623461.



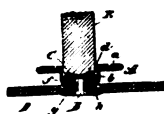
624462.

623,461. Adjustment for spectacles. E. Macdonald, Chicago. Filed Feb. 14, 1899. Serial 702,020.

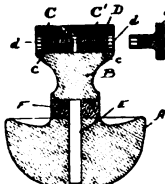
624,462. Spectacle frame. G. W. Bryant, Newark. Filed Feb. 14, 1899. Serial 663,747.



630363.



620201.



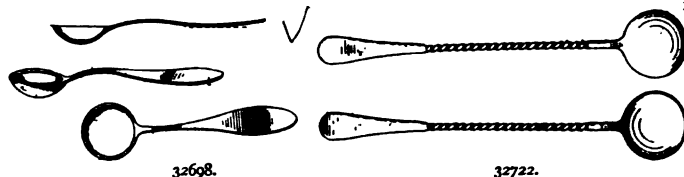
625521.

619,343. Knife Shaft. A. G. Jacobs, Jonestown, Miss. Filed June 20, 1898.

DESIGNS

32,722. Ornamental Spoon. J. Weiser, New York.
621,363. Time Indicator. L. B. Hilborn, Newark, N. J. Filed Feb. 2, 1899. Serial 663,746.

30,556. Badge or similar article. Charles W. Bingeman, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed March 21, 1899. Serial No. 709,983. Term of patent 3 1/4 years.



32698.

32722.

30,561. Dinner-plate. Oswald W. Schubert, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed Jan. 23, 1899. Serial No. 703,184. Term of patent 7 years.

30,577. Clock-Frame. Emile Hardy, New York, N. Y. Filed March 22, 1899. Serial No. 710,100. Term of patent 3 1/4 years.

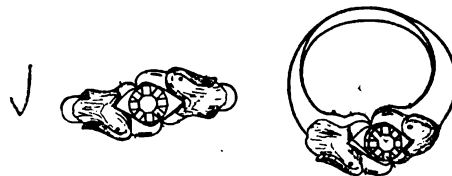


30556.

30321.

30301.

30,588. Razor-Handle, etc. Marshall C. Lefferts, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Celluloid Company, same place, a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed March 10, 1899. Serial No. 708,613. Term of patent 7 years.



34203.

32,722. Silver-Plated Spoons. Bernard Rice's Sons, New York, N. Y. Filed March 24, 1899.

REVIEW TRADE ITEMS.

The trade has been looking forward for some months to the time when the Dueber-Hampden Watch Works would bring out a 12-size movement to compete with the examples of this increasingly popular style already furnished by other watch companies. It was expected that with the product of the other manufactories before them, and with the chance of profiting by possible inadequacies and remedying latent defects that might have developed in the watches of that size already on the market, the Hampden factory would produce a time-piece that would establish a criterion for the 12-size. Chicago jewelers were, accordingly, much interested in the beautiful specimen of the new 12-size Dueber-Hampden Watch, which Col. W. A. Moore, treasurer of the Case Company, had with him last week. It is 17 jewel, fully adjusted and complete 12-size watch; and has a solid gold 14-karat case, will be sold to the trade at a price of \$46. Its makers controlling, as they do, both movement and case factories are able to put a complete watch on the market.

Rosenweig Bros., dealers in diamonds, jewelry, materials, etc., 52 Maiden Lane, New York, are sending out a comprehensive catalogue of their goods. It contains many novel and attractive designs in silver and silver mounted goods manicure sets, match boxes, card cases and a number of other articles for which jewelers will find a ready sale.

G. E. DARLING, of Providence, is just sending out his fully illustrated catalogue of fine jewelry, which we see includes a large number of novel and very artistic designs. Among other items are buckles, in rose gold and silver gray, rolled gold plate and sterling silver crystal lockets and charms in almost endless variety.

CERAMICS

Under this head special attention will be given to pottery, bric-a-brac and porcelain, which now form an important part of the jeweler's trade. Fine products of the potter's art have always been prized by the select few but recently the popular taste has caused a demand for these goods which has encouraged artists of recognized ability in their production, as new wares are constantly appearing, especially in foreign countries.

PIERCING MAJOLICA AND PORCELAIN.

A foreign exchange contained in a recent number the following short treatise upon the piercing of majolica and porcelain:

Ceramic objects can be quite readily pierced with steel tools. Best suited are drills of ordinary shape, hardened like diamond and moistened with oil of turpentine, if the glaze or a vitreous body is to be pierced. In the case of majolica and glass without enamel the purpose is best reached if the drilling is done under water. Thus, the vessel should previously be filled with water and placed in a receptacle containing water, so that the gimlet is used under water, and, after piercing the clay body, reaches water again. In the case of objects glazed on the inside, instead of filling them with water, the spot where the drill must come through may be underlaid with cork. The pressure with which the drill is worked is determined by the hardness of the material, but when the tool is about to reach the other side it should gradually decrease and finally cease almost altogether, so as to avoid chipping. In order to enlarge small bore-holes already existing, three-cornered or four-square broaches, ground and polished, are best adapted. These are likewise employed under water or, if the material is too hard (glass or enamel), moistened with oil of turpentine. The simultaneous use of oil of turpentine and water is most advisable in all cases, even where the nature of the article to be pierced does not admit the use of oil alone, as in the case of majolica and non-glazed porcelain, which absorb the oil, without the use of water.

CERAMIC NOTES

Perhaps one reason for the popularity of the product of the J. D. Bergen Company lies in the fact that there are no less than five Bergens connected with the company, all of whom from J. D. Bergen, the head of the company, down are practical capable and experienced men who have grown up in the business starting from the bottom rung. One Bergen or another is at the head of all the principal departments in the shop, while J. D. Bergen himself exercises a general supervision over the company's affairs and manages the New York showroom at

38 Murray street. Many of the new patterns and cuttings, which have this year proved so popular are the exclusive creations of J. D. Bergen. The New York office has recently been considerably enlarged and the company's fine display of cut glass now appears to better advantage than ever.

The J. B. Owens Pottery Company, Zanesville, O., New York office, 68 West Broadway, offers an exceedingly attractive line of art pottery of a distinctively American order. The color tones of the grounds are dark green, mauve and brown, the decorations being in slight relief. These latter are of a high order of merit, the production of artists of recognized merit. Each piece is original. Jewelers in New York will do well to take a look through the New York salesroom.

Baccarat glassware has a high reputation. Mr. Pane Durand, the New York representative whose announcement appears on another page has in the salesroom, at 41 Warren street, always on view, the latest and best productions of the Baccarat factory. The line is particularly strong in high-class steinware.

Davison Bros., 12 Barclay street, New York, have a full assortment of everything in fine china for jewelers' needs. Desert plates, fish and game sets, cups and saucers, art pieces, etc., always find ready sale in a jeweler's stock and the line at Davison Bros. offers an opportunity for excellent selections.

The auction sale at LeBoutillier & Co.'s, 18 East Seventeenth street, closed on Saturday last, about 1,400 lots being disposed of at fairly satisfactory prices.

CUSTOMS

Under this head we give weekly a résumé of the shipments and receipts relating to the trades covered by this paper, at the Port of New York, as well as the National Monthly Report, containing statistics of the imports and exports. We also cover reappraisements of imports and the decisions of the Treasury Department relating to imported goods.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF MERCHANDISE

20730.—Decorated china, from Geo. Borgfeldt & Co., Bamberg, March 9, 1899. Teller feston, 24 cm., 3446, entered at 2.60, advanced to 2.86 marks per dozen. Discounts 10 per cent and 5 per cent. Add cases.

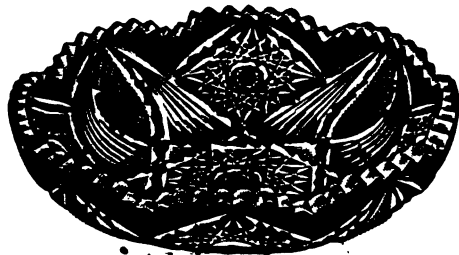
20761, 20763, 20718.—Decorated china, from Geo. Borgfeldt & Co., Sonneberg, March 7 and 16, 1899. Seconds: Celery trays, Helene, 3302, entered at 4.50 marks per dozen. Plateau, Engen, 2, 3308, entered at 2.50 marks per dozen. Plateau Klio, 2, 3300, entered at 4.50 marks per dozen. Teller Defender, 24/3325, entered at 2.60 marks per dozen. Cabarets Louis, 1/3321, entered at 8.40 marks per dozen. Similar goods, similar values. All no advance. Add cases.

20766.—Decorated china, from Geo. Borgfeldt & Co., Bodenbach, March 6, 1899. Seconds: 5019, mugs, Pauline, 3644, entered at .72 florin per dozen. 5019, pudding sets, Paul, 3634, entered at 7.80 florins per dozen.

The J. D. Bergen Co.



38 Murray St.
NEW YORK



FOREMOST LINE OF AMERICAN CUT GLASS.

New and Beautiful Shapes. Send for Catalogue. Electro furnished for Advertising.

Color Perfect. Beauty of Design and Brilliancy
of Finish Unquestionable.

The Dealer who handles "BERGEN" CUT GLASS can defy competition, because quality of Goods and Prices are right.

UTOPIAN FAIENCE.

The Line is specially adapted for the Retail Jeweler.

New York Salesroom:

W. H. DUNN, 68-70 West Broadway.

A high-glaze **ART POTTERY** in beautiful blendings, of dull Green, Mauve and Brown. Each piece distinctive; free hand decorations, great variety in shapes.

Prices for the different pieces vary from 50 cents to \$100.

J. B. OWENS POTTERY CO.,

Main Office and Pottery,
ZANESVILLE, O.



BACCARAT GLASSWARE

(Cristalleries de Baccarat, France).

Gilt, Engraved and Cut Stemware

Trade Mark. in many UNIQUE and HANDSOME DESIGNS, specially adapted for Retail Jewelers.

Large variety of CUT GLASS PIECES for Silversmiths.

New York Office, 41 Warren Street,

PAUL DURAND, Manager.

SPECIALTIES IN

Dessert Plates, Fish
and Game Sets, Cups
and Saucers, Art Pieces,
Etc., Etc.

DAVISON BROS.,

IN FINE CHINA.

Showrooms, 12 Barclay Street, New York.

NEWS OF THE LAKE STATES

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Trade news and business and personal items from those States bordering on the Lakes will be found under this head. These States include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. We shall welcome any items of general interest from our readers, which should reach us not later than Monday morning.

CHICAGO

The Watson & Newell Company of Attleboro, Mass., are now represented in Chicago at room 501 of the Columbus Memorial Building. George W. Shepardson is the local manager.

John C. Case, of the Refining firm of Horace F. Carpenter, of Providence, was here last week. He stopped at the Leland Hotel.

The following are at present taking a course in the Johnston Optical Institute and College of Ophthalmology, at 84 Wabash avenue; William T. Best, of Illinois; J. E. Lanning, of Iowa; Charles A. Wilson, of Iowa.

Charles H. Hubbard, president of the Elgin National Watch Company, returned on Friday from a two weeks Eastern trip. He reports that Elgin interests are flourishing in the East, and is satisfied with the outlook for fall trade.

J. S. Gratz, traveling for A. Hirsch & Co., met with an accident recently in Wisconsin. He was riding from Omro to Winneconne in that State, in a carriage, and fell out, sustaining injuries in his head. He has recovered now.

It has not yet been announced who is to be the successor of the late C. F. Livermore in the management of the Chicago office of the Middletown Plate Company. Mr. R. R. West is temporarily in charge of the office.

M. S. Benedict Manufacturing Company, at 109-11 Wabash avenue, are busy with a big business at present. Mr. Benedict says the factory at Syracuse is working over time and that all the hands that can be accommodated are now employed there.

The Victoria Hotel, where so many traveling jewelers stop while in this city, has recently hung out a new electric lighted sign just below the second story windows on the southeast corner, and now at night one can see the name "Victoria" for many blocks up Michigan avenue.

Joe Brown Co. are making extensive improvements in their quarters at 71 Washington street. A large gallery which is to go in will give them the room they have for some time needed

for their increasing stock, and, with a general redecorating of walls and woodwork, will lend a new aspect to the offices of the prosperous house.

The early closing on Saturdays has begun for the summer with the wholesale and jobbing jewelry houses here, last Saturday being the first day. Many of the manufacturing houses, although the press of their business far from warrants a shortening of work hours, have accepted the inevitable with as good grace as possible and closed their doors at 1 o'clock.

John W. Forsinger has just been made Chicago representative of D. Gruen & Sons., of Dresden, Germany, and Cincinnati, the manufacturers of the famous Gruen Precision Watch. These Dresden watches are recognized among the trade as being among the finest made. Mr. Forsinger will carry two sizes, a 16 and an 18, in two grades; the movements are ruby jeweled and of the highest quality. These watches are not handled through jobbers, the company's plan being to have local agents in each town. Mr. Forsinger's men will carry samples on the road in order to be able to fill all orders from these local agents, and they anticipate good business.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Jewelers' Association was held on Tuesday of last week. There was little business aside from routine matters. J. H. Purdy, for the committee appointed to take up the matter of discrimination in express charges on jewelry shipments, reported that the managers of express companies in Chicago had been consulted, that they had referred the matter to the authorities in the East, and that the answer was that no change could be made at this time. The following were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the coming election, which will be held at the next meeting of the association on the first Tuesday in June; James A. Todd, A. C. Becken, and Charles Lester. The officers to be elected are: President, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and membership of the finance and membership committees. Mr. T. Y. Midlen's departure from the city has left a vacancy on the membership committee.

Schlesinger and Mayer are to move into the ground floor of the Silversmith's building, with a stock of books and stationery in a few days time.

Reed & Barton were busy over their inventory last week.

Maurice Eisenstadt, of the Eisenstadt Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, has recently been in Chicago where he stopped at the Palmer House.

JOE BROWN CO.

Wholesale Jewelers

CASH BUYERS OF ENTIRE JEWELRY STORES AND STOCK

If you have any surplus stock of Diamonds, Watches or Jewelry that you want to sell for cash or trade for other goods, send it to us for estimate. We will send you the cash by return mail, and if not satisfactory will return your goods.

FOR SALE—5,000 Second-Hand American Thermometers.

Ask for Illustrated Catalogue.

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A practical treatise on the subject and the only one in print.

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RELIABLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS

SILVERWARE REPAIRED AND REPLATED

Sercomb & Sperry Co. 147 STATE ST. CHICAGO

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY TO JEWELERS

STERLING SILVER TABLE WARE

GEORGIAN



COFFEE SPOON

French Gray Finish. Made in a complete Table Service.

TOWLE MFG. COMPANY

Silversmiths NEWBURYPORT Mass.

CHICAGO: 149-153 STATE STREET

Among the buyers in the city last week were:

W. E. Masters, Jamestown, N. Y.; G. K. Harker, Plainfield, Ia.; Orris Booth, Knoxville, Tenn.; L. Holland, Cullom, Ill.; Justin J. Smith, of Belle Plaine, Ia.; Weaver, of Weaver Bros., Lancaster, Wis.; W. H. Thorp, Beaver Dam, Wis.; J. L. Mawhinney, Omaha, Neb.; B. S. Ruddick, Waverly, Ia.

W. F. Fredeking, of Hinton, W. Va., who has been in this city recently has returned to his home.

Vice-President Robinson, of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, has been in the city recently.

James A. Todd, manager of the Towle Manufacturing Company, returned last Wednesday from a two weeks Eastern trip.

J. Millemann, of the Hodges Manufacturing Company, 23 Maiden Lane, New York, is in town with a full line of samples.

B. F. Norris, of B. F. Norris, Allister & Co., is journeying around the world. He is due in Japan very soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Young, and the Misses Young, who have been in Europe for the past three months have returned.

George C. Edwards, of Holmes & Edwards, Bridgeport, Conn., and one of the executive committee of the International Silver Company, was in town last week.

Louis Manheimer reports good business. The first four months of this year show a decided gain over the corresponding months of 1898.

William F. Juergens, of the Juergens & Andersen Co., who was married last month is spending a part of his honeymoon at Old Point Comfort.

Mr. Simon Goldsmith, of the firm of Goldsmith & Bros., refiners and assayers, left town on Monday for a business trip into Mexico.

L. Eisenbach, one of A. Hirsch & Co.'s men, started out on a Western trip last Saturday, which will take him into Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

Henry Ayres, formerly local agent of the Brooklyn Watch Case Company, has been visiting in Chicago recently. Mr. Ayers now makes his home at Sydney, Australia.

W. C. Bliedung, who travels for J. H. Purdy & Co., was in the city for a few days last week. He starts out again this week for a trip into Wisconsin.

Frederick H. Smith, of the Geneva Optical Company, left the city last Wednesday for a four weeks Eastern trip. He will be in New York most of the time.

ILLINOIS WATCH CASE CO.,

ELGIN, ILL.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gold Filled and Silver . . .

Watch Cases.



COMMANDER,

Guaranteed for 25 yrs.

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Guaranteed for 20 yrs.

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Guaranteed for 10 yrs.

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Ornamented Cases
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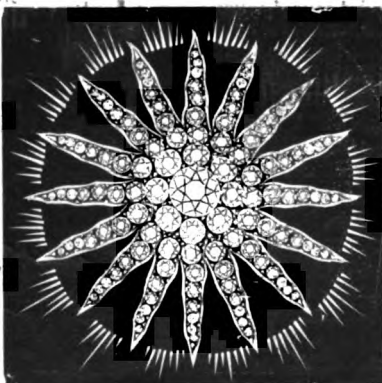
The best equipped and oldest in the West. We teach Watch Repairing, Engraving, Jewelry Repairing and Optics. For terms, etc., address **ELGIN HOROLOGICAL SCHOOL, Elgin, Ill.**

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DIAMOND



IMPORTERS

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...MAKERS OF FINE JEWELRY...

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Stewart Building.

Telephone, MAIN 1920.

Chicago.

ELGIN.

Henry Muller has engaged in business in Chicago and Milwaukee and will reside at the latter place.

Will White, of Waltham, has been seriously ill here and will return East as soon as able.

T. J. Juzek, of the Horological School, has gone into the Montana fertilizing business and met with unusual success. The venture is fast becoming a solid business enterprise.

The Watchworkers' Union has had a series of lectures from prominent sympathizers with the labor cause. The last was by Jay Miller, a Chicago business man, who advocated the single tax as a panacea for all of the ills the flesh is heir to. The union now announces that it is unaware of the sentiments of the speaker and does not endorse them.

Fred Rheinbold, who left the shop at the outbreak of the war, has been mustered out of service in Cuba. His wife left here Saturday for Havana, where they will reside.

Richard Roddis was given a benefit at the factory gymnasium and \$500 realized with which to raise a mortgage on his home. He is an old-time machinist who became blind.

CINCINNATI

R. H. Galbreath, who has been for many years associated with the Duhme Jewelry Co., and its predecessors, the Duhme Co. and Duhme & Co., is now with the concern of Duhme Brothers & Co. The change was effective May 1.

Charles L. Gossard, a retail jeweler of Washington C. H., Fayette Co., O., was in the city last week.

A. G. Schwab has gone on an extended Eastern trip of ten days or two weeks in duration. He goes to Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence and will mingle with the jewelry and watch trade on his visit.

Herman Keck is back from his diamond buying trip to London, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Paris. While in London he bought very heavily of rough and in the other markets he purchased pearls and colored stones. He brought home with him a chunk of clay from the Kimberly mines that is exhibited in the window and that will be broken open in the presence of expert witnesses.

There was a game of ball last Sunday between the wholesale and retail departments of the firm of Oskamp, Nolting & Co. The game was running along very smoothly when one of the men had his nose broken by a ball.

A sensation was created by the arrest at Owensboro, Ky., the other day, of W. L. Coppersmith, a jeweler, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. A colored boy declared that he stole two rings from a wealthy resident and sold them to Coppersmith for 30 cents. The rings were valued at \$500.

DECISION IN THE OSKAMP CASE.—After all the trouble and testimony a decision has been reached in one of the celebrated Oskamp will cases which have caused so much talk and been carried on for upwards of nine months. The decision has been rendered in favor of the heirs who sought to break the will and who were opposed to John C. Daller. The will as originally drawn is sustained, but two codicils are set aside. The first codicil gave Mr. Daller the control of the jewelry store and business which was appraised at \$183,000. According to this codicil also Mr. Daller was to buy the store at the end of twenty years at a price to be agreed upon by appraisement. The other codicil made Mr. Daller executor. As both of these codicils are now set aside the jewelry store is now put in with the other items of the estate to be divided between the heirs, and Mr. Daller is succeeded as executor by D. G. Edwards. As the will now stands the three daughters, Mrs. Hageman, Mrs. Breen and Mrs. Ford receive the farm and town property, all valued at \$20,000, and the other part of the estate, estimated at \$200,000, is to be divided between the three daughters named and Mrs. Daller and the sons, William, Henry, Clemens and Alfred. There is still one other case to be decided in connection with this controversy, and that is the one in which there is asked an accounting for \$125,000, which Mr. Daller claims to have been settled by notes that were acknowledged paid by Mrs. Oskamp before her death, according to the testimony of Mr. Daller. This is the case in which the other heirs set up the claim that the receipts were forged and a decision is expected in this case before long.

DETROIT

J. Hellerich's jewelry store, 39 Michigan avenue, was damaged \$500 by fire on the night of May 1.

C. E. Regli, of Duluth, Minn., and Carl Hegland, of Belleville, Mich., have completed special courses of optics with the L. Black Company's school. Mr. Regli will open a first-class opti-

cal store in connection with his jewelry establishment in Duluth. Mr. Regland will open an optical establishment in Belleville, which will supply all the neighboring towns.

George Johnston, president of the Johnston Optical Company, will go to New York this week to attend the annual meeting of the American Association of Wholesale Opticians, of which he is an officer.

John Campbell, a city salesman for the L. Black Company, will travel through the State for his firm hereafter.

William H. Broer, watch inspector of the Toledo division of the Michigan Central railroad, was in the city for several days last week as the guest of Carl Wagner, of the L. Black Company.

The L. Black Company has issued a beautiful new catalogue illustrating their photographic and optical goods.

Joseph Q. Sideman, representing Ferd. Fuchs & Bros., of New York, was in the city this week, and placed a large line of silverware samples on display in Parlor H, Hotel Cadillac. Several local jewelers congratulated Mr. Sideman on the excellent showing he made and credit him with the best display that has been seen here for years.

The following buyers were in town this week: Ezra Griffin, of Marlette; A. W. Kludt, Lenox; C. E. Montford, Utica; L. A. Stehle, Linden; L. H. Cooper, Gaines.

CANADIAN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO

The 20th Century Jewelers' Herald, with illustrations and prices of up-to-date goods, is published monthly by Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co. It certainly should be a trade bringer.

The Canadian Horological Institute, King street East, Toronto, can boast of a big class, and Prof. H. R. Playtner is to be complimented on the success of his school.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College will conduct a Post Graduate Course in Retinoscopy, commencing May 25.

The Optical Institute of Canada will have a class on Retinoscopy commencing May 9 for graduate opticians only, and will commence the class for beginners June 6.

M. G. Thompson intends opening up in a few days an optical parlor at 93½ Yonge street.

The Waltham Watch Co.'s new price list means to the local jeweler a rebate of 10.50 for Vanguards, 5.25 for Crescent St. Nickel 21 jewels, and 3.70 for Appleton, Tracy & Co. 17 jewel—and they are all looking to their interests, by applying for rebates.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

All the news with interesting and useful trade notes will be given in these columns weekly. This heading covers all the States Eastward of and adjoining the Rocky Mountains and all the Southern and Gulf States. We shall heartily welcome any notes from those of our readers who can send us prompt information of any trade news of general interest. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning.

ST. LOUIS

H. Seligman returned from a successful southwestern trip.

S. H. Bauman, of the Bauman-Massa Company, just got back from a trip to Kansas City, Springfield and Southwestern Missouri.

The amount of subscriptions to the World's Fair stock, amongst the jewelers of this city, has up to this time reached about \$44,350.

The regular monthly meeting of the Retail Jewelers' Association of Missouri, was postponed last Wednesday night, subject to the call of the president.

Buyers in the city: Chas. Reese, of Reese Bros., San Antonio, Tex.; W. G. George, Cobden, Ill.; L. J. Wick, Highland, Ill.; C. W. Birdslee, Litchfield, Ill.; T. J. Dye, Du Quoin, Ill.; W. J. Sproul, Sparta, Ill.

A very sad occurrence, caused by his premature alighting from a train, ended in the death of Fred E. Gotsch, a watchmaker of 2714 Cass avenue, St. Louis, last Sunday.

OPENING OF THE NEW MERMOD & JACCARD STORE.—One of the leading features, this week has been the opening of the new store of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company, on Monday, May 1. Large crowds thronged the place from early in the morning until in the evening, when the doors were closed. An orchestra, which was engaged for the entire week, rendered some excellent selections, and each visitor was the recipient of some flowers. Unlike most of the large establishments, The Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company did an exceptionally good business on the day of their opening, in all their different departments, notably they had the sale of a "Grandfather's Jubu-

lar Chime Clock," at \$750. The celebration will continue for the rest of the week.

The Broadway Jewelry Company had to have a new pane put in their front show window, to replace the one which was smashed by a man who tried to rob the place the other morning.

The "much-talked about" Department Store Bill, has at last passed the Missouri Legislature, with an amendment, that such firms, having less than 15 employees shall not be considered department stores. Of course, the Jewelers are jubilant at the victory, and they will now fight the amendment for further orders.

S. A. Aloe, of Philadelphia, formerly of the A. S. Aloe Company, is visiting in the city.

James Johnson, of The A. S. Aloe Company, has just returned from an extensive trip to Old Mexico.

Henry Estinghausen, of The Attleboro Jewelry Company, returned home last Tuesday from a several months' tour through South America and Cuba.

O. Abel, of The A. S. Aloe Company, will leave on a trip to Philadelphia, next week.

Mrs. Lieberman, former wife of Louis Miller, who up to a few years ago conducted a jewelry business on Franklin avenue, and afterwards committed suicide, has been arrested on a warrant charging her with receiving stolen goods. It required the work of four shrewd detectives for several weeks to get on to this "fence." About \$1,000 worth of jewelry has been found in her house. She is said to have Chicago connections in the business.

The Boland Jewelry Company were the successful bidders for the manufactory of 8,600 badges for the Elks, who will hold a reunion here about the middle of June; 25,000 Elks are expected to come to the city. A large number of Eastern firms have been knocked out on that bid.

KANSAS CITY

Don Dix, who made his first trip on the road this year, for C. A. Kiger, has again loaded up his trunks and is on the territory again.

Roy Warner, formerly in the employ of both the Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Co. and the Meyer Jewelry Company, has accepted a position as traveling salesman for Hugh Oppenheimer & Co., of this city.

S. W. Sturdevant, a traveling salesman for J. A. Norton & Son, has returned from a trip over his territory, and will remain a week or so.

W. J. Smith, a city fireman, saved Mrs. George W. Chase, the wife of a jeweler of this city, from burning to death last week. Mrs. Chase was the victim of a gasoline explosion, her dress caught fire and she ran into the yard. Mr. Smith was passing, and at once came to her relief and put out the flames, then called out the fire department and put out the fire which had been started in the house.

O. H. Woodfill, a jeweler of Nevada, Mo., came to this city last week to attend an operation which was to be performed upon his wife. She was not able to recover from the shock and died shortly after the operation was performed.

Fred Dobler, who has for some time been in the employ of the Meyer Jewelry Co., has moved his family from their old home in Leavenworth, Kan., to this city.

William F. Walsh, who has been in the employ of the manufacturing jewelers of this city for some time, is now taking a vacation and is visiting his old home in Rockford, Ill.

The Jaccard Jewelry Company announce that their engraving department is exceedingly rushed, just at this time, and they are turning out a great amount of fine stationery. They have just made the invitations to the commencement exercises of the Kansas City School of Law, which are handsome products of the engraver's art.

A divorce was last week granted to Grace Hayter, wife of Frederick Hayter, a jeweler of 117 East Fifth street. Mr. Hayter was called into court, and announced that he was willing divorce should be allowed by default.

Robert Hickman, of the jewelry and drug firm of Eyesell & Hickman, Union avenue, this city, has just returned from a buying trip to Chicago.

Richard Moore, a watchmaker in the employ of the Meyer Jewelry Company, is detained from his regular duties, on account of being on the regular panel of a jury.

C. L. Merry, head of the C. L. Merry Optical Company, has returned from his stay of a month in Mexico, and announces that he had a very pleasant time and is very much pleased with that country.

The Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Company have just received from their printer an eighty-page 1899-1900 catalogue, and will at once distribute them among the jewelers of the West.

LOUISVILLE

SILVER SERVICE FOR THE KENTUCKY.—The battleship Kentucky commissioners who were chared with selecting a silver service for the ship have brought down a storm about their heads by giving the contract to J. E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia. The service is to consist of 70 pieces, and is to cost \$6,000. Bidders came from New York, Philadelphia, Providence, R. I., and Louisville. Those Louisville firms which bid were Rodgers & Pottinger, J. K. Lemon & Son, George Wolf & Co. Rodgers & Pottinger narrowly missed getting the contract, and it is for this reason that the trouble has been raised. The local jewelers think that inasmuch as the money for the service was raised in Kentucky a Kentucky firm should have been given the contract.

MINNEAPOLIS

J. B. Andson, 519 Nicolet avenue, is in New York on a business trip.

Charles Olson & Co., 215 Central avenue, have moved into Rose drug store, next door, temporarily, while they are having their store remodeled.

E. Adelsheim, with S. Jacobs & Co., 410 Nicolet, has gone to West Baden Springs, Indiana, on a two weeks vacation.

Joe Schech, with Jacobs Jewelry Company, mourns the death of his father, who died last Friday and was buried last Monday. Mr. Schech has the deepest sympathy of the jewelry trade.

Mr. Giest, with Rentz Bros., has gone to Sank Center, Minn., to play ball the coming season. Mr. Giest is one of the best amateur catchers there is in town.

Mr. Jumper, with S. H. Clausin & Co., left last Wednesday on a Southern trip.

Abe Cohen, of 84 East Seventh street, St. Paul, has moved to 93 East Seventh, temporarily, while he is building a new store, which will be built of brick and be ready about the 1st of July.

H. Esterberg, with Charles Olson & Co., has resigned his position as watchmaker and in the future will be with his brother in St. Paul.

G. W. Felch, Knoxville, Ia.; W. O. Dustin, Elmore, Minn.; William Krone, Annandale, Minn.; W. L. Walsh, of O'Hair & Walsh, Waverly, Minn., were visiting Minneapolis the past week.

Evans, Munzer, Pinckering & Co. have moved their jewelry department into their new annex, which they have recently occupied.

PACIFIC AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

The news under this heading is received from those States bordering on the Pacific and extending inland to the Rocky Mountains. Trade news and correspondence from our readers is always welcome and should be received at this office not later than Monday morning in each week.

SAN FRANCISCO

R. S. Hunt, optician at San Jose, Cal., and Mrs. Hunt, are here visiting their numerous San Francisco acquaintances.

J. W. Davis, secretary and treasurer California Optical Co., returned May 1 from an all around Northern coast trip, reporting trade conditions everywhere brimful of good cheer.

In continuation of the report of Jeweler Radke's capture of a smart diamond thief, as recorded in The Review of April 26, the prisoner, W. C. Epperson, appeared a few mornings ago before Police Judge Graham, who held him to answer a charge of grand larceny, his bond being fixed at \$2,000. The specific accusation is stealing a diamond ring valued at \$240 from W. S. Tobin's Market street jewelry store.

Shreve & Co. have won another victory. In an open field where no favors were shown, this local firm of silverware manufacturers entered as competitors with great Eastern houses in the trade to secure this year's order for the solid silver cup, twenty inches high, to be awarded as the debating trophy in the year's intellectual competition between the champion debaters of Stanford University and the University of California, and came out with flying colors. San Francisco members of the trade generally speak of this elaborately decorated memento cup as a splendid specimen of the silversmith's art, and that it reflects great credit on its designers and makers. It has the three handles of a loving cup, measures twelve inches across the handles and six and a half inches across the rim. It is a gift from William R. Hearst, proprietor of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Matter inserted under this head, 25 cents a line each issue. Two insertions, 20 cents a line each issue. Four or more insertions, 10 cents a line each issue.

SITUATIONS WANTED and HELP WANTED advertisements will be inserted for one cent a word. No advertisement under either of these headings will be received for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany order.

Subscribers may use this department free of charge.

Business Opportunities

WRITE FULTON & YEAGLEY, ATTORNEYS, DENTON, TEXAS, if you have notes or claims against Texas parties that you desire settled or compromised.

PARTNER wanted by a manufacturer of rings and diamond mountings, who desires to amalgamate with someone who has an established business. Advertiser wishes to invest \$3,000 to \$4,000 in the business. References exchanged. Address with full particulars, **JEWELERS REVIEW**.

For Sale

JEWELRY BUSINESS of fourteen years' standing in same location in a town of 8000 in Western Maryland; cheap rent, clean and salable stock, plenty bench work, scarcely any opposition; stock and fixtures inventory \$1500 to \$1800. Can reduce stock or sell fixtures only. Reason, want to move South. Address at once S, care **Jewelers Review**.

Situation Wanted

WANTED by competent man, charge of jewelry repairing department, in a store; first-class on diamond mounting and setting, and all kinds of fine jewelry repairing. Address **JEWELER, Jewelers Review**.

Help Wanted

WATCHMAKERS, jeweler; plain engraver and graduate optician; permanent position at \$12.00 per week to start. Answer with photo. to Box 123 Royersford, Pa. Experience and outfits needed.

Obituary



John W. Andrews, formerly of J. W. Andrews & Co., died on Monday, May 1 at his home in Kirkwood, Mo., at the age of 70. He was born in the State of New York. After a number of successful business ventures he engaged in the wholesale jewelry business in 1880, from which he retired about three years ago. His wife, two daughters and a son, Clinton Catlin Andrews, survive him.

Mrs. Frech, wife of A. Frech, of The Eisenstadt Jewelry Company, died here last week.

Charles Springer, one of the most prominent citizens of New Castle, Pa., died very suddenly last week of an attack of the grippe. Mr. Springer has been in the jewelry business in that town for more than 25 years. He leaves an estate of \$50,000 to his widow also his store, stock and fixtures, which his widow wishes to sell, and will discontinue the business altogether.

William J. Donnell, a well-known watch repairer, died at his late residence on Wednesday, after a long illness. Mr. Donnell had been sick for some months. Deceased was born in Ireland 54 years ago, his father being an officer in the English army. When nine years of age he went to St. John, N. B., with his parents and later removed to the United States, settling in Cambridge.

The death is reported, in Redlands, Cal., of I. Runyeon, a well-known jeweler of that city.

TOLEDO NEWS

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A wholesale jewelry robbery occurred on Saturday, when the residence of John Gramling was entered and a rich haul was secured by the thieves. A number of diamond rings and other valuables were taken. The amount was about \$2000.

Samuel Snell of this city has just announced that the new English syndicate to operate the Automatic Glass Blowing Machine has been organized and will at once begin operations. The new machine was invented and patented at the Libbey Glass Company in this city and will revolutionize the manufacture of glass tumblers. The machine will turn out 2000 perfect tumblers in an hour.

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This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the measurement of time and kindred subjects. In addition to the contributions of regular writers, the views of expert horologists will appear from time to time, as well as expressions of opinion and individual experiences of watch, clock and chronometer makers.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Horological opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED HOROLOGICAL DEPT.,
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HENRY GANNEY Editor.

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No. 19

Horological
Progress
& Excelsior!

We are told that there is always room at the top. Most people believe there is no watch equal to a good American for general purposes, but there must be a great many who believe differently, else we should not see the imports of watches (principally Swiss), about 20 per cent. greater than the exports of American watches as one-third of the product of Waltham, goes to London and thence is distributed through the world. Other American factories have also a large foreign trade. It is evident there is still a large trade to be had in watches, that is done by foreign manufacturers who work under the burden of heavy import duties and carriage and agency fees that complicate their trade. The two extremes of high and low priced work seem to be held by the foreigner, not that the American watches do not go low enough in price. When we see real American machine made watches retailed at one dollar, we reckon the price is low enough to allow a profit that will tempt any one to dabble with time, although watches (so-called) at half that price are common enough in Europe. We cannot say that America cannot make low priced watches, but when we come to watches that form the stock of third and fourth rate stores, we find the bulk of their stock to be foreign, and the American watch, treated as a special article for which a good price is asked and obtained. In ladies' watches of a cheap but useful class, the Swiss watch leads. The use of the horizontal escapement is partly responsible, as well as the natural taste and skill in making cheap gold cases that distinguishes the Swiss.

In the highest grade of watches (semi-chronometers of the Jules Jurgensen class), 30 to 40 years ago, the watches of Jurgensen and the Frodsham of London, used to divide honors in American estimation. Jurgensen still holds the field, but the London watch seems to have disappeared; at any rate, it is not obtruded on our notice in the store windows. There seems no real reason for this, as there are several manufacturers, mostly Swiss, established in London (who since the passing of the trade-mark act, which prevents the sale of Swiss watches as English) who aided by the Kew certificates of rates, do a very successful business in complicated high-class work. An occasional appearance of an English watch in the American market, where it was once predominant, would not disturb the horological equilibrium, or diminish the enormous output of the factories, but might tend to mutual respect.

The London workmen are unexcelled at fine finish and close

workmanship. Always much too close when he stuck to his fusee; but keyless watches have got him out of that, and watches with no room for even a piece of tissue paper between center, fourth and scape wheel and balance, are no longer made. The English have never made small watches, probably saving some reputation thereby, but they have made some fine ones and perfected the lever escapement as well.

When is America going to give us a new escapement or an improvement on an old one? The numberless improvements and inventions of America are acknowledged by the world; but where is the American watch as well as the American system of making it? It is probably on the road; in fact, it is due, as none of the present experiments quite fulfil the requirements of the springs and adjuster of pocket watches, according to recent writers on the subject. The importation of a few dozen European finishers to finish up the excellent movements of some of the American factories in European best style, would dispense with much of the high-class European work sold there; if sold without the name or reputations of factory or machine work, by local magnates in the horological and jewelry trades. These do not care to play second fiddle in reputation or importance to the manufacturers, many of them now shun American watches, as much as possible, preferring to sell watches on their own name, or with a contract debarring the European maker with a name, from supplying others in the same city. This prevents cutting of prices or enjoins rivals from proving how they could supply exactly the same watch at much lower price. This is the British system of watch selling and has some merits, but there are two sides to every question. State jealousy erected all the factories that spring from Waltham; this feeling does not count, but is repressed when each retailer sells under his own name, and there seems an opening for this kind of factory at the present time. The manufacturer seems too much in evidence for the interests of the horological expert and retailer. At one time in England the manufacturer's position seemed very servile, crawling about to retailers to get an order for one or two watches, and then to be paid in paper promises that had to be discounted at an enormous rate after many months' credit. The spur to our own efforts to introduce the American system into England was given by John Bennett, the notorious watchmaker of London. The usual crowd of manufacturers, had asked us to inquire of Sir John when he could see them, as he happened to be then busy gossiping with a lady. She prepared to leave, when we gave him the message. "Oh, don't go," he said; "it is only a few watch manufacturers who want to see me." The reply set us thinking and being fresh from the manufacturing and practicing repairing in order to learn in the words of Bennett's lecture which he gave all over the country, "What to make and how to make it," we had come to the conclusion that finishing brass and steel was all one could learn in connection with manufacturing and finishing watches, and that horology must be studied at the watch repairer's work bench, whence all the great horologists have sprung. An interchange of skill between the manufacturer and the repairing shop must be maintained if the trade in both branches is to be a permanent success.

Until the watch exports have secured the same relative position as the exports of American clocks, which are thrice the value of foreign imported clocks, it cannot be said that the watch manufacture has the same relative position from a commercial point of view. The imports and exports of jewelry and materials show a still greater disparity in favor of the foreign imports.

THE FUSEE

In these days of "going barrels," the fusee, that arrangement so dear to the heart of the English watchmaker, and the cause of many a long controversy, is but little understood in its principles of construction by the present generation of American watchmakers; and it may be interesting to many to know somewhat of the theory of its construction, as being pertinent to a thorough knowledge of the business, although not called upon to make a fusee. There may be peculiarities of action in a fusee watch that would baffle the scrutiny of a modern watchmaker to detect the cause of, where he is ignorant of what the fusee would, and would not, do under certain circumstances; consequently, it is well to know all things as well as to "prove all things."

The English fusee is known to all as a mechanical contrivance for equalizing the power of the main-spring as it is delivered to the train of the watch.

The Germans, before the invention of the fusee, used two springs, opposing each other in their force, and called "stack free," the available force for propulsion being the difference between the tension of the two. The theory of the construction is based upon knowing the force of both extremes, highest and lowest, from which data the diameter of the two extremes of the fusee are determined. The increasing tension, as the spring is wound, must be counteracted by diminished leverage upon the fusee. This diminution must proceed according to some certain law, either in straight lines, forming the frustum of a cone, or by curves of some order bounding the sides of the figure. This curve can be demonstrated mathematically to be a parabolic curve, and can be drawn absolutely correct, knowing the extremes of tension of the spring, the desired diameter of the fusee at its base, and the required height. This cone, when laid out can be transferred to brass and used as a pattern to which the fusee must be fitted previous to turning the groove for the chain. The grooves are then produced by the "fusee engine," a mechanical arrangement by which the cutting-tooth is given a motion, both in a direction parallel to the axis of the fusee, and also toward the center.

The theory of the fusee is certainly beautifully correct, and

were the action of springs equally so, there would be nothing left to desire in the arrangement, but, unfortunately, a spring has a will peculiarly its own—an individuality of action, which necessitates the construction of a fusee adapted to the peculiar action of each spring; and this action is governed by no known law—probably has none—but depend upon the peculiarities of construction. To adapt the fusee and spring to each other, no possible rule can be arranged; patient trial, turn by turn, with the fusee, spring-box and chain all in place, and the tension ascertained for each turn by the use of the adjusting rod, the grooves deepened, wherever the action of the spring demands it—is the only mode of perfect adjustment. Of course, this process is only resorted to in those watches where perfection is expected; ordinarily, the theoretical curve will give a fair approximation to the desired end. In case the spring is broken, or needs another substituted, perfection will demand the recutting of the fusee for the new spring, or an entirely new one, in order to adjust it to these new idiosyncrasies.

Simplicity, and, consequently cheapness of construction, is another element which largely contributes to the adoption of the going barrel. With the fusee must be coupled the maintaining spring, or as the old English horologists called it, the "forcing spring," which somewhat complicates its construction, and contributes to it many elements of derangement and the necessary trouble and expense of repairs. These practical difficulties have gradually driven watchmakers to the use of going barrels, which permit larger diameters for the spring-box, and consequently, longer springs with more turns. The general adoption of jewels in all the modern watches greatly diminishes friction, and thinner springs can be used, thus affording additional turns to the barrel. By the judicious use of stop work, only the middle coils need to be used, which give, with tolerable accuracy, the mean tension of the main-spring, dispensing with the use of either extreme; the trifling errors arising from unequal impulse to the train by the modern method, being less than the average errors arising from construction when the spring-box, chain and fusee were generally used, has given the going barrel a hold upon public esteem which the perfect theory, but imperfect execution of the fusee, can never attain to.



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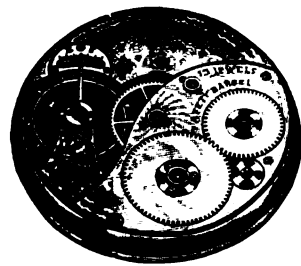
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MAKING PINIONS

Pinions that are well made as to truth of centering, of division, of form of leaves, and polish, are, as the trade well knows, of vital importance to the value of the time-piece.

The making and finishing is one of the most troublesome, as well as most expensive of all the processes in watch work. The nature of the material renders it difficult, as it approaches so nearly in hardness to the tools used in cutting. In the ordinary Yankee clock, the lantern pinion has entirely superseded the solid leaf, which substitution was the greatest element of success in their cheap construction. The lantern pinion is really a nearer approximation to the required anti-frictional form than a majority of cut pinions in ordinary clocks. In the process of manufacture of the cut variety, the first consideration is the quality of the steel to be used. For this purpose it should be carefully selected by trial, thus ascertaining its fineness, uniformity, softness when annealed, together with its capacity for taking a good temper, with the least amount of springing during the hardening process. Very few pinions are cut from the solid piece—the drawn pinion wire being quite good enough, when milled and finished, for the ordinary run of watch work.

The steel wire having been selected, the first process is to cut it up into lengths a trifle larger than the required pinion. The separated pieces are then centered with care, and having been placed in a lathe, the staff and pivot are turned up to nearly the required gauge, leaving a portion of the whole piece the full size for the leaves. They are now taken to the milling tool to have the proper form given to the leaves. As this form is of the highest importance, it may be as well to give here the reasons. Supposing a wheel of 60 teeth, depth into a pinion of 8 leaves, it can readily be seen that the arc of the motion of the wheel tooth is of greater radius than that of the leaf of the pinion, and it follows that if the teeth and the leaves are made in taper form with straight sections, there must occur a sliding motion on the surfaces of both—the power thus absorbed being totally wasted; but if we curve the surfaces we may approach a form so nearly perfect that the wheel teeth, being motors, really roll on the leaves, avoiding almost entirely the friction caused by sliding; the necessity for this curvature becomes greater the more the wheel exceeds the pinion in diameter. This curve, which has been demonstrated by very profound mathematical researches, is the "epicycloidal"; theoretically it should give no more sliding motion than the surfaces of two plain wheels revolving on each other. To obtain this perfect form, very great pains have been taken and expenses incurred, especially by the makers of the best time-keepers.

In the American factories the cutters are very elaborately made, the section being an object of great solicitude—it being an exact counterpart of the space between any two leaves, and also of one-half the top of leaf from the curvature to the point, so that in milling, the space made by the cutter is its shape, leaving the leaf of the proper form. Generally the pinion passes under two cutters; the first to strike down the rough stock, the other to dress it to size and shape, with a light cut. The care and skill required to make these is certainly very great, and it is a proof of the wonderful ingenuity of man that they are made so perfect as to shape and cutting power.

A very ingenious device is used for dividing the leaves under the cutter, which revolves at a moderate speed over a slide, carrying a pair of centers, between which the turned up piece of pinion wire is placed. The slide is now pushed up to and under the cutter, and in its passage as much of a cut is taken as is desirable; in drawing back the slide the fresh cut space passes under a flat piece of thin steel, screwed on the frame, and set at a slight angle to the axis of the centers. On moving the slide towards the cutter for a fresh cut, the steel plate takes the

last cut, and in passing by it the pinion is turned just as much as the angularity of the plate, which must be just one leaf. By this very clever device the division is effected without an index plate. This process, however, is not good enough for work intended to be very accurate—the pinion wire not being always, or indeed rarely correctly divided, the original error will be perpetuated in all the subsequent processes. These are all milled, with oil or soda water for a lubricator, and it follows that the speed of the cutter is regulated to get the greatest cut without dulling the tool. When dull, however, the mill is sharpened on the face of the cutting tooth by means of small grinders of iron, using Arkansas oil-stone dust for the first grinding, and giving the necessary delicacy of the edge by means of crocus, or sharp, followed, when fine work is needed, by rouge.

It is necessary that this care should be taken, for if the edge is left coarse it will become speedily dulled, and leave a very unequal and rough surface on the cut of the pinion, which in the subsequent grinding gives rise to error in shape and size. The pinions, thus cut to gauge, are dried in sawdust, hardened and tempered; the staff and pivots are now turned up to size, and then pass to the polishers. In the factory they are finished by means of what are called Wig-Wags, which it may be interesting to the reader to have a general description of.

Two Vs are arranged as centers, the pinion is placed between them, the circular parts resting in each V, but free to turn on its own axis. Immediately above the Vs is a frame on which a slide, carrying the polisher, may traverse—generally about two inches. This slide is movable vertically so as to accommodate itself to the pinion; attached to the slide is a connection which leads to a vertical lever, which is put in motion from a crank on the counter shaft. The grinding is effected by bringing the grinder, charged with oil-stone dust in oil, in one of the spaces of the pinion, which, of course, is so arranged as to bring it parallel and central with the grinder. The power being applied, the slide takes a very rapid reciprocatory motion, and the face of the grinder, so charged, rapidly reduces the uneven surface left by the cutter to what is called the gray.

The form of this grinder must be as perfect as the cutters, and the care taken to get the requisite parallelism is in equal proportion, and in all the best polishers is planed up while in its position. The grinder is composed of tin and lead, with sometimes a slight admixture of antimony, rolled to an even thickness, cut off in suitable lengths, and then mounted in the carrier of the Wig-Wag to be planed up to shape. There are too many minute adjustments in this machine to render a full description in this article admissible. It is large compared with the work it has to perform, but it is very admirably made, as indeed all the tools are, in the American factories.

The polishing of the leaves is the next step, and this is effected by means precisely the same as grinding. In each stage the pinions are thoroughly cleansed before entering on another. The polisher is made precisely like the grinder; but instead of oil-stone dust, crocus mixed with oil is substituted. Owing to the less cutting quality of the material used, the polisher loses its form sooner than the grinder, and has to be more frequently reshaped. In very fine work the crocus is succeeded by fine well-leveled rouge to bring up that jet black polish which is considered a mark of quality by chronometer and watch makers.

With the exception of turning up the staff and pivots, all the work hitherto described has been expended on the leaves—a very tedious process, yet done, when the tools and materials are in proper order, with marvelous rapidity; but tedious as these have been, there are two others quite as much so before the leaves are finished.

The ends are to be faced—they must be flat (that is a true plane) and receive the same finish that the leaves took, and it is effected by the Wig-Wag; only the pinion revolves between centers, at a high speed, the grinder being brought up to the turned face. Two motions operate—one rectilinear, the other circular—the result being a compound motion which prevents the grinder from touching the same spot twice in succession. To effect this more surely, the motion gives the grinder a slight vibratory vertical motion. The grinding of the two faces is effected the same as the grinding of the cutting face of the grinders and polishers being kept in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the pinion, both vertical and horizontal.

The staffs and pivots being in the same condition they came from the lathe, the next step is to grind and polish them. Before, however, we treat on this process, it may not be amiss to give the general watch repairer a process by which this facing may be done on a small scale.

(To be continued.)

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ECONOMY OF FORCE IN THE PRINCIPAL ESCAPEMENTS

BY J. HERRMANN, LATE TEACHER OF HOROLOGY AT HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, LONDON.

The grand problem of Scientific and Practical Horology, is Motion vs. Time; and as time means duration it may be called Motion for the measurement of Duration. This problem, which is solved by the circumgyration of our planet, we are attempting to imitate by the pendulum and balance wheel.

The great drawback to all mechanical motion, and especially to accuracy of motion, is resistance by pressure; the more we can overcome this the better we shall succeed; but I fear it can never be disposed of. When we set a pendulum or balance in motion, we impart a momentum. By observing the arcs described, we find that each one is less than the preceding one. If it were not for the resistance no diminution would take place, and consequently they would go on forever. This decrease in the arcs of the pendulum or balance is the measurement of the momentum expended in overcoming resistance. This proves to us that just as much momentum requires to be imparted, as is absorbed in overcoming resistance. It is not my business now to discuss the nature of balance resistance; it is an existing fact which no watchmaker will dispute. My duty is to examine the contrivance by which the resupplying is effected, namely, the escapement.

In connecting the escapements with the balance or pendulum, there is one other unfortunate fact entering into calculations—a fact which no horologist has been able to dispose of yet; the balance has either to unlock the motive power to receive the impulse, as in the chronometer, lever, remontoir, and gravity escapements, or it has to sustain the pressure of the motive power, as in the duplex, horizontal, and Graham; and in some it has even to overbalance this force as in the verge and clock escapements. This duty of the balance has, therefore, to be added to the other resistance which must be put in account against the momentum.

Treating of the escapement in relation to this task it has to perform, I advance the following propositions as the basis of my remarks:

First. The impulse should be given to the balance in such a manner that no extra pressure is created thereby.

Second. The unlocking should offer the least possible resistance to the balance; and as the force transmitted to the escapement has to be equal to the impulse, plus the force expended in overcoming resistance in the escapement itself, and as the presence of pressure requires a proportionate supply of force, and the action and reaction of such force will create a proportionate variation in the impulse and unlocking, I propose.

Third. That all resistance by pressure should be reduced to a minimum in the escapement, in order to dispense with every excess of force.

It is in reference to this third and last proposition that I apply the term "Economy of Force." It must, therefore, be understood in a negative sense: a measured effect with a minimum cause. We have to consider the escapements separate and distinct machines, with a view to elicit the conditions upon which they will yield the greatest possible result with the least amount of supply.

By the principal escapements, I mean those which are most extensively applied, rather than those which give the best results, and they may be arranged in three classifications, according to the three distinct properties they possess, viz.:

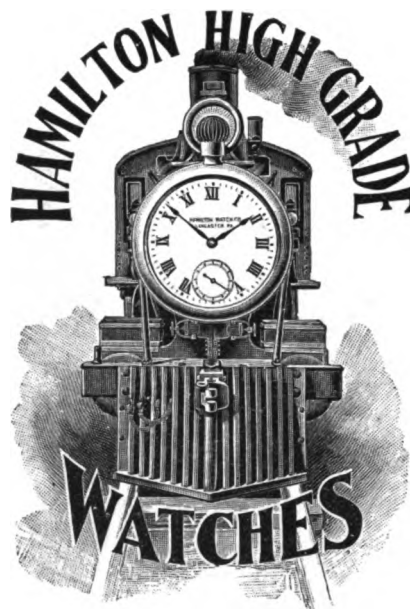
First. Arrangement of their mechanism.

Second. Their geometrical disposition and proportions.

Third. Their mechanical elements and results.

With regard to the first, I must take for granted that all are acquainted. The second, although not the direct subject for discussion, is yet, to a great extent, involved in the third and last, as the one of which I have principally to treat. Before we can analyze the escapements, as to their mechanical composition and transmittance of force, we must first ascertain what mechanical elements are, and the properties they possess.

The simplest instruments by which any force is communicated from one point to another, so as to set in motion any other body acted on by another force are cords, rods, and hard planes; and the simplest combination of such instruments are called mechanical powers. Strictly there are only two, the lever and the inclined plane; but these are again subdivided into six, and sometimes seven, viz., the lever, wheel and axle, toothed wheel, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, and screw. The first are modifications of the lever, and the last three of the in-



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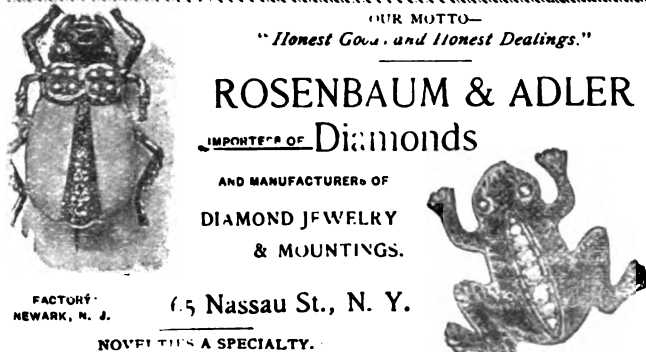
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clined plane; and any form of mechanism, no matter how simple or how complicated, be it the verge escapement or Mr. Babage's calculating machine, must be composed of these elements, and can possess no others; and hence we must necessarily first seek their acquaintance; but I shall only speak of the definitions of the form in which they are employed in the principal escapements.

The lever is a mechanical element extensively applied in all escapements, of which there are three orders. The first order comprises all levers which have the power and weight on the ends, and the fulcrum, or center of motion, somewhere between them. The second, those which have the fulcrum on one end, the power on the other, and the weight somewhere between the power and fulcrum. The third, those which have the fulcrum on one end, the weight on the other, and the power somewhere between the fulcrum and weight. The length of the lever arms is measured by the distance of the points of application of the power or weight from the fulcrum, and the weight and power, regardless of the order of lever are inversely proportioned to the length of lever arms.

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Gold alloy of not less than 15 karats in quality may be made to assume the appearance of very fine gold, of a beautiful straw color, by boiling in the following preparation for a short time. Take:—

Nitrate of potassa	15 OZS.
Common salt	7 "
Alum	7 "
Spirits of salts	1 OZ.

30 OZS.

Reduce the above salts as in the preceding case to a fine powder; then take a large blacklead color pot about eight inches high, and seven inches across the top; No. 16 size of Doulton's make; put about two spoonfuls of water at the bottom; then add the saltpetre, alum, and salt; place on the fire, and very slowly dissolve and boil up, stirring well with a wooden spoon. Take the work, which has been well prepared by annealing and boiling out in aquafortis pickle, and suspended upon fine platinum wire; put it into the mixture for five minutes, and at the expiration of that time withdraw and rinse well in clean boiling water, then add the spirits of salts to the mixture in the pot; when it again boils up, put the work in for four minutes longer, and again rinse in fresh boiling water. Now add one spoonful of water and when it boils up again put in the work for three minutes longer, and again rinse; next add two spoonfuls of water to the mixture in the pot; when it boils put the work in for two minutes, and again rinse. Lastly, thin the color with about three spoonfuls of water, and when it boils up again, put in the work for one minute longer, well rinse in plenty of clean boiling water and the work is then done, and of a very beautiful color. Finish as usual.

This process is recommended when it is required that the color should wear well; it will also produce a beautiful color if properly attended to, and these instructions are carefully carried out. It was regularly practiced in London by most goldsmiths for a number of years with great success. It should not, however, be used for a lower standard of gold than 15 karats. The proportion given will color ten ounces of solid gold chains, and about five ounces of jeweler's work, which latter is generally of a bulky nature, having large surfaces. The solder used upon the work must be very good to be nicely colored by this process. Some goldsmiths have strongly recommended the employment of common salts for plugging the work into, after the last dip in coloring as means of neutralizing the effects of any acid likely to be retained upon the articles. Others have advised the use of soda and potash solutions as substitutes for ale, in scratch-brushing. We may remark that we have tried these things, as well as several others we could mention tending in the same direction, but cannot say that we ever derived any great advantage from the use of them. The loss by this process of coloring will average about one pennyweight per ounce of work submitted to the action of the mixture. Time occupied in coloring, fifteen minutes. Gold workers are exposed to several pernicious vapors in the exercise of their trade, by far the worst being that which arises during the process of wet-coloring; from the action of the spirits of salts upon the work and the other ingredients. The effluvia arising therefrom, in badly constructed workrooms, produces great distress to the operator, affecting the head, stomach, and the whole nervous system. When the above present themselves, a good drink of new milk will teract the evil.

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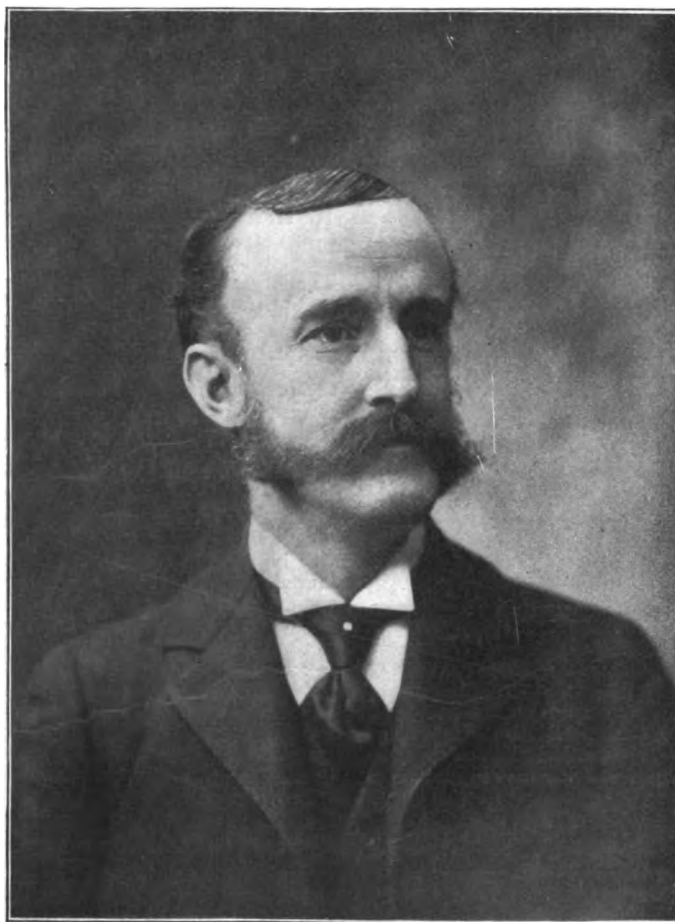
Volume XXXII

NEW YORK, MAY 17, 1899

No. 20.

DAVID N. SMITH

The firm of William Smith & Co., chain manufacturers, of the Gill Building, 9, 11 and 13 Maiden Lane, is one of those which has a history of nearly 40 years. It was founded in 1865 by William Smith, who gained his experience in the jewelry trade with the firm of A. Brown & Co., of Providence, in which he became a partner. When that firm was dissolved, he, in company with his brother John, and O. C. Lentz, started the firm of William Smith & Co., of Providence. In 1867 a New York office was opened at 66 Nassau street, which was subsequently changed to 14 John street, which remained for ten years the address of the firm. Business steadily increased, and the next move was to 25 Maiden Lane, and then to No. 33. Here the firm remained some time, till in May, 1898, a move was made to the present location at 9, 11 and 13 Maiden Lane. During this period the factory has been continued at Providence, where at the present time the firm employs about 150 hands. In 1883 John Smith and O. C. Lentz withdrew, and the firm was reorganized, William Smith taking as partners his



DAVID NIVEN SMITH,
OF WILLIAM SMITH & CO.

two sons, David N. and William, Jr. David Niven Smith, whose portrait appears on this page, was born at Providence in 1854, the same year in which his father entered business. In 1870, when his father and family removed to New York, he entered the office of the firm in that city. Beginning at the foot of the ladder, he worked his way steadily up, and after a time went on the road as salesman for the firm. His father having ample evidence of his son's capacity for management, gradually laid more and more the burden of the business on his son's shoulders, and after William Smith's death, David N. became the senior partner of the firm. It is interesting to note, too, that on Mr. Smith's death, his son, though at that time quite a young man, filled his father's unexpired term of office as president of the Jewelers' Board of Trade. This is an indication of the esteem in which he was held by the trade, and is only one of many offices he has filled in the trade organizations, notably in the Jewelers' League, in which he is to-day one of the Executive Committee. In 1890 Mr. Smith married Miss Nettie D. Moore, and

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is to-day the father of two children. He is a member of the Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. & A. M.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Our object under this head is not to deal with Scientific matters in an abstract or theoretical way, but to give such particulars of Scientific facts as may be capable of adaptation to practical industrial uses. We shall point out, too, new developments and improvements in Scientific matters which will be useful to the craftsman and manufacturer, while the Industrial side of this department will include notices of new tools, machinery and appliances. At all times we shall welcome communications from our readers who may have suggestions to offer on this head.

A BIT OF CHARCOAL

The other day some bright, practical men were talking about the effects of carbon in steel. After discussing carbon in its various percentages and conditions, one of the company said to his companion: "Tom, I don't know a continental thing about carbon, do you? What is it, and what has it got to do with steel anyway?" Tom is not the only one who is mystified. The bicycle rider asks the same question, for he too is puzzled. He is told that a thin tube of fifty carbon steel is stronger than a thick tube of twenty-five carbon steel, and he wants to know what carbon has to do with it. Every day Tom is doing his level best to burn up in his forge fire a considerable quantity of carbon, and he succeeds. He even sets at work a powerful blast of air to make it burn the fiercer; while the bicycle folk also, whenever they take a spin or go on a scorcher, convert much carbon, combined with good, wholesome oxygen, into the perfect product of combustion, carbon dioxide. Charcoal is the carbon that Tom is burning up, and it is the element which, in this or other form, turns iron into steel with all the possibilities of that strange metal. To convert iron into steel, the quantity required of the apparently inert, yet potent, charcoal is surprisingly small. Fifty carbon steel means that one-half of one per cent. is carbon and ninety-nine and one-half per cent. is iron—excluding from the computation some small quantities of other elements—while twenty-five carbon means that only one-quarter of one per cent. is carbon. That so small a quantity of carbon

suffices is less surprising, however, if it be remembered that the action of minute quantities, or of even mere traces, of foreign matter upon masses is, as Roberts-Austen points out, a widespread principle of nature. "The single grain of powder which Raymond Lully said would transmute millions of its weight of lead into gold; the single grain of stone which Solomon Trismosin thought would secure perpetual youth, had their analogue in the small amount of plumbago, which, to Bergman's astonishment, in the eighteenth century, converted iron into steel." When steel is heated and cooled at differing rates and temperatures—the thermal treatment—carbon asserts its presence, and so freely changes its condition from one form to another, back and forth, that an eminent scientist has aptly termed it a "protean" element, from the name of the mythological god, Proteus, who was credited with the faculty of assuming different shapes. The bit of charcoal has "endowed the iron with life," for now it can take temper; can bend and writhe and twist and straighten itself; can hold an edge as keen as Siegfried's magic sword; can be as soft as lead or hard as adamant; can strengthen itself mightily within its limit by every increase of the potent charcoal, and decimal twenty-five easily gives place to decimal fifty at two-thirds the weight. But how and why? There are many theories, but no one can certainly tell. It is as mysterious as is that mighty power, which, though invisible, can nevertheless be reeled from the coils of a dynamo and used to light our cities and run our trains.

AURIFEROUS WATER

A very remarkable invention has recently been reviewed by Richard Zsigmondy, in "Liebig's Annalen der Chemie." It is not "gold water" (Dantzic brandy), as manufactured in Dantzic, but real water in which gold is contained in a dissolved state. Heretofore only a simple means of dissolving gold was known, a mixture of hydrochloric acid and nitric acid, which, owing to its action on the king of metals, bears the name of aqua regia. That it would be possible to dissolve gold in simple water could be presumed, since only a short time ago the American chemist, Carey Lea, had succeeded in dissolving silver in water, experiments which, by the way, are said to have been used by Professor Emmens for producing gold from silver. The experiment for the production of an aqueous gold solution must be conducted in an exceedingly careful manner and strictly according to directions. It consists mainly in that a strongly diluted boiling and feebly alkaline solution of auric chloride is mixed with a certain quantity of formaldehyde solution. The liquid first turns a magnificent pale-red and finally a deep red. If this experiment is to be successful, the distilled water especially should be perfectly pure. The larger the gold percentage of the fluid, the darker will be the red color. The presumption is that the gold is contained in the water in the so-called colloidal state, since the latter cannot be passed through a membrane. That the gold is really dissolved in the water could be made evident above all doubt. The gold can be precipitated from the solution by various salts, acids and alkalis. If the liquid is evaporated, the gold remains on the bottom of the vessel in the form of a bright metallic coating. Remarkable is the circumstance that after standing for one or two weeks fungous threads of mold will form on gold solutions, which, under the microscope with reflected light, have the appearance of a goldwire gauze. While otherwise gold has a great tendency to combine with quicksilver, this is not the case in the aqueous gold solution.

SOLDERING ALUMINUM

F. George, of Brussels, has studied a process for soldering aluminum, for which he has been allowed a patent. A bath is first prepared consisting of one part sea salt (chloride of sodium) and two parts essence of turpentine or of any other hydrocarbon, whether isomeric or not, and in this latter case the proportions are modified in such a manner as to always obtain the same quantity of carbon combined in contact with the chloride of sodium. Heat the parts to be soldered to a dull red and then temper them in the bath described above. The object of this tempering is to modify the molecular condition of the metal and to prepare it to receive the solder. After such tempering the parts to be soldered are lightly powdered with borax, and aluminum in a state of fusion is interposed. After cooling, the parts are perfectly soldered.

TO STAIN MOTHER OF PEARL.—Same must first be treated with lukewarm potash solution, whereby the adhering grease is removed and it is rendered fit for taking the stain. After that, prepare a concentrated aqueous solution of aniline color, immerse the mother of pearl, and place the whole in a warm place. The deeper the coloring is desired to penetrate the mother of pearl, the longer it must remain in the stain, for only after some time it can be assumed with certainty that the desired color has entered deep enough.



[Entered at the Post Office in the City of New York as second-class matter.]

THOMAS JACOB, Editor and Publisher.

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170 AND 172 BROADWAY, COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 216 CORTLANDT.

VOL. XXXII

MAY 17, 1899

No. 20

NOTICE

In answer to the many letters received at this office, and to save unnecessary correspondence and delay, we wish to state that this paper has no connection whatever with J. J. Fogerty or with Fogerty's Jewelers Directory.

The Jewelers Review is issued regularly every week and will put forth every effort to furnish the best and latest news and information concerning jewelers, gold and silversmiths, horologists, opticians and allied industries. Persons interested in these trades will confer a great favor by sending us the news of their localities and their views respecting the manufacture or treatment of any articles in the above lines. It is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents asking questions requiring answers through the columns of the Jewelers Review will state the information desired plainly and in as few words as possible. All answers will be published as promptly as the nature of the enquiry and the pressure of business will permit. Readers need have no hesitancy in asking questions on any subject in which they are interested consistent with the nature of this publication.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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THE JEWELERS REVIEW ABROAD

Copies of this paper can be found in Europe at Holborn Viaduct and the Royal Hotels, London. Herald office and hotels L'Athenée and Grand Terminus, Paris. The Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, St. Antoine and the Continental Hotels, Antwerp.

ADVERTISING RATES

will be furnished on application. Under the new management the circulation of The Jewelers Review has steadily increased until it practically covers the entire jewelry and allied trades. Advertisers will find that there is no better medium to reach the trade than The Jewelers Review.

Advertisements to insure insertion in the next issue should reach this office not later than Saturday.

COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED

Space will always be reserved in the Jewelers Review for news items of interest to the trade, such as changes in place of business, co-partnerships, dissolutions and the movements of traveling representatives and buyers.

Jewelers contemplating a trip to New York can have their mail addressed to this office, where it will be held until called for, or forwarded to any other address if desired.

Some Encouraging Figures

The National Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance for the United States contains figures which should bring encouragement to the hearts of the jewelry, watch and clock trades. In the nine months preceding and ending with last March, clocks and watches to the value of \$1,218,394 were exported, showing an excess over the corresponding nine months, ending March, 1898, of \$109,196. During the same period there was an exportation of jewelry and other manufactures of gold and silver to the value of \$497,083, an excess of \$57,505 over the same period of 1898. The exportation of similar merchandise of foreign manufacture aggregated \$69,578 last year, an excess of \$54,220. The imports of clocks, watches and parts footed up \$921,541, an excess in value of \$241,238. The imports of manufactures of jewelry and precious stones gave a total of \$11,188,989, a surplus over the previous year of \$2,810,754. The imports of precious stones (free) reached the sum of \$2,441,027, an excess of \$155,300. The importations of jewelry and precious stones (dutiable) from various countries reached \$8,747,962, an excess of \$2,655,874. These figures give what has been so long anxiously waited for, a substantial increase that shows, by an infallible barometer, that the upward turn in trade has begun, not with a feeble spurt which may at any moment fall back again, but with a vigorous step which forecasts healthy advancement all along the line. That the present year will show a still more marked increase in both imports and exports is already a certainty from the existing business conditions. A more encouraging outlook has not been enjoyed by the jewelry and allied trades for some years, which is a matter for congratulation all around.

Porto Rico as a New Jewelry Market

Considered from the view of future trade probabilities, the acquisition of the fertile, wealthy and well populated island of Porto Rico, should soon bring us a new and ready market, close to our doors, for manufactured jewelry of all grades. The good people of Porto Rico, like all with the blood of a Latin race in their veins, are, both male and female, extravagantly fond of personal adornment. Ornaments of gold rings, earrings, necklaces, brooches, pins, etc., are worn by all classes who can afford them—even the poorest wear some piece of genuine jewelry—and the wealthier classes give full rein to their passion for embellishment, indulging in the rarest precious stones, with fine settings, in the selection of which they display excellent taste. Heretofore Porto Ricans have depended entirely upon Europe for jewelry, France, Germany and England supplying the trade. With proper import regulations, the same as are now in operation in the United States, and which will undoubtedly be put into operation in Porto Rico by the next Congress, the whole of this new market would come straight to New York. Porto Ricans, unlike their brethren of devastated Cuba, have not suffered from the horrors of civil war—they are well off and have the cash to buy, and if their markets are properly cultivated a wide field is offered for our manufactures.

The circulation of The Jewelers Review,
for issue of May 10, was 10,079 copies.
for issue of May 3, was 10,110 copies.

AVERAGE WEEKLY CIRCULATION

For February, March and April was:

10,041 COPIES.

Our post office and other receipts are open to the inspection of those who desire to verify this statement.

CERAMICS

Under this head special attention will be given to pottery, bric-a-brac and porcelain, which now form an important part of the jeweler's trade. Fine products of the potter's art have always been prized by the select few but recently the popular taste has caused a demand for these goods which has encouraged artists of recognized ability in their production, as new wares are constantly appearing, especially in foreign countries.

AMERICAN CHINA NOT APPRECIATED

In our issue of May 3 we had an article under the above title and referring to the same subject. Mrs. Horace C. Wait, the clever water color artist, a member of Sorosis and a woman who has taken a great interest in pottery work for the last few years, in a talk to the members of the New York Society of Ceramic Arts, recently said: "I have traveled with my husband over the greater part of New England and have always looked out for old china. I think everything in New England has been very well bought up. I have a house in Maine, fifteen miles from a railroad station, and I have made tours from there, finding almost nothing. And the people are pitifully poor. I found one old woman with hardly clothes enough to hold together, but an old Colonial mirror that she would not part with. People will keep anything they can see themselves in and that possibly had some sentiment connected with it. I bought some things that I did not want and for what people thought were fabulous prices, because they needed the money so much. Seeing an old sugar bowl in the window, with broken handles, making it too ugly for the table but good enough for a flower pot in a window, I would stop to ask if there was any other old china.

"The old blue ware with historic scenes that we have in this country was made in Staffordshire at the beginning of this century, though people always say that it is over a hundred years old. Then followed light blues and browns and pinks that were interesting rather than beautiful. Our New England ancestors showed their severe rugged traits of character in their table-ware.

"Near Concord, Mass., I found an old Irish farmer who had collected a good deal of china in his barn, but he had no idea of the relative values of things. He had some Killarney plates for which he asked an enormous price, but some beautiful lustre ware that stood beside them I bought for very little. I found a Lafayette platter in one place that I visited, and bought it for \$2 or \$3, but there were no plates to match it. Those had gone in service to pot roasts.

"There are some perfectly delightful things to be found at King's Lynn in England. We found people there who had old curiosity shops and things in which they were so much interested that they did not care to sell. One man went down to Cambridge, but there was no demand for the things he had, he said, for the people did not care for his old blue representing English events, as our people have not cared so much for American scenes."

CERAMIC NOTE

L. Straus & Sons, 42 Warren street, New York, are opening a new line of Bohemian glass in fancy loving cups, vases, etc. It comprises all the popular colors and the various pieces are richly ornamented in gold. Among other notable things are a line of fancy plates from English and German factories, novelties in English vases, English china tea sets and dinner sets and English semi-porcelain sets. Among these dinner and tea sets are new shapes and decorations, the latter with and without gold.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

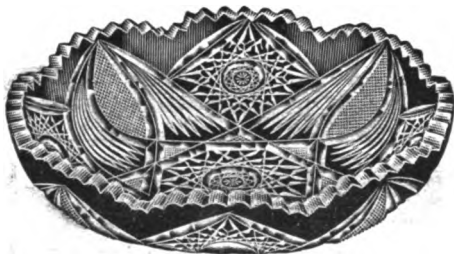
In this column we shall note the interesting features of our various exchanges and shall give notes of the trade publications which are issued. We invite our readers to send us their new catalogues, circulars, and other publications of general interest, to which we shall be pleased to devote a portion of this space.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN BICYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE NUMBER.—One of the many ways in which the noted enterprise of Munn & Co. is often manifested is in the publication of various interesting supplements devoted to various lines of progressive industry. The latest effort of this publishing firm in this direction is devoted to the bicycle and to the automobile carriage. The number is very copiously and handsomely illustrated, with an illuminated cover having a specially prepared design representing Science holding aloft the electric torch of progress. Beautiful half-tones, depicting every late improvement in the bicycle and automobile carriages.

PETTINGILL'S NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.—The seventh annual directory is just out, a handsome volume of 1,000 pages, the most complete and comprehensive of any work of the kind. It is primarily designed to be a guide for intelligent and well-directed advertising, and in fulfilling that purpose has combined, as supplementary to its directory of newspapers, gazetteer features of scope and fullness and usefulness that are unrivalled. It presents a business picture of over 9,000 towns and cities, giving their population and valuation, the county they are located in, the railroads touching them, their transportation, facilities by water, their principal hotel and bank, enumerates their principal manufacturing industries, stating the number of people employed in each, and the annual wage payments. To complete the usefulness of such a survey, a railroad map of each State is given.

SPECIALTIES IN Dessert Plates, Fish and Game Sets, Cups and Saucers, Art Pieces, Etc., Etc.
DAVISON BROS., IN FINE CHINA.
Showrooms, 12 Barclay Street, New York.

The J. D. Bergen Co.



FOREMOST LINE OF AMERICAN CUT GLASS.

New and Beautiful Shapes. Send for Catalogue. Electros furnished for Advertising.

Color Perfect. Beauty of Design and Brilliancy of Finish Unquestionable.

The Dealer who handles "BERGEN" CUT GLASS can defy competition, because quality of Goods and Prices are right.

UTOPIAN FAIENCE.

The Line is specially adapted for the Retail Jeweler.

New York Salesroom:

W. H. DUNN, 68-70 West Broadway.

J. B. OWENS POTTERY CO.,

Main Office and Pottery,
ZANESVILLE, O.

A high-glaze **ART POTTERY** in beautiful blendings, of dull Green, Mauve and Brown. Each piece distinctive; free hand decorations, great variety in shapes.

Prices for the different pieces vary from 50 cents to \$100.



John Hancock

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John Hancock

John Hancock



"He wrote his name where all Nations should behold it, and where all time should not efface it."



John Hancock

John Hancock

John Hancock

John Hancock



WE ENGRAVE HIS NAME ON A PERFECT AMERICAN WATCH

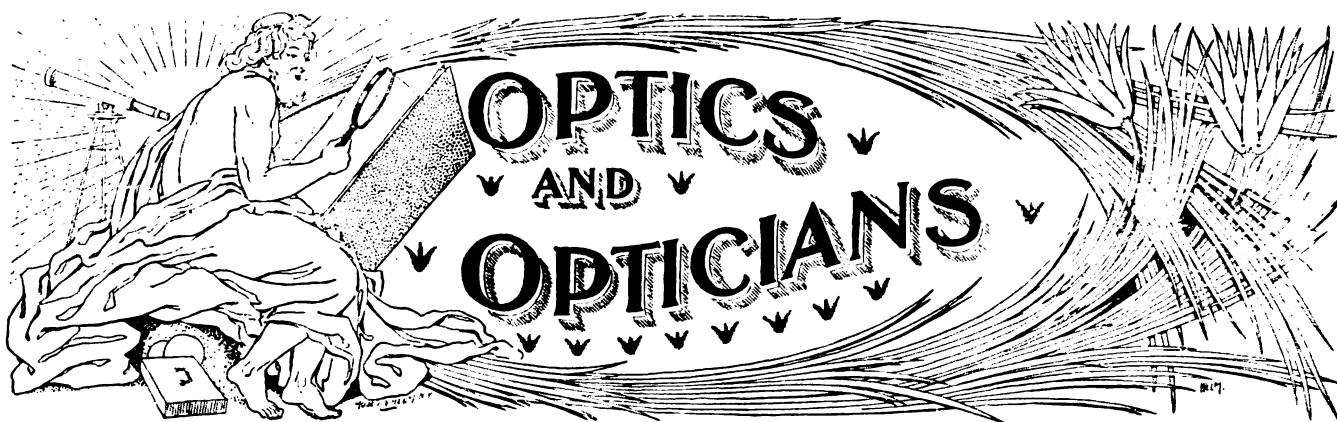
Where all Nations may behold it, and where all time cannot efface it.

The Dueber-Hampden Watch Works

CANTON, OHIO

THE FINEST AND ONLY COMPLETE WATCH PLANT IN THE WORLD

The Best Watch Cases. The Best Watch Movements



This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the science and study of optics, and will be sustained by able writers on this subject. Under this head will be published full reports of meetings of the several optical societies, as well as all news of interest to opticians, together with copies of lectures and other papers relating to optics.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Optical opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED OPTICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

L. L. FERGUSON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII

MAY 17, 1899.

No. 20

Trade Secrets
Quid Pro Quos,
etc.

Some fine Eutopian day, we hope that amid the bequests of some philanthropic decedent, will be found sufficient funds wherewith to endow a chair of economics particularly for the education of opticians. We are all familiar with the proposition of the cat that was down in a well. He climbed up 10 feet every day but fell back 12 feet every night. Query? How long will it take for the cat to get out of the well?

There is a startling simile between the feline and the optician, that is, the optician who is a dispenser, or the one who tergiversates between catering to the public and wooing the seductive oculist also. The optician who attempts one or the other will soon find himself in the same subterranean condition as was his feline contemporary.

Business is clean business, so long as it is done upon its merits. But when besmirched with subterfuges, underhand "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" business rakeoffs, commissions, etc., it becomes but a "stench in the nostrils of good and honest men." It is not to be wondered that some few opticians engage in such practices, but before they are condemned one must recollect that it takes two to make a bargain. And while tradesmen have some extenuation for such a course, the professional man has absolutely none except that of ordinary rapacity, and certainly if they do not set a clear example of business morality with all their academic finesse, surely poor, plodding opticians must not be blamed for their own torpidity of conscience.

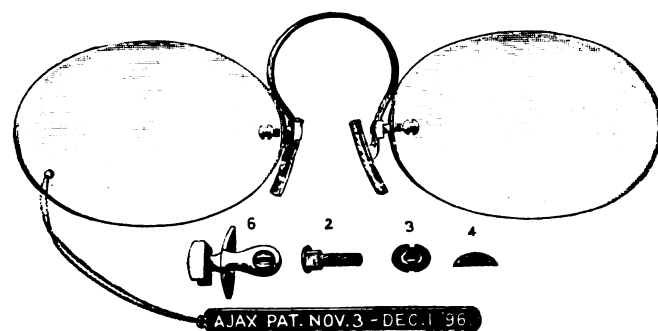
The fact of the matter is that in all the large cities of the country the spectacle business resulting from the ophthalmic patients in the various hospitals falls into the hands of not over four or five opticians in each respective city. What are the causes that have led up to this contemptible monopoly? Is it because there are only four or five that are competent to stick a frame upon a hospital ametrope's face? Of course not. Well, what is it? It is plain to be seen that he who does not perceive it must be mentally amblyopic indeed. In the city of New York there are no less than a dozen eye and ear infirmaries from which the ametrope output is directed to certain opticians, and the schemes that are resorted to to land the victim would be laughable were it not for laxness of business virtue which characterizes such proceedings.

The most fin de siecle scheme of all has recently been put

in operation here by means of the telephone. The "oculist" hands the prescription blank to the patient with a number on it, and then directs him or her to hie themselves to a certain optician. If the ametrope is a little suspicious that a rakeoff is going to be perpetrated and goes elsewhere, he will be told that the prescription which he has is not a prescription at all, merely a blank slip of paper with a meaningless number on it. Meanwhile, at the optician's who is on the "inside," the telephone rings and the following dialogue ensues: "Hello! Is this Mr. Trial Frame?" "Yes, sir." "Well, I sent you a patient down this morning with a prescription, No. 444. The prescription for same is O. U. — .50 D. sph; be very careful to have them centered just right; very severe case. Good bye." (Rings off.) The second act commences when the victim, seeing that he is playing a hard game, resignedly calls upon Mr. Trial Frame and has No. 444, which is a synonym for O. U. + 0.50 Ds. put up in an eyeglass, all of which costs in a steel \$4 (charity sic). Another scheme is that of writing the prescription in hieroglyphics comparable in intelligibility to those of ancient Egypt. The worthy optician that possesses a key to the cipher is of course the man that the *patient* is sent to.

About two years ago a relative of an optician went to a well known clinic to have her eyes examined, which when completed

LATEST IMPROVED AJAX.



With "Kirstein's" Lock Nut

and the square neck screw, you have a combination that actually prevents screws working loose.

The screw is made with square neck so it cannot turn when once in place and secured by "Kirstein's" Lock Nut.

Convince yourself of its value by sending for a steel sample at \$1.80 per dozen, or for gold sample at \$15.00 per dozen 10k.

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.

Rochester, - - - - - N. Y.

she was given a prescription that more closely resembled Sanscrit than the Dioptric system. The optical relative being unable to fill the R, she repaired to where she was originally sent. There the price given her was \$4.50 in steel frames, which sum she was unable to pay. Her relative, the optician, wrote to the "oculist" at the clinic stating the case as it was, and asked for an intelligible copy, which this dispenser of charity uncharitably refused to do, giving as his reason that such a procedure would reveal the key to the cipher, and adding that there were so many incompetent opticians (sic) that they were compelled to act thusly to protect their patients.

This and kindred examples might be cited ad nauseam, but suffice it to say that the dispensing optician who lends himself to such low practices is merely digging his own grave and will surely "be hoist with his own petard" when the custom among oculists becomes more universal, to wit, that of filling their own prescriptions.

When that time comes, and the sooner the better, there will be no such thing as a hyphenated optician. The word optician will stand for that which it has always been associated with, i. e., he who measures eyes. There will be no refracting optician nor dispensing optician, because the word refracting will not be necessary to use as a term to demarkate between that which will be undivided because the dispensing optician shall have become as extinct as the Great Auk or the Dodo.

Poetic justice, irony of fate, call it what you may, events are fast trending in that direction, and in the course of a few years more, if opticians again ask for the legalization of their vested rights, the unison of their demand will not be marred, as has hitherto been the case, by those who labor under the name optician, but who by their own acts have disavowed the right to be under the ægis of that honorable name.

TELESCOPIC AUTOMATONS

A German optical house is now manufacturing and will soon have ready for the market an automatic telescope, which works in about the same manner as does the penny weighing machine or "drop a nickel in the slot" phonograph. The instrument is so constructed that all the vital parts, such as the focussing arrangement, ocular, objective, etc., are covered up so as to be free from molestation of the curious and to prevent frugal persons of astronomical inclinations from purloining a view until they had inserted in a slot the needful coin, when Open Sesame! all the impedimenta flies aside and the mysteries of the empyrean dome are as but an open book. A clock attachment is connected therewith which regulates the apportioned time each cosmic investigator may peer at the moon or any other planetary wanderer that may journey across the telescopes field of view.

To quote the exact language of the prospectus, it says: "The cash box, as well as the machinery, are secured against theft by good Chubb locks. The duration of the time of view after a single introduction of the corresponding coin cannot be prolonged by any exterior influence."

The circular of information also states that this telescopic automaton will obviate the necessity and expenses of having to hire a man to attend to it, but does not offer a solution to the puzzle how a stationary telescope can be kept pointed at Jupiter and his satellites, or for that matter anything else in the heavens, which, according to our present astronomical hypothesis journey from East to West across our earthly view.

However, this may be, we cannot see the utility of the invention unless the manufacturer will also become a cosmographer and paste the name and other germane information upon each starry orb of light in the heavens, and then as each planet or star comes into view the nascent astronomer could truly "read the answer in the stars."

A NEW FORM OF SQUINT

We would seriously advise the medical gentleman that has lodged a complaint against Optician Kraft, of Hoboken, for practicing medicine without a license to hie himself back to medical college to study anatomy. The offending cut which has excited the ire of this gentleman clearly shows by the position of the hands and the posture of the head that the subject of the illustration is self-applying the remedy, and not as he states, that the cut shows the optician applying the medicine to another's eyes.

If it was intended to show, what the doctor by reason of mental squint maintains for an optician to assume such a position in administering the remedy he would have to be both an acrobat and an anatomical freak, double jointed at least. Our zealotness and mental squint is an unfortunate conjunction of faculties.

WHEN BUYING

Gold Filled Frames

SEE THAT THEY ARE
STAMPED G*
AND THIS TAG ATTACHED.



No. 078, Gold End Piece.

ANY JOBBER
WILL SELL THEM TO YOU.



MADE BY

THE SOUTHBRIDGE OPTICAL CO.

Southbridge, Mass.

A Gold Filled Frame

must be a good one, or it is not
worth handling.

Ours are not only GOOD,
THEY ARE THE BEST.

A very satisfactory frame for \$8.00 doz.

Send 75c. for sample.

A Superfine Frame, with Solid Gold Joints, at
\$10.50 doz.

Send 90c. for sample.

Our Personal Guarantee on these Goods.

**Our Prescription Work is the Recognized
Standard.**

D. V. BROWN

738-40-42 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERYTHING OPTICAL.

HOW TO FIT A REFRACTING ROOM.

The inquiry of "How is a refracting room best fitted to obtain the best results?" is often propounded to us. In the near future we promise a comprehensive article upon the subject embracing every point in its minutest detail.

Mr. F. L. Swart, President of the New York State Association of Opticians, Treasurer of the Optical Society of the State of New York, and member of the firm of Crosman & Swart, of Auburn, N. Y., has kindly favored us with a photograph of what is one of the finest refracting rooms in the State. The room is twenty-five feet long and can be made perfectly dark for the objective refraction work, in which branch Mr. Swart is an expert. As can be observed from the accompanying illustration, artificial illumination is supplied by incandescent electric light.

TO DIAGNOSE AMBLYOPIA OBJECTIVELY

BY L. L. FERGUSON.

The value of an objective test to determine the presence of amblyopia, or to determine whether a person is a malingerer or not, should be obvious to those who either practice optometry or merely use visual tests to determine a candidate's fitness for a business position.

To one who is dexterous with such a test the possibilities for its use are almost illimitable, to enumerate a few cases where it is of untold value, we instance the following: In children where amblyopia congenitalis is suspected, but subjectively it could neither be proven or disproven until the child should have learned to read, presumably about the age of six, whilst with the objective dissociating test it could be definitely ascertained at the age of six months or a year.

Persons whose desire for employment is so keen that it blunts their moral faculties, as is instanced by men applying for positions as engineers, and which if obtained would, through reason of their dull vision, jeopardize the lives of thousands of passengers daily, often resort to all sorts of hypocrisy when being tested so as to deceive the optician that makes the test, by such schemes as surreptitiously getting and studying identically similar test cards, thus memorizing them, and therefore being able not only to read the type, but to apparently have the requisite amount of visual energy even when their back is turned to the card.

This form of deception was carried to its highest attainments during the Spanish-American war, but the redeeming feature of this sort of trickery was that, if they successfully passed the examiner, they only made targets of themselves, whilst those in industrial pursuits, such as locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, etc., not only jeopardize their own existences, but also the lives of those that are intrusted to their care which, of course, is naturally of greater moment.

Scarcely two weeks passes but that some one calls at my office in quest of information wherewith to deceive the examiners of the certain vocation that they wish to essay, and during the feverish excitement of the commencement of the late war with Spain, all sorts of myopes, amblyopes and astigmats rendezvoused at my office begging me to procure for them duplicates of the test cards which the examiner at the recruiting stations used, so that they could memorize them and thus dishonestly enter the United Service, and no doubt a very great many succeeded in duping the examining officer in charge by merely memorizing the regulation test card, for it is not to be expected that those officers in charge were optometrical experts except in isolated instances.

Policemen are also examined as to their acuity of vision; pilots, steamboat and ship captains, and many have I tested whose visual acuity was not sufficient to allow them to distinguish between a man or a horse fifty feet away, and while unquestionably the

majority of such held their positions by virtue of the fact that when examined years previously their vision was approximately perfect, by reason of years and an excessive tobacco habit their sight had meanwhile failed.

Still no insignificant ratio obtain such positions when at least the vision in one eye does approximate but 20-200 or less and they will continue to hold them until the criminal laxity which now exists is estopped and intelligent and accurate objective tests are used in every case at periodic intervals.

Last and least is the beggar problem, and if one be charitably inclined and does not care to shower his donations indiscriminately, but rather wishes to assist the deserving and to deny the undeserving, it would not be a bad idea for one to become conversant with a test that would permit them to differentiate and to determine whether the mendicant with his ubiquitous sign, "I am blind" is really blind or shamming.

Furthermore there is another class termed anisometropes, whose veracity might be beyond reproach, yet by virtue of a wide difference in the refraction of either eye the vision in the poor one may be of itself fairly good, yet when using it in combination with its mate it may suppress the visual act altogether, also not unfrequently by virtue of congenital amblyopia the vision in one eye (generally the left) is practically nil, whilst its

mate may possess the same physiological appearance, yet its visual acuity be quite up to normal. Now we are not scientific if, by reason of our lack of objective skill, we are compelled to exclude one eye whilst we test its mate by the perfunctory interrogatory, "What do you see on the card?" or "Can you see better with the right eye or the left?"

A short time previously a writer in a contemporary paper dilated upon the fact that too much reliance should not be placed upon skiascopy, averring that with such a test the patient might be "stone blind" and yet the optician would not discover such until he took the patient out in the daylight (from the dark room) and tested him upon the reading chart, subjectively.

Without making any invidious comparisons I should say that if I was sufficiently expert in objective optometry to be able to depend upon the results of any ocular judg-

ment and experience, I would fain make such an error once every "blue moon," than be so stupid as to invariably use and depend upon subjective test case work, at all events it seems that there is a difference without a distinction between propounding the interrogatory, subjectively before you invite your client into your dark room or propounding it to him after the objective dark room seance is over.

We hear so much idle prattle nowadays from self constituted prophets warning their hearers to beware of the seductive wiles of objective optometry, their motive is past divination, it surely requires no deep reasoning to become convinced of the fact that inherential knowledge is vastly more to be relied upon than extrinsic testimony obtained from people blest with all degrees of understandableness, both mentally and ocularly, and if one is so conscientious as to feel his limitations that he knows his inability to use objective tests, he is to be lauded for his abstention, but the exploitation of his inability in the trade papers, with the implied inference that the craft are all in the same boat with him, cannot be condoned.

A German oculist, after a long series of examinations, finds in only one case in sixteen are both eyes in good condition and with perfect vision.

A pair of wooden "Klondike" snow glasses, made by Alaska Indians, are shown in the window of the Fox Optical Co., 41 East 42d street.



F. L. SWART'S REFRACTING ROOM AT AUBURN, N. Y.



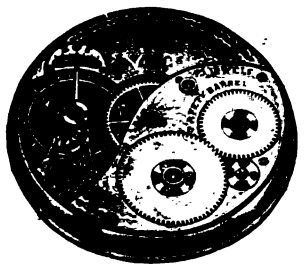
No. 190. Hunting. No. 193. Open-Face. Twenty-three Ruby Jeweled.



No. 189. Hunting. No. 193. Open-Face. Nineteen Ruby Jeweled.



No. 188. Hunting. No. 192. Open-Face. Seventeen Ruby Jeweled.



No. 187. Hunting. No. 191. Open-Face. Fifteen Jeweled.



No. 196. Hunting. No. 197. Open-Face. Seven Jeweled.

FULL RUBY JEWELLED
ELGIN....

Gentlemen's Watch

NEW (1898) MODEL

12 SIZE

Five Grades, Complete Series

ALL NICKEL

HUNTING OR OPEN-FACE

PENDANT SETTING

Always Ask Your Jobber for Elgin Movements

MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY THE

Elgin National Watch Co.

Factories,

General Offices,
76 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

ELGIN, ILL., U. S. A.

New York Office,
11 John St.

SEE JOBBERS' LIST FOR PRICES, OR WRITE THE COMPANY.

OPTICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COMING ANNUAL MEETING.

The following letter has been mailed to all the optical societies in the country:

Greeting—A very cordial invitation is hereby extended you to attend the third annual meeting of the Optical Society of the State of New York, to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on June 26, 27 and 28, 1899.

It is hoped to make this meeting more than local in its character by the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the time is ripe for the inauguration of a national movement among the optical societies of the country, for the establishment of a standard of examinations in optics and optometry, with the granting of certificates of proficiency, together with permission to those qualifying to affix to their names and business correspondence some kind of symbolic letters that will enable the public to be informed as to the educational qualifications of those opticians holding such certificates. And it is further resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the incoming president, to correspond with committees from other optical societies, with a view to the perfecting of details and the carrying into effect the spirit of these resolutions.

You are therefore urged to be present that you may assist us in our deliberations. Respectfully,

H. W. APPLETON, Secretary.

New York, May 10, 1899.

By order Ex. Com.

OPTICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
BANQUET ANNOUNCEMENT.

The committee appointed by the Optical Society of the City of New York are busily engaged in making arrangements for the banquet to be given by the Society at the "Marlborough," June 28th.

The following announcement has been sent to the members of the Society:

New York, April 27th, 1899.

Dear Sir: The Optical Society of the City of New York on the 10th inst., decided that we should officially give a Banquet to the various presidents of other optical organizations, and to the officers and members of the Optical Society of the State of New York, which organization will assemble here in our city, June 27th, for their annual meeting. Now, our Society has about ninety members, a good and sufficient amount to insure the success of this our first Banquet, providing we do our duty by attending and using our influence with others to do likewise.

An excellent menu has been prepared, good speakers, music, etc. In short, nothing will be spared to make this event the occasion of good-fellowship and afterward of pleasant reminiscences.

Of course you must understand it is necessary that your committee should know at least three weeks in advance as to whether you will attend. Therefore please find enclosed a postal card, addressed to the Secretary, P. A. Dilworth, on the reverse side of which is printed that which will be either your assent or dissent, according to whether you will write the word NOT or no. If you desire to attend, simply remail the postal back without any writing upon it, a procedure which we confidently trust that you will do, and therefore thank you in advance for the same.

Tickets, \$2.50.

Fraternally yours,

P. Appfel, Chairman; A. Weiner, L. Kahn, F. A. Woll, P. A. Dilworth, Committee.

In addition to the above, the following invitation has been sent to the British Optical Society and the Spectacle Makers Company of London:

New York, May 5th, 1899.

Mr., Secretary and Treasurer,
Dear Sir and Fellow Optician: As you may have been apprised through the current papers, the Optical Society of the State of New York will hold their Annual Meeting in this city on the 27th of next June.

Mr. A. J. Cross, the President of that Society, informs us that he has sent out invitations to the Presidents of similar organizations and members of all optical societies to participate in the programme which is to be carried out.

Considering that the convention will be held in this city, the Optical Society of the City of New York has decided to give a banquet at the "Marlborough," Broadway and 36th Street, Wednesday, June 28th, at 8 P. M., in their honor, at which our society has decided to send a cordial invitation to the Presidents of kindred organizations to attend as our honorary guests.

It is our intention to make this occasion the means of bringing Refracting Opticians into closer intimacy with each other and whilst the aspirations of the various separate societies are identical, this will be the first opportunity that has presented itself for we opticians to fraternize.

An elaborate menu has been prepared, music, etc.; in fact, nothing will be left undone to make the event enjoyable at the time, and afterwards as a pleasant reminiscence.

We trust that in the event of the impossibility of your President's attendance that he will delegate an officer or member of your society to represent your organization, although we confidently expect him to attend, and as such convey our thanks in advance for his courtesy.

Kindly convey to the members of your Society the good will and esteem which the Optical Society of the City of New York holds towards them, and state that such of your members who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of meeting their fellow craftsmen are cordially invited to attend the banquet upon the same terms as our members.

Cordially and fraternally yours,

P. A. DILWORTH,

L. L. FERGUSON,

President.

Secretary.

Invitations have also been issued to the members of thirteen different Optical Associations in the United States.

L. L. Ferguson, President of the Society, anticipates a large attendance, and believes that this banquet will prove to be the most successful and interesting social gathering in the history of the Society.

MONTHLY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Optical Society of the City of New York was held at Fifth Avenue Hotel, Wednesday evening, May 10th, about thirty members being present. The meeting was called to order at 8:45 o'clock. The president, L. L. Ferguson, in the chair. The meeting opened with the lecture of Prof. Fox; subject, "Applications of Lenses and Mirrors." Mr. Fox was followed by President Ferguson, who spoke on "Working Distances in Skiascopy." Among other things the speaker said "that for purely objective purposes it mattered not whether the length of room is 5 feet or 20 or 100 feet." The speaker also said, "that in skiascopy it was not the light, not the shadow, but the line of demarcation between shadow and light." He stated he based his estimation of error upon brightness and sharpness, as dullness of reflex light. The business session was then held. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. The chairman of the committee to arrange for the banquet then reported that the committee had completed all arrangements for the banquet.

The following applications for membership were received:

William H. Ritzmann, N. Y. City; F. B. Marchant, Brooklyn; A. S. Van Denburgh, N. Y. City; A. J. Benedix, New York City.

A motion was made and seconded reinstating to membership Arthur W. Forth, of Brooklyn.

REMOVAL

L. S. MEYER & BRO.

Are now located in larger 38 Maiden Lane, New York
and better quarters at....

JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, MATERIALS.

New York Mutual Optical Company

REMOVED TO 9 MAIDEN LANE,

EDWIN BECKWITH,
Manager.

NEW YORK.

IS WHAT
YOUR EYES
WANT



MURINE
20
DROPS

CURES ALL EYE DISEASES.
INFLAMED EYES, SCALDS ON LIDS,
GRANULATION ETC.

By mail, 60 cents.

YOUR
Optical Department
is not complete without

MURINE.

Send for circulars and testimonials. Your Jobber has MURINE, if not, order direct.

\$3.50 per Dozen.

AN UP-TO-DATE REMEDY.

MURINE CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago.

THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE

— OF —

OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY,
MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO,

Have issued an attractive Announcement with full description of Attendance, Post-Graduate, and Correspondent Courses, which will be mailed on application.

You can begin your course at any time. Degrees conferred and Diploma awarded. Address

G. W. MCFATRICH, M.D., SECRETARY,

1015 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO



A SAMPLE OF WORK DONE ON
The Eaton-Engle Engraving Machine

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

EATON-GLOYER CO., 141 Nassau St., New York.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATE NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Under this heading will be found week by week Business News, interesting and useful personal items from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias. We shall be glad to receive from our readers for insertion in this column, notices of removal and business changes of all kind. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning in each week.

NEW YORK.

M. E. Eliassof, who has charge of the Albany house of Eliassof Bros. & Co., arrived in New York last week to relieve his brother, H. N., who met with an accident, an account of which appeared in these columns last week.

Samuel Dodd, president of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, and George H. Wilcox, president of the Meriden Britannia Company, left on Monday for their club in Canada on a fishing and hunting trip.

George C. Edwards, president of the Holmes Edwards Silver Company, leaves for England on the 1st of June.

The title of the firm of Fargo & Valentine, of Attleboro, has been changed to E. A. Fargo & Co. The firm are now represented in New York by Eaton & Glover, of 87 Nassau street.

The International Silver Plate Company's stock fell from \$13 to \$10 per share last week. Mr. Post, of the company, says no significance should be attached to this fact as it is simply the result of manipulation by private parties which caused a temporary fall. The stock is quoted this week at \$15 per share and will undoubtedly continue to increase in value as the company gets into working order.

Jos. Friedlander & Bros., opticians, at 18 Maiden Lane, will, after May 1, be located at 8 Maiden Lane.

Gilbert Bailey, formerly with Stern & Co., is now representing C. G. Malliet & Co., of 14 Maiden Lane.

Nathan Rosenberg, of 138 East Broadway, has moved into new quarters at 130 Broadway.

William Reiman, of 1255 Broadway, has taken the fine premises next to Fleischman, the florist, under the Hoffman House, and will shortly open there as jeweler. The premises are being lavishly decorated.

B. Gutter & Co., of 149 Park Row, propose to relinquish the jewelry department, devoting themselves entirely to their pawn-broking business.

William Hoffman, of Eichberg & Co., 65 Nassau street, who is now on the road, sends in reports of large and increasing business.

N. I. Durlach, of 14 Maiden Lane, will sail for Europe in June, where he will meet his representative, now making shipments.

Morris Barkos, of 779 Broadway, Brooklyn, is enlarging and refitting his store.

C. J. Malliet and S. P. Ross arrived in London on the 10th.

There were received at the port of New York during the week ending May 10, 414 packages of jewelry and kindred goods valued at \$317,518, while for the week ending May 6, 692 packages of jewelry and kindred goods were shipped from this port.

L. W. Adler, of L. Adler & Son, 51 Maiden lane, left yesterday for a trip to Philadelphia. He expects to return at the end of the week.

THE LATE GOV FLOWER AS A JEWELER.—It will be of interest to the trade, and is a fact commented on, that the late Governor Flower in his early days was in the jewelry business. He began business with a capital of \$100, purchasing a half interest in the firm of Hitchcock & Flower. In two years' time he had bought out the other partner, and from this nucleus began his career as one of the greatest business men of the times.

FIRE ON MAIDEN LANE.—Quite a disastrous fire occurred Saturday night about 9:10 p. m., on premises of H. Heinrich, ring and alloy manufacturer, 35 Maiden Lane. The firm does business on the third floor and almost everything on the entire floor, except machinery, was destroyed. The firm of Jos. Cohn

& Bros., chain manufacturers, on the fourth floor, was slightly damaged by smoke and water. Ciner & Seeleman, jewelers, second floor, were also slightly damaged by water. It is understood that Heinrich was fully covered by insurance. This makes their fourth fire; January 8, one year ago, and three fires since January 1, 1899.

JOURNEYMEN JEWELERS FORM A UNION.—H. Robinson, chairman of the Organization Committee of the Central Federated Union, reported yesterday that on last Saturday night he had perfected the organization of the Jewelers' Protective Association. This union, he said, includes nearly all the workmen in the higher class of jewelry manufacturing establishments. It will join the Central Federated Union.

JEWELERS' SECURITY ALLIANCE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee, was held on Friday, May 12, the following being present: Chairman Butts, President Bowden, Treasurer Karsch, Secretary Noyes, and Messrs. Abbott, Ball and Wood, of the committee. New members were accepted as follows:

George O. Childs, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jean R. Tack, Newark, N. J.; Albert Pfeifer, Little Rock, Ark.; Eliassof Bros. & Co., New York City; Otto L. Ruecker, Newport, R. I.; Albert Sachs, Albany, N. Y.; J. E. Elliott, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Charles Wathen, Denver, Col.; A. Schmidt, Braddock, Pa.; Guinand Bros., Asiland, Wis.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW GENERAL APPRAISER.—Much opposition was aroused to the selection of Israel F. Fisher as United States General Appraiser. The opposition base their antagonism on the fact that his past association has been almost entirely political and that he lacks business experience in matters pertaining to importation. This office affects the selling price of all articles manufactured in the United States in competition with similar imported articles. The domestic manufacturers must meet these prices or retire from business, therefore it is vitally important that the general appraiser's ability should be beyond question. A letter was drafted and forwarded to the president of the United States, requesting him to withhold further action in regard to the appointment until he had an opportunity to meet the man the petitioners had in mind as eminently qualified for the place.

LARGE SALE OF JEWELRY.—The sale of over \$250,000 worth of jewelry and furniture, gifts of kings and princes, and eminent men and women to the late Alexander Herrmann, will take place at James P. Silo's Fifth avenue art galleries, Monday, May 15th, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue to the end of the week. Among them are presents from Sultan Abdul Aziz given at Stamboul; Royal Sevres Factory, Emperor Napoleon III; President of the Argentine Republic, Emperor of Brazil, Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, Alfonso XII, Alexander II. of Russia, Mikado, Richard Wagner, Chief of Police of Moscow.

MR. CORWINE GOES TO PORTO RICO.—Wm. R. Corwine, of the Merchants' Association, left last Saturday for Porto Rico, to look into general conditions existing there, to study the general market, look carefully into matter of credit and exchange and future demand, to determine methods of packing and forwarding goods. On his return he is to render reports on all points with the expectation that with the information contained in report the manufacturers and exporters will be enabled to open up and develop trade, in that island, and that as a result of this the import trade of the island may be largely carried on by the markets of this country. S. Christie Meade stated to a Review reporter that the Association was corresponding with the International Traffic Association in regard to the reduction of rates for the fall buying and that it is probable that these arrangements will be perfected in about ten days.

SAILED FOR EUROPE

N. Kaufman, with his wife and daughter, sailed on the steamship Friesland on the 10th. J. A. Caldwell, of J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia; S. Deniff, of S. & S. Deniff; Henry Lorsch, and Edmond Sussfeld, of Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., sailed on the steamship Paris on the 10th.

The Mercantile National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

BROADWAY AND DEY STREET,

Solicits Accounts from the Jewelry Trade.

Among the passengers on the S. S. "Ems" which sailed from this port on the 6th was Reed C. Hahn, of 65 Nassau street, and D. C. Townsend, of Neresheimer & Co.

A. L. Brown, of Avery & Brown and L. & A. Goodman, of Goodman Bros., sailed for Europe on the 6th on the "Lucania," and Mr. and Mrs. S. Frankel, of J. Frankel's Sons, on the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WHOLESALE OPTICIANS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the American Association of Wholesale Opticians was held in parlor K at the Astor House, New York, yesterday. Among the firms represented were:

J. M. & A. C. Johnston Optical Co., F. A. Hardy & Co., Chambers, Inskip & Co., Chicago; Stern & Co., E. B. Meyrowitz, Jno. Scheidig & Co., P. Apffel, Meigs & Co., American Spectacle Co., J. Friedlander & Bros., the Julius King Optical Co., Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., Spencer Optical Co., New York; Johnston Optical Co., L. Black & Co., Detroit; Geneva Optical Co., Geneva.; C. L. Merry Optical Co., Kansas City; E. Kirstein's Sons Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Globe Optical Co., Boston; McIntyre, Magee & Brown, and D. V. Brown, Philadelphia.

The morning session was devoted to the election of officers for the ensuing year and resulted as follows: E. P. Wells, of the Globe Optical Company, Boston, was elected president; F. H. Smith, of the Geneva Optical Company, Chicago, vice-president, and Walter King, of the Julius King Optical Company, secretary and treasurer.

At the afternoon session which began at 3 o'clock the reports of the standing committees were received and considered, and various grievances brought up by the members were given due attention and remedies therefor were suggested.

A banquet in the evening at the Savoy Hotel will terminate the session except there be some belated committee reports to be submitted on Wednesday morning. A complete report of the proceedings will appear in next week's issue.

BUFFALO

The jewelry department of Knowles & Gardner, 563 and 565 Main street, has outgrown the space formerly occupied and has been extended and enlarged to fully double its former capacity.

A. Martin, oculist and optician, has opened a store in the Arcade Building, 617 Main street.

Miss Nellie Moynihan, of this city, has brought suit for \$5,000 damages against Julius Boasberg, a pawnbroker. Miss Moynihan alleges that while waiting for a car one night one block from Main street Boasberg accosted her and indulged in remarks reflecting upon her character.

Max H. Elbe, the Niagara Falls jeweler, is engaged in making the handsome gold and silver medals that will be given the winners in the big Viking bicycle races to be run this summer. Mr. Elbe has designed the medals that will be awarded and they are both beautiful and original. The first prize will be of solid gold, the name of the winner to be on the bar above, while the pendant will consist of a circle bearing the three wings, the emblem of the L. A. W., in raised gold. Where the wings join at the center there will be a diamond and the badge will make a magnificent prize. The silver badges, six in number, will also be unique and handsome.

PHILADELPHIA

Woodbury, N. J., has an official clock winder, whose duty it is to keep the municipal time recorders in motion. Alonzo S. Chew was appointed to the office on Wednesday last by the Board of Freeholders.

Herman E. Bouschur, the optician of 1533 Chestnut street, has filed an answer to the suit in equity instituted against him by Andre F. Bornat and the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Co., trustees, to determine whether or not the alterations on the premises of the defendant, conformed to the established building line. Mr. Bouschur denies that his building is erected upon any other line than that fixed by ordinance of council, or that it in any way injures the property on the complainants, which adjoins his premises, but also charges that Mr. Bornat has constructed his building beyond the building line.

Five new clocks are to be added to the City Hall complement

of time pieces. Two of the clocks are to be placed in the court yard to save pedestrians twisting their necks off trying to get a glimpse of the tower clock, 360 feet above the earth. Two more will adorn common and select council chambers, and the fifth one is to hang in the finance committee room.

W. E. Wood and W. P. Newhall, who have formed a partnership for the purpose of continuing the silverware manufacturing business founded by Peter L. Krider, at 618 Chestnut street, announce that their manufactures will be confined to flat and hollow ware, table goods and special order work. The firm will be known as the Peter L. Krider Co., and Mr. Wood, who has been with the house for a number of years, will represent it on the road. A feature to which particular attention will be paid is the making of medals and prizes. The official medals of the Washington Monument Association and the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Atlanta Exposition directors were made by this house.

M. Sickles & Sons, jewelers' outfitters, 618 Chestnut street, have arranged to occupy the store at 726 Chestnut street, formerly occupied by L. Q. Scherr & Co. for twenty-seven years, as soon as alterations are completed. Solomon Sickles is in the western part of Pennsylvania for his firm and reports business fair and steady.

Miss Jennie Kiefer, stenographer for M. Sickles & Sons for a number of years is to be married on June 14 to Henry Kellerman, Jr.

Simons Bros. & Co., 614 Chestnut street, have just turned out a set of presentation rings for the University of Pennsylvania football team. The rings are of Roman gold, with a seal intaglio of red and blue enamel in the shape of a football. The prizes for the spring handicap games of this college on Saturday were also made by Simons. These prizes are the regulated gold, silver and bronze medals.

David C. Gambley, an old gold dealer of Sansom street below Eighth, and one of his workmen, Peter Stewart, were held in \$500 bail each last week for purchasing stolen goods. The article in question was a watch case that had been carried off by two thieves from a watch maker named Calhoun. The thieves were arrested and the works of the timepiece were found.

William A. Smethurst, a widely known jeweler of Philadelphia, was awarded \$10,000 damages by Judge Bregy on Saturday, in a suit to recover \$25,000 damages from Severn A. Breeding for alleged alienation of his wife's affections.

President Warner Hutchins, of the Jeweler's Club, is agitating a move in the club to have all the traveling representatives of the jewelry trade and allied industries register at the club house while in Philadelphia. A bulletin board will be placed in the reception room containing the names of the salesmen and their firms, and where they are stopping. This plan, it is urged, will be a great benefit to both salesman and jeweler.

A. G. Lee, of Wanamaker's, who has been seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, is back at his post again in the jewelry department.

A tasty piece of workmanship was turned out by Hamilton & Diesinger, manufacturing silversmiths, of 1208 Chestnut street, last week in the shape of a massive punch bowl and ladle.

PITTSBURG.

Charles Loughman, of McKees Rocks, and E. A. Bloser, of New Kensington, Pa., were out-of-town jewelers in the city during the past week making purchases for their stores.

Edward Franke has opened a very handsome new store in Johnstown, Pa. He was in the city last week making extensive purchases.

B. B. Brown, formerly with L. Schmidt, of Braddock, Pa., has accepted a position with C. C. Marsh, of Sistersville, West Virginia.

G. A. Huttman, of Harrisburg, Pa., was a visitor in the city attending the Royal Arcanum Convention, which has been in session here for the past five days.

A. Little, of Cumberland, Md., is disposing of his surplus stock at auction sale. Sam Weinhaus, of this city, is conducting the sale.

S. Rosenberg has opened a new optical store at 921 Fifth avenue, opposite Chestnut street.

Charles O'Brien, for many years city salesman for W. J. Johnston of the Verner Building, has accepted a position in the store of L. W. Vilsack, of Fifth avenue.

H. L. Warren, with the Julius King Optical Company, of New York, stopped over to visit his friends here while on his way home to visit his parents at Cleveland, Ohio.

Thieves entered the store of jeweler W. A. Thomas & Bro., at Niles, O., last week and made away with goods amounting

Expert Watch Repairing for the Trade.

Fine work is my specialty. Chronographs, split seconds, repeaters, chronometers repaired in the very best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. P. BUSKIRK, 14 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

THE DUEBER-HAMPDEN

THE ONLY COMPLETE WATCH FACTORY IN AMERICA.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Ready July 1st. The Triumph of Watch Movement and Gold Case Making.

The Dueber-Hampden 12 Size Complete Watch

DESCRIPTION:

Solid 18 or 14 Karat "Dueber" Gold Cased, 12 Size.

Hunting and Open Face Hampden Movement. Sold as a Complete Watch only. Cased in 18 or 14 Karat Plain Bassine or Juergensen Style, E. T.

THE "JOHN HANCOCK"

12 Size, 21 Jewels. Adjusted to Temperature, Isochronism and all Positions.

THE "DUEBER WATCH CO."

12 Size, 17 Jewels. Adjusted to Temperature, Isochronism and Position.

THE "DUEBER GRAND" 12 Size, 17 Jewels. Adjusted.

Unquestionably the most superb line of Gentlemen's Complete Watches Ever placed before the American public.

Price Lists furnished upon application.



THE DUEBER WATCH CO.
CANTON, OHIO.

N. B.—5,000 14 Karat Solid Gold 000 size Dueber Cases, with our celebrated line of "400" Movements, in every variety of styles and designs, will be ready for the trade on July 1st. An early application for same from Jobbers in Dueber-Hampden Watches is advised.

to over \$500. The police have suspected several parties seen about there and are waiting for further evidence before making any arrests. The suspected parties are, however, held under the strictest surveillance to prevent their making their escape.

After June 15 John M. Roberts will begin closing his store at 5 p. m. every evening in the week. Immediately after the close of the June wedding season he will remodel his cash system entirely. He will alter the cases and fixtures in the store and add a cashier's office about the center of his store. To help him facilitate matters he will engage a new cashier. He finds that this change is necessary in order to attend to his business properly and to make it easier to handle the trade.

TRENTON

The committee which has charge of the selection of a sword to be presented on behalf of the State of New Jersey to Rear Admiral Sampson, met in the Governor's office at the State Capital last Friday and awarded the contract for the weapon to Simons & Co., of Philadelphia. Much friction has been caused in the selecting of the sword among the members.

The charters of several thousand companies incorporated in this State were revoked last week by a proclamation of the Governor for failure to pay the State taxes. By the proclamation the charters of the companies are made void and all the powers conferred by law upon the corporations are declared inoperative unless the Governor gives further time for payment. Thus far no such extension has been granted. Some of the concerns affected are: The Newark Jewelry Company, Boston Jewelry Company, Bivicanor Gold and Silver Mining Company, Charles Jaque's Clock Company, Ecton Smelting Company, New York Watch Company, Winona Gold Mining Company, and the Brabson Mining Company.

BALTIMORE

The jewelers of this city expect to organize a jewelers' club for the welfare of the jewelry trade in Baltimore.

Edgar L. Pike, the popular salesman of Castleberg's National Jewelry Co., has arrived in the city after a short business trip to Harrisburg and York.

Mr. Jacob Castelberg, the senior member of the firm of J. Castelberg & Sons, better known as Castelberg's National Jewelry Co., has returned to the city after spending a few weeks' vacation with his family in Atlantic City. Mr. Castelberg is one of the oldest and most popular jewelers in the city.

Charles C. Stieff & Co., silversmiths, 17 N. Liberty street, are making a beautiful costly silver service which is to cost \$500, for the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Schley testimonial fund.

Wm. Clayton and William Kirby were committed for court charged with the larceny of silver plated ware valued at \$150 from Louis Cassard, 817 N. Eutaw street.

B. J. Prissman has been succeeded by Lehman & Prissman, who have removed the store from 304 to 414 West Baltimore street.

Two men from Mexico who represented themselves as wealthy buyers for stores in the larger cities in the southwestern States, and have given stupendous orders for goods in the largest

wholesale houses in Baltimore, have unaccountably disappeared. Their arrival in this city and their announced intention of buying \$50,000 worth of goods of various kinds, created a stir in business circles.

WASHINGTON

F. W. Letmate has removed from 1336 F street, N. W., to 617 Fourteenth street, N. W.

The auction sale of the combined stocks of the Moore & Leding and the W. C. Shaw Company, at 1225 I street, N. W., has been concluded, and now Moore & Leding announce that they will continue in business at that location.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the design for the new Lafayette silver dollar submitted by the Lafayette Memorial Association. On one side of the dollar will be the heads of Washington and Lafayette, and on the other a representation of the monument to Lafayette to be erected in Paris in 1900. The wording will be the same as on the standard dollar, except that the words "Lafayette dollar" will be substituted for "One dollar." The coins will be dated 1900, and the issue is limited to 50,000 one dollar pieces. A minimum price of \$2 each has been placed upon these coins by the association.

CUSTOMS

Under this head we give weekly a résumé of the shipments and receipts relating to the trades covered by this paper, at the Port of New York, as well as the National Monthly Report, containing statistics of the imports and exports. We also cover reappraisements of imports and the decisions of the Treasury Department relating to imported goods.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following were among the reappraisements of merchandise handed down last week by the Board of Appraisers:

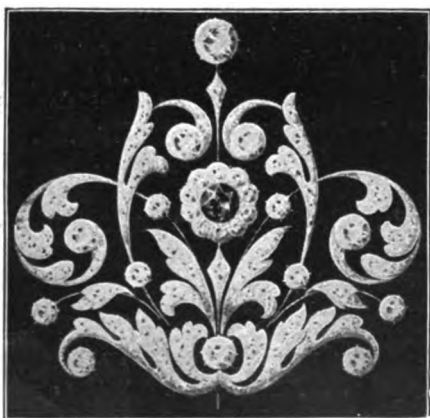
20883.—Cut glassware, from T. Seidl & Co., Gablonz, March 24, 1899. Drops, 185/3, entered at 2.20, advanced to 2.31 florins per 100. Add linking and packing 1 florin per 1000, add cases at 4 florins each. Discount 3 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

Recent arrivals are posted daily in the office of "The Jewelers Review," where the bulletins can be inspected by members of the trade.

H. Keck, of Cincinnati, at the Astor House; J. B. Mayer, of Buffalo, at the Hoffman; G. A. Reidpath, of Boston, at the Imperial.

F. Wilson, of Albany, at the Grand Union; M. Eliass, of Albany, at the Vendome; G. E. Leighton, of Boston, at the Imperial; J. W. Juengling, of Cleveland, O., at the Imperial; J. Bremer, of Chicago, at the Gilsey; A. W. Bond, of Boston, at the Grand Union; J. J. Schneider, of Buffalo, at the Union Square; J. T. Richter, of Chicago, at the St. Cloud; Mr. Clifford, of Boston, at the Murray Hill; J. L. Felsenthal, of Chicago, at the Imperial; F. M. Pudan, of Springfield, at the Murray Hill; W. B. Mix, of Albany, at the Grand Union; A. W. Neisser, of Milwaukee, at the Hoffman; J. D. Higgins, of Oswego, at the Manhattan; J. Adams, of Boston, at the Park Avenue; F. G. Sutor, of Philadelphia, at the St. Denis; E. Guild, of Boston, at the Empire; H. Diesinger, of Philadelphia, at the Imperial.



CONRAD SCHICKERLING, SETTER OF HIGH GRADE DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Fine Platinum Work a Specialty.
Original, Chic Designs furnished.
REFERENCES—The best houses in New York.
9, N & 13 Maiden Lane, New York, Gilb. Bldg., Room 1506.



SEAMLESS WIRE

IN ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES

Manufactured by

EDWARD N. COOK.

Gold and Silver Rolled Plate. "Aluminum Solder."

144 PINE STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Hotel Anderson

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Centrally located and easily accessible to business part of the city.

AMPLE SECURITY TO
JEWELERS' SAMPLES.

American Plan. \$3.00 to \$5.00 a day.

HENRY McKINNIE

...NOISELESS BLOWERS...

E. P. REICHELME & CO.'S
JEWELERS' TOOL DEPOT,

23 John St., NEW YORK.

Try Genuine Guinea Gold Alloy.

Obituary



James J. Keating, a watchmaker and jeweler at 1281 Washington street, Boston, died at his home in Cambridge on Thursday. He was born in Ireland, and was forty-eight years of age.



Peter Craig, of Wallingford, for several years an employé of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, of this city, died in Williamsport, Pa., Wednesday night. He was the father of Dr. G. H. Craig, of Wallingford; Rev. Robert T. Craig, of Paterson, N. J.; Miss Eva Craig, a teacher at the Connecticut School.



Last Friday morning Silvanus M. Lewis, senior member of the firm of Silvanus M. Lewis & Company, manufacturers of gold, silver and plated goods, 59 Peck street, Providence, died at his residence, where he had been suffering from liver trouble for the past few weeks. Mr. Lewis was quite well the first part of the week and his death was a surprise to his friends in the trade.



Abraham Yarutzky, Jr., bookkeeper and confidential man of Mr. Leonard Krower died at New Orleans, on the 31st inst. of appendicitis.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

All the news with interesting and useful trade news will be given in these columns weekly. This heading covers all the States Eastward of and adjoining the Rocky Mountains and all the Southern and Gulf States. We shall heartily welcome any notes from those of our readers who can send us prompt information of any trade news of general interest. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning.

MINNEAPOLIS

L. Hope, of St. Paul, is going to Scotland Tuesday, the 16th. Mr. Hope is going back to visit his old home and expects to be gone about three months.

C. W. Howe has accepted a position with the Minneapolis Jewelry Mfg. Co., and will have charge of the photographic supplies, which line the Minneapolis Jewelry Co. have recently added to their stock. It will be complete in every detail.

The window of R. Simons' jewelry store on Seventh and Jackson streets was broken by a brick thrown by a man called John Kelly, who was captured.

H. S. Totten has accepted a position as watchmaker with Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., department store. Mr. Totten was formerly with the Star Watch Co., of this city.

G. A. Kropp, of Gaylord, Minn., has moved into a new store which he has had remodeled and repapered.

Peter Johnson has gone to Rosemond, Minn., to open up a jewelry store. Mr. Johnson has not been very active in the jewelry business the past four years, but expects to have a good trade.

A. E. Kevch has opened up a store at Olivia, Minn.

W. L. Pettit has returned from a Southern business trip and reports business good.

R. B. Ackerman, foreman for the Minneapolis Jewelry Mfg. Co., manufacturing department, has been serving on the jury the past week and expects to stay on about ten days more.

KANSAS CITY

But a few weeks ago some one procured a watch from an Argentine, Kan., jeweler, by representing himself to be the owner. Argentine is a suburb of this city, and last week the same trick was tried on Cady & Olmstead, one of the best known firms of this city, so it would appear that this man is making a business of taking other peoples' watches from the different repair departments, by merely paying the repair charges.

C. B. Norton, of the wholesale firm of J. A. Norton & Son, has just returned from a fishing trip to Bean Lake.

Mrs. C. A. Kiger, wife of the well known wholesale jeweler, accompanied by her children, left the city last week with Peter Kiger and wife for a visit to their old home in Kokomo, Ind.

The following buyers have been here during the week:

J. A. Mosher, Burlington, Kan.; H. P. Jansen, Hoisington, Kan.; I. Eller, Richmond, Mo.; Mr. Sams, of the firm of Sams & Waddell, Clinton, Mo.; George O. Young, Kearney, Mo.; I. L. Grady, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Wetzell, Linwood, Kan.; A. W. Pettit, Bonner Springs, Kan.; A. A. Wise, of Marker & Wise, McLouth, Kan.; T. Burkhardt, Trenton, Mo.; William Woolard, Olathe, Kan.; C. D. Calhoun, Kingfisher, Okla.; E. H. Cluster, St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Le Long were registered at the Midland the past week. Mr. Le Long is of the refining firm of L. Le Long & Bro., of Newark, N. J., and was calling upon his friends in the trade.

Fred C. Steinmann, of the national firm of Fred C. Steinmann & Co., 102 Fulton street, New York, was in town last week. Mr. Steinmann was recently joined in wedlock in Brooklyn. The happy couple were registered at the Coates House and the groom was loaded down with congratulations from his host of friends in Kansas City trade. Mr. and Mrs. Steinmann from here will journey to Colorado and prospect for pleasure resorts in that State.

NEW ORLEANS

The silver bell to be presented by the citizens of New Orleans to the United States cruiser New Orleans, is completed and now stands in the window of the maker, M. Scooler, an evidence of the skill of the manufacturer.

Henry Bush, with the New England Watch Co., Waterbury, Conn., is in the city together with Mr. E. J. Meyer, of the Julius King Optical Co., New York.

THE DIAMOND PALACE CO. LEAVE THE CITY.—The Diamond Palace people have literally "skipped by the light of the moon," though, as far as is learned, the creditors are not so numerous as one would imagine. The story of their advent here is brief and soon told. They came with a grand flourish of trumpets and spent a "barrel of money" in the newspapers. Business did not pan out as expected, but still the management kept up a bold front and met all obligations. They organized the "New Orleans Diamond Palace Co.," giving all the offices to the New Orleans men, thus apparently dissolving any connection with the original organizers of the enterprise. A few days later they departed, as far as known settling all obligations. There was nothing hurried or anything surreptitious about them. The "Palace" was run for several days by the local men, "diamonds," which commanded \$1 up at the beginning, going for 5 cents and everything else in proportion. Last Saturday, shortly after midnight, wagons drove up to the door and everything except the safe was carted to the basin where it was put upon a schooner and sailed away to a point on the railroad where it was shipped West. Strange as it may appear, all the blame, whatever it is, is being laid against the originators of the enterprise.

PATENTS

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MEYER JEWELRY CO., Manufacturing Jewelers,

Watchmakers and Engravers.
Repairing a Specialty.
Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Supplies.

Importers of.....
Diamonds and
Precious Stones.

1016 and 1018 Main Street,
UP STAIRS.

TELEPHONE 1765.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

REPAIRING AMERICAN WATCHES.

A prize essay on the repair of all kinds of American watches as carried on by the best watchmakers of the present day, 250., post free, from
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 Broadway, New York.

ST. LOUIS

Buyers in St. Louis last week: Geo. H. Kuhn, Paris, Mo.; F. J. Christeson, Waynesville, Mo.

Geo. Schoen has gone to Chicago, where he expects to meet Mr. Edward, of the Holmes-Edward Silver Co., for a business conference.

Wm. Weidlich just returned from a successful business trip through Iowa and the Northwest. He expects to start for the West in about a week. Mr. Weidlich got in a big supply of Watson-Newall silver goods, the other day.

F. W. Hoyt has been appointed administrator of the estate of J. W. Andrews, Kirkwood, Mo.

L. Lelong, of Lelong & Brother, sweep smelters, was in the city last week.

The Retail Jewelers' Association, of Missouri, held their meeting on Wednesday, May 10. The resolution adopting the revision of the constitution and by-laws was passed and the same ordered printed.

NEWS OF THE LAKE STATES

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Trade news and business and personal items from those States bordering on the Lakes will be found under this head. These States include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. We shall welcome a y items of general interest from our readers, which should reach us not late than Monday morning.

CHICAGO

THE AMERICAN HOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held last Thursday in the assembly room of the Chicago Jewelers' Association. Julius Schnering, of Otto Young & Co., and A. C. Becken, who had been asked by the Finance Committee of the society to make a special canvass of the watch and clock manufacturers, with a view to ascertain what financial backing might be counted upon in the event of the society's undertaking a Watch and Clock Trades Exhibit in the fall. The report of these gentlemen was eminently satisfactory, noting as it did upwards of \$1,000 pledged, and that from only a portion of the possible backers. It was thought that there were several score of houses that had not been approached at all. After this report was heard, discussion was had of ways and means, and October 2 to 14, 1899, was determined upon as the time for holding the exhibition. This will coincide with the date of the fall carnival to be held in Chicago. A local house has offered a bonus of \$250, it is said, if the society will hold its exhibition in rooms furnished by it free of charge. The location has not as yet been determined upon, however. We shall publish the rules governing the exhibition in our next issue, together with a list of the directors of the exhibition.

The Leland Hotel Company, proprietors of the Leland Hotel, where a number of jewelry men are usually to be found, have made a voluntary assignment. Mr. Dobb says that the assignment is amicable and that the house will not be closed.

C. Rogers and Bros. are moving this week from the eighth to the fourth floor in the Silversmith's Building, at 131-137 Wabash avenue. Their new quarters are much more extensive, and new fixtures and cases are going in.

Sercomb & Sperry are very busy now-a-days. Their "before and after" illustrated advertisement is becoming well known to patrons of the various city car lines, and as a result they have all the work they can handle. Mr. Sperry, the manager, finds a difficulty in getting good workmen for his shop. There are plenty in the East, he says, but a scarcity out here.

James C. Keefe, a clerk in the linen department of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., was arrested last week while endeavoring to dispose of a lot of jewelry in a pawnshop. His arrest and the confession he afterward made cleared up the mystery of the disappearance of considerable jewelry from the store in which he is employed and led to the recovery of nearly \$1,000 worth of goods which he had sold at various places. Keefe had been in the employ of the firm about two years and enjoyed a good reputation.

George C. Edwards, of the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, who is second vice-president and chairman of the Flatware Committee of the International Silver Company, left Chicago last Tuesday after spending a week looking over the interests of the International Silver Company. While here, Mr. Edwards met Chas. H. Schoen, St. Louis representative of the Holmes & Edwards Company, and also A. E. Hall, who covers the Northwest for the same company. Mr. Edwards expressed himself as much pleased with the volume of business handled here by his own particular company.

Colonel Henry L. Turner, manager of E. V. Roddin & Co., was one of the speakers at the credit men's banquet here last week at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Charles A. Allen has returned from the South, where he has been spending four months at his winter home in Magnolia Springs, Alabama.

T. Zurbrugg, president and manager of T. Zurbrugg & Co., is expected in Chicago this month.

President Charles H. Hulburd, of the Elgin National Watch Company, left town last Friday on another Eastern trip.

Isaac Speyer, of Goldsmith Brothers, has returned from a business trip.

William J. Miller, Western manager of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, has gone East.

H. F. Hahn, of H. F. Hahn & Co., was out of town part of last week.

Charles Kolb & Co. have had their offices at 89 Madison street refinished.

Frank Strayer, one of the F. C. Happel Company's traveling men, is in town.

Mr. Sutherland, who travels for Lapp & Flershem, is in town.

Sol Kaiser has gone to West Baden, Ind., for a week's vacation.

Among the buyers in town last week were the following: J. H. Van Doren, Minonk, Ill.; T. H. Anderson, Bedford, Ind.; T. H. Hollister, Freeport, Ill.; W. H. DeLamater, Knoxville, Tenn.; L. H. Bauer, Elgin, Ill.; J. B. Eberhardt, South Chicago, Ill.; Geo. E. Eckstein, Boone, Ia.; C. J. Linden, Kankakee, Ill.; Claude Howard, Frankfort, Ind.

Col. Henry L. Turner, manager of E. V. Roddin & Co., will give an illustrated lecture on the Santiago campaign to-morrow night at the N. E. Congregational Church. It will be illustrated with stereopticon views taken at different points on the route of the well known First Illinois Regiment. The lecture will be for the benefit of the relief fund of the regiment.

ELGIN.

The watch factory co-operative store was opened for business a year ago, May 10, with 127 members. There are now upwards of 200 members and a three per cent. dividend was paid for the last quarter.

The factory insurance, amounting to \$2,500,000, was cancelled Friday and rewritten at one-quarter of one per cent., because of the placing of automatic sprinklers throughout the buildings.

Harold Reed, of the machine department, has an important position with the Western Electric Company, Chicago.

The steam heating of the factory is being taken out and a hot air system with overhead pipes will be used.

CINCINNATI

An event occurred in the history of the Rookwood Pottery that marks a new period in its growth. It was the laying of the corner stone of a new addition to the pottery that has carried the name of Cincinnati all over the world, and the simple exercises in connection therewith took place last Wednesday. The addition is made necessary by the growth of the pottery.

W. C. Abbott, of Birmingham, Ala., was a visitor to Cincinnati this week, having come on a buying trip.

George W. Seifried made a brief trip to Louisville the early part of the week.

John Holland, who had his factory burned out some months ago, has his new place in full running order again and reports business as good as before. At the time of the fire there were several shipments of gold pens that were to be made to foreign countries in the building and met with total destruction. These shipments have all been made, and it is understood that the foreign trade by the concern is exceptionally good.

COLUMBUS

The H. Cole Optical Company are having a new front put into their store.

Fast Side people have been approached by the same gang of spectacle swindlers who were driven out of town last year. The modus operandi is for the peddlers to make a house to house canvass, they flash a pair of glasses purporting to be gold-rimmed and worth \$7, and could not be bought for even that short of New York City. The bait is swallowed by a number of people, who find in a day or two that the rim is brass, and the lenses ordinary window glass. On inquiry it is found that the spectacles are the same as those sold by fakirs at about 60 cents per dozen pairs.

The annual meeting of the New Columbus Watch Company was held Tuesday, May 9. The directors elected the following

officers: Charles A. Klie, president; Ralph Lazarus, vice-president; William Reel, secretary and general manager. The business of the company is rapidly increasing and the future prospects are very good.

Abe Kleeman, formerly a jeweler, is now one of the Columbus detectives.

Chas. H. Deinlein has opened a jewelry store in the Neil House Block. Columbus has now 30 retail, four wholesale and two manufacturing jewelers, all of whom are doing an excellent business.

Shaw & Whittemore Brothers, lightning gold wire artists, are making souvenirs of rolled gold wire jewelry in the window of Geo. T. Beall.

CANTON

The large smelting works now being erected by the Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co., for the smelting of ores and the refining of sweeps, is now nearly completed, and will be in active operation in a short time. It is the intention of the Company to go into the smelting of ores on a very extensive scale.

The phenomenal sale of the Dueber Grand bicycles in Canton, has been of great interest to the trade, and the Dueber wheel is now the favorite in this city.

The business of the Dueber-Hampden factories has increased during the past four months nearly sixty per cent. over last year, and every resource of these factories is pushed to the utmost to supply the demand for their watches. The Case Company not only make all the cases for the Hampden Watch Company's movements, but a great number of those used to case up the movements made by other movement companies—the European demand being extraordinarily large and growing this season—over seventy-five thousand Dueber watch cases having been sent the last few weeks to Switzerland. A Dueber case sells the movement, and this shows that the Dueber name and reputation is appreciated in Europe as it is in this country.

DETROIT.

The L. Black Co. is doing a good trade in convention souvenirs during the Railway Conductors' Convention.

J. Stafford McGlaughlin, a Wyandotte jeweler, graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine this week. McGlaughlin stood high in his class. He was elected to the class presidency. He will continue in the jewelry business in Wyandotte and will also practice medicine.

Noack, Gorenflo & Co., the wholesale jewelers, are about to issue a large eight page illustrated circular advertising their different lines. The circular is handsomely embellished with half-tone pictures.

The Johnston Optical Co. has prepared a complete price list which will be mailed to the trade this week.

Harry J. Ingersoll and wife, of Lansing, stood mute when arraigned in the Circuit Court on a charge of arson. They will probably be tried this term.

CANADIAN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO

Ambrose Kent & Sons' branch store in Little York was burglarized last Tuesday evening, but the burglars secured nothing of value, and the watches which they thought were there were safely located in the Grand Trunk safe.

Mr. R. J. E. Scott, sub-inspector for the C. P. R. R., was doing duty in West Toronto Junction last week.

Buyers in Toronto this week: R. House, Dundas; W. J. Maybee, St. Catherines; J. Easton, Redfern; D. R. Dingwall, Winnipeg.

Tate & Sons, jewelers, St. Catherines, are moving to Peterboro.

H. M. Lount, the up-stairs King street jeweler, is taking a ground floor store on Yonge street.

The machinery and stock of the Canadian Watch Case Co., Montreal, was sold by auction yesterday.

The Montreal Optical Co. have decided to close their Toronto branch. This move will leave the Messrs. Cohen Bros., who are very popular with the trade, this portion of Canada without trade opponents.

One of our leading jewelers is manufacturing four diminutive bridges in sterling silver. They will be 36 inches long and made according to the specifications of the architect, and will be a fac-simile of the new bridge now in construction over the Niagara Gorge.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.'s factory is being closed in Montreal and their sterling silver line will be handled by the Standard Silver Co., of Toronto, the International Silver Trust having decided to have two factories in Canada—Meriden Britannia Co., Hamilton, and Standard Silver Co., Toronto.

JOE BROWN CO.

Wholesale Jewelers

CASH BUYERS OF ENTIRE JEWELRY STORES AND STOCK

If you have any surplus stock of Diamonds, Watches or Jewelry that you want to sell for cash or trade for other goods, send it to us for estimate. We will send you the cash by return mail, and if not satisfactory will return your goods.

FOR SALE—5,000 Second-Hand American Thermometers.

Ask for Illustrated Catalogue.

67-69 E. Washington St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Repairing Repeating Watches.

Fully illustrated, paper covers, 32 pages.

Price 35c.

A practical treatise on the subject and the only one in print.

Sent post free from THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 Broadway, New York.



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. **MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

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GEORGIAN

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COFFEE SPOON

French Gray Finish.

Made in a complete Table Service.

TOWLE MFG. COMPANY

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HERE AND THERE

O. E. Barnes, a jeweler, of Ayrshire, Iowa, has sold real estate valued at \$1,100.

D. Mitchell, a jeweler, of Marshall, Mo., who has been ill for the past four months, is reported to be much better, and on the way to again look after business interests for himself.

It is reported that O. Kohlstadt, a jeweler, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., who has been sick for a number of weeks, is now recovering.

The Federal Court, Judge Rogers presiding, in Fort Smith, Ark., gave the trading stamp business a very black eye. The trading stamp companies have knocked out city ordinances in Arkansas which were passed to make them pay a high license, and the Legislature was called upon to pass a law which would enable the cities to make such a license ordinance binding, and by the decision of the court it would appear that the Arkansas Legislature succeeded. The trading stamp people have expressed the determination of appealing the case to a higher court, however.

A. Gluck, a well known jeweler, of Dodge City, Kansas, and also the Mayor of that city, is reported to be quite seriously ill with the grip.

J. A. Mosher, who is established in the jewelry business in Burlington, Kan., was called to Iowa last week on account of the severe illness of his mother.

THE MIDDLETOWN PLATE CO. JOINS THE COMBINE.—Samuel Dodd, George H. Wilcox, George M. Curtis and John M. Harmon, the first three being officers of the International Silver Company, drove toward Middletown one day last week giving out that they were going fishing. It now appears that they went to offer bait to the Middletown Plate Company to join the combine. It is said the price paid for the plant was about \$250,000, and the final papers were signed Wednesday. The Middletown Plate Company employs over 200 hands and makes 21 concerns now belonging to the International Silver Company.

One of the largest attended weddings of the season was that of Miss Ida Irene Golden and Edward James Pooley, that occurred Wednesday at the First Baptist Church, in this city. The bride is the only daughter of General Superintendent Eugene P. Golden, of the Meriden Britannia Company, and the groom holds a responsible position in the office of Manning, Bowman & Co.

The new office of the International Silver Co. is nearly completed, and the contractor says it will be ready for occupancy about June 1. To-day the windows were put in, the plastering having been finished the first part of the week. The office is directly over the former one-story office of the Meriden Britannia Co.

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES.

R. A. Curry, Lakeport, Cal., has opened a shop for the sale and repair of watches and clocks.

Frank Hyde, who has been employed in Mayer & Kamp's jewelry store at Appleton, Wis., leaves for Gladstone, where he will go in business for himself.

A. C. Billon will open a jewelry store at Chalman, Mich.

Anthony Tagle has opened a jewelry store at Montgomery, Vt.

A. C. Erdice opened a jewelry shop at Ainsworth, Ia.

C. M. Toft will shortly open a jewelry shop at Graceville, Minn.

B. Marks will probably open a jewelry store at Crystal Falls, Minn.

Frank Gebbs will open a jewelry store at Frankfort, Ind.

F. J. Kellogg has opened a jewelry store at Carthage, N. Y.

F. W. Borden has opened a jewelry and optical store at Portland, Me.

McElvain & Hanchett is the name of a new firm which has succeeded to the jewelry business of McElvain Brothers, Grand Island, Neb.

G. L. Head has opened a new stock of jewelry, etc., in Craddock, N. Dak.

BUSINESS CHANGES

S. E. Mark succeeds John Fultz at Coatesville, Ind.

L. A. Schaefer, of Shakopee, Minn., has moved to Dakota, N. D.

O. N. Streenstrup, of Zumbrota, Minn., has moved to Kenyon.

L. Schaefer succeeds C. B. Adams, of Lakota, N. D.

Thomas Frey has succeeded his father, John Frey, in the jewelry business at Dixon, Cal.

Chas. S. Wilcox has sold the stock of his jewelry store and retired, at Napa, Cal.

L. B. Orton has succeeded Beemer & Orton, jewelers, of Deadwood, S. D.

O. Swenson & Son, jewelers, have moved from Lime Springs to Cresco, Ia.

J. F. Richards, jeweler, has moved from Brownsville, Ore., to Montana.

A letter from V. G. Kittle to Onawa, Ia., friends, states that he has bought a jewelry store at Elwood, Ind., and will make that his future home.

F. Hohisel, of Chesaning, has moved to Omer, Mich.

Reuben Kline has moved from Linfield to Phoenixville, Pa.

The final arrangements have been made for the removal from Oswego, N. Y., to Muncie, Ind., of the Anchor Silverware Company's factory. This is the third and most important industry which has removed from Oswego within nine months. Its pay roll during 1898 was \$57,000.

Reid & Todd, jewelers and opticians, of Bridgeport, Conn., have removed to 412 Main street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

Geo. D. Levy, an optician of Norfolk, Va., has had a judgment entered against him for \$851.

F. C. Barker, a jeweler of Moncton, N. B., has had a judgment entered against him for \$264.

It is expected that the suit of the assignee of George S. Richards, Jr., & Company—E. A. Bigelow and R. R. Gilman—against the American Waltham Watch Company will be heard on Tuesday May 9, before Judge Adams of the Municipal Boston Court as auditor.

Emil Alter, of 257 East 59th street, Newark, presented a petition in bankruptcy on the 13th, in which his liabilities are given at \$19,040, with nominal assets. These liabilities were contracted in 1894. Among the principal creditors are:

Riker Bros., Newark, N. J.; Durlach Bros., New York; Denison Manufacturing Company, New York; Shafer & Douglass, New York; H. A. Honet, New York; James W. Miller, New York; Adolph Goldsmith & Son, New York; F. Kroeber Clock Company, New York; Waterbury Watch Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Middletown Plate Company, Middletown, Conn.; J. W. Henry, Providence, R. I.; Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., Wallingford, Conn.; E. Want, Optical Company, New York; Louis Wolfshelm, New York; Samuel Eichberg & Co., New York; Hodenpyl & Sons, New York; Meriden Silver Plate Company, Meriden, Conn.; Derby Silver Company, New York; Philadelphia Watch and Optical Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Reed & Barton, Yanton, Mass.; G. E. Luther & Co., Providence, R. I.; Coddling Bros & Heilbron, North Attleboro, Mass.; Van Houten Bros., Newark, N. J.; S. M. Lewis & Co., New York; Bioren Bros., Newark, N. J.; Stern & Co., New York; Illinois Watch Company, Springfield, Ill.; John M. Richards, New York; Gustave Walter Optical Company, New York; Waterman & Lehman, New York; W. C. Edge Company, Newark, N. J.; George W. Shiebler Company, New York; M. Livingston, New York; E. Keller, New York.

Herbert L. Chase, optician, of Waltham, Mass., filed a petition in bankruptcy last week.

Chattel trusts were put on record last Thursday, at Washington, D. C., by Walter A. Galt and wife and Norman Galt and wife, conveying to the American Security and Trust Company all their stock and personal property at 1107 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., to secure Charles E. Galt in the payment of \$13,269.26, Annie G. Fendall in \$14,131.76, and Sterling Galt in the sum of \$27,335.46, making a total of \$54,736.48.

W. H. Spangler, the manufacturing optician, of Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburg, Pa., has resumed business again, having effected a satisfactory arrangement with his creditors.

The store of Emanuel Van Baalen, corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa., was closed by a constable's warrant last week. The judgment was awarded on a claim for unpaid rent.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES

L. Storthz, of Little Rock, Ark., has executed a warranty deed for \$15,000.

S. A. Newman, of Chicago, Ill., has given a bill of sale of his jewelry business for \$1.

M. D. Fletcher has executed a chattel mortgage for \$950 on his jewelry business at Springfield, Mass.

Joseph F. Roth has executed a chattel mortgage for \$200 on his jewelry store at Buffalo, N. Y.

A. Frederick Fuller, Jamestown, N. Y., in the jewelry business, has given a realty mortgage for \$2,000.

P. W. Eigner, of Kent, Ohio, in the jewelry business, has transferred real estate to the amount of \$1,350.

Stephen Gertison, a jeweler of Erie, Pa., has given a real estate mortgage for \$600.

I. O. Harrell, jeweler, of Greenville, Tenn., has given a deed of trust on real estate for \$1,500.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Business and personal news interesting to the trade from the States under the above heading will be found in these columns. We have a special staff of correspondents in all the important centers, but are always glad to receive from our readers items of news which they consider of general interest to members of the trade. Such notes should reach this office on Monday morning.

BOSTON.

A DIVIDEND FROM JERNEGAN'S COMPANY.—Monday was the first day for the payment of the first dividend of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, the insolvent company formerly headed by the Rev. Prescott Ford Jernegan of gold-from-sea-water fame. The committee in charge of the company's affairs recently declared a dividend of 20 per cent. And Monday was set for the beginning of the payment.

H. M. Rich & Co., trade auctioneers, sold a large consignment of jewelry at their auction rooms on Franklin street last Wednesday morning. Good prices were realized.

William B. Garfield, head watchmaker for Kettell & Blake, has been confined to his home by illness for the past week.

The past week has been another period of dullness among the trade in Boston. Little but pessimistic utterances are heard from the jobbers, who are beginning to wonder where all the trade has gone to. Even the more optimistic are beginning to believe that business is uncommonly dull in this section of the country.

There were few buyers in town this week. Among those noticed were the following-named retailers:

Solom Abbott, Winchendon; A. G. Page, Bath, Me.; F. S. Scales, Winchester; W. H. Heath, South Braintree; S. B. Guernsey, Brockton; R. H. Safford, Leominster; J. A. Greenwood, Lynn; C. W. Cook, J. H. Washburn Company, Natick; A. W. Gunnison, Hudson; Starr C. Hewitt, Salem; A. D. Wilbur, Weymouth; W. H. Ford, Lowell; L. W. Weston, South Framingham; W. F. Chisholm, Gloucester; A. W. Avery, Plymouth, Mass.; J. D. Grant, Lowell; B. D. Loring, Plymouth, N. H.; E. F. Welch, Northboro; C. B. Duckworth, Pawtucket, R. I.; David Robertson, South Framingham; L. W. Weston, South Framingham; George A. Bartlett, Holliston; A. W. Flye, Gloucester.

The Floyd, Rounds & Co. Corp., wholesale jewelers at 419 Washington street, are soon to move into the quarters formerly occupied by Henry Cowan. Their removal is necessitated by the

taking of the building now occupied by them, by one of the big department stores.

Another postponement is recorded in the suit against the Waltham Watch Company by the assignees of the estate of George H. Richards, Jr., & Co., which was to have been heard during the past week before Judge Adams of the Municipal Court as auditor. No date has been set for the hearing.

W. G. Clarke, of the firm of W. G. Clarke & Company, North Attleboro, dropped in on the trade while passing through the city last week on his way to the Rangeley Lakes, where he will spend a vacation in fishing.

Exports from the port of Boston for the week ending May 12 amounted to \$2,633,854, and included clocks to the value of \$200.

President E. P. Wells and Manager A. G. Barber, of the Globe Optical Company, left at six o'clock on Monday evening to attend the annual meeting of the American Association of Wholesale Opticians at the Astor House, New York City.

Nothing further has been heard in this city of the whereabouts of Philip Doran, of the optical firm of Philip Doran & Company, Jewelers' Building. A good many people would like to know where they could find him, and it is now believed that he has left this country for England, where he originally came from. It is said that Doran came to this country with exaggerated ideas of his ability to make a fortune in a short time with a minimum expenditure of energy. Several failures to do this immediately brought to him a realization that American capital and the proverbial American hustle were able to get out of the business about all there was in it. Things went from bad to worse, so it is related, and at the end Doran left the city. It is said that he took or sold about everything of value that he could and it is also alleged that the wrecked condition of valuable appliances over which he had no legal control warranted criminal proceedings against him.

The May meeting of the Boston Jewelers' Club was held at Young's Hotel on the evening of May 9. Henry W. Patterson, president of the organization, presided, and there was a good attendance. Routine business alone was transacted, several new members being admitted. At the conclusion of the business meeting a banquet was served.

Another change is announced in the programme for the annual meeting of the New England Association of Opticians. The

A Corner of Our Diamond Cutting Works.



C. G. MALLIET & CO.,

14 Maiden Lane, = = = = New York.

meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, May 16, as at first announced. The annual banquet will be served one week later. At the meeting on Tuesday evening officers will be elected for the ensuing year and other business of importance will be discussed.

THE ATTLEBOROS

Frank Mossberg, of the Frank Mossberg Company, spent last week in Washington attending the meeting of the National Association of Mechanical Engineers.

J. M. Fisher denies the report that he is to erect a factory in town, while C. A. Marsh, of C. A. Marsh & Company, admits that he has been considering the erection of a building in the near future.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between C. L. Barrows, M. I. Furbish and H. B. Robinson under the firm name of C. L. Barrows & Co., North Attleboro, was dissolved last week by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the same firm name by C. L. Barrows.

H. F. Barrows, of H. F. Barrows & Co., and family returned last week from New York, where they have been spending the winter.

An addition is being built to the Union Power Building, North Attleboro, to furnish more office room for F. S. Gilbert & Co., and Sturtevant, Whiting & Bigelow.

Henry F. Barrows has been elected president of the Attleboro Branch Railroad Company, and his son, H. F. Barrows, Jr., one of the directors.

A. B. Shannon, for many years an employee of Bates & Bacon, has severed his connection with that firm, and will go to New York to take a position in the office of J. L. Crandall & Company.

Freeman, Daughaday & Co., of Chartley, say that they have no intentions of leaving their present factory there.

The Plainville jewelry factories, including Plainville Stock Company, Waiter Bros. & Elliot, and Chapman & Border, closed Saturday for two weeks to permit of the placing of a new 100 horse power engine in the power house.

Last Thursday evening Orient Lodge of Odd Fellows, which includes all the prominent jewelers of this town, held a well-attended smoker. Maxy W. Potter, of J. M. Fisher & Co., acted as toastmaster, and among the speakers were Sidney O. Bigney, of S. O. Bigney & Co., Providence, and E. A. Sweeney, treasurer of W. H. Wilmarth & Co.

Mr. Park, of Hirsch & Park, New York City, visited in town last week.

For some time past negotiations have been under way between the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the Robinson estate, for the purchase by the railroad company of the land now occupied by the two largest jewelry factories in town, the Robinson Buildings, Nos. 1 and 2. The railroad company desires the land for the purpose of erecting a new passenger depot thereon. The owners of the property are disposed to the transfer, provided they can come to satisfactory terms. If the land is sold to the railroad, the buildings now standing on it, and occupied by nearly a dozen manufacturing jewelry houses, would have to be torn down. The consequence of this would be the erection of other factories in some other part of the town. It is stated that even if this deal is carried through, nothing will be done this year.

The firm of Chapman & Barden, of Plainville, is considering the advisability of removing to this town. Mr. Chapman, in regard to this report, stated that the move would not be made under a year.

A report has been published in several of the local papers that a wealthy North Attleboro jeweler has made over \$100,000 during the past few months on Wall street.

Plans for the new jewelry factory which Sidney O. Bigney, of S. O. Bigney & Co., chain manufacturers of Providence, is to erect in town were last week placed on exhibition in town, also a picture of the shop as it will look when completed. On the top of the plans is written in Mr. Bigney's well known handwriting, "Power will start Nov. 1. S. O. Bigney & Co." The plans show a building 180 feet deep and having a frontage of 120 feet on the street, including an open court 49 feet wide. The building will furnish six shops, each 180x40.

WALTHAM

J. B. Doyle, of Paterson, N. J., Edw. R. Bowen, of Canton, Ohio, Charles Woodbury, of Syracuse, J. Bond, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., C. M. Bang, of Elliot, Me., Daniel O'Hara, president of the Waltham Dial Company, and S. Albedananda, of Calcutta, India, were visitors in the city last week.

The Waltham Machine Company last week made a large shipment of lathes of a special design to a new watch industry at Fontainemelen, Switzerland.

Oscar H. Humphrey, jeweler of this city, was last week elected president of a company which had been organized for the manufacture of a new detachable bicycle fork.

The Waltham Electro Plating Company was established one year ago last Thursday, and to celebrate the occasion all the employees were invited to assemble at the factory and enjoy the firm's hospitality, which was responded to by every one.

Owing to a rush of orders, the employees at the American Waltham Watch Tool Factory are working evenings, and will continue to do so until June 1.

William A. Linford, formerly a jeweler at Burlington, Vt., entered the employ of the American Waltham Watch Company last week.

Treasurer L. C. Lane, of the American Waltham Watch Company Relief Association, makes the following report for the month of April, 1899: Amount received, \$294.50; amount paid out, \$240; leaving a balance for the month of \$54.50 in the treasury. The figures for the month of April, 1898, were: received, \$252; paid out, \$254.

SATURDAY A HALF HOLIDAY AT WALTHAM.—A delegation visited President Fitch of the American Waltham Watch Factory last week, asking permission for the employees to have Saturday afternoon through the summer months. Objection was made that the 58 legal working hours were required at the present time. Afterwards a meeting of the foreman with President Fitch was held, and it was voted to obtain the expressed desire of each employee by passing papers for their signature, whether or not they would be willing to begin work at 6.30 a. m. and close Saturdays at 12 o'clock. It is believed that the vote is largely in favor of the project.

PROVIDENCE

H. F. Hahn, of Chicago, and M. Pfalzer, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city Monday morning and bought of the local manufacturers.

The rooms of the Salesmen's Association have been adorned with a group picture of a number of salesmen which was taken in Omaha.

An addition is being built to the factory of the George H. Fuller & Son Company, at Pawtucket.

The shops of the refiners and stone cutters will be closed at 12 o'clock Saturdays during the summer months.

William J. Feeley & Company have taken the shop formerly occupied by E. B. Thornton & Company, the first named firm requiring more room.

Rosanna O'Donnell's suit against Morris B. Deming for injuries received by falling over ropes in the Manufacturers' Building, last October, is before the courts. She claims \$5,000 damages.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' SALESMEN'S ASSOCIATION SMOKER.—The Manufacturing Jewelers' Salesmen's Association held a business meeting and "smoker" last Friday evening. The meeting was attended by a large number of the members, and considerable business was transacted. President J. T. Inman presided, and after he spoke a few words regarding the work of the association the report of the treasurer, C. H. Allen, was read, showing the organization to be in excellent financial condition. As the salesmen are to leave this week on Western trips, it was thought advisable to appoint the committee on their annual outing at this meeting, and the following were named as the members of the committee: Fred L. Bellows, Sam Brower, W. C. Tappan, John E. Tweedy, J. Flemming, Gus W. Strandberg, William L. Brewer, Charles M. Holmes and Thomas Catlow. It was decided to have the annual ball game either in this city or in Attleboro, the matter being left in the hands of a committee consisting of Fred L. Bellows, John E. Tweedy, W. F. Maintain, F. D. White and E. W. MacAllister. This is the third game that will have been played between the salesmen of the two places, and as each has won one game, the winner of this contest will be declared the possessor of the silver cup, which was offered as a prize. The ball game will be played either on the 15th or 22nd of July and one week later the outing of the association will take place. On the day of the outing there will be field games, and it may be that a ball game will be played in order to give the losers of the cup game a chance to square accounts. The following were admitted to membership in the association: Erving Sweet, representing Regnall, Bigney & Company, Attleboro; Thomas Catlow, representing Catlow Brothers, Providence; C. M. Battey, representing Scholfield, Battey &

Company; Walter Marble, representing Marble, Smith & Forrester, Attleboro; C. F. Dennison, associate. At the close of the business meeting the smoker was held, a number of the friends of the members being present. The committee in charge, which was composed of E. W. MacAllister, Fred L. Bellows, William L. Brewer, Ben C. Crandall and Faulden D. White, had arranged matters so that the affair was most enjoyable from beginning to end. The members and guests were regaled with refreshments which added to the pleasure of the occasion. There was a programme of entertainment which was much enjoyed. The members of the committee deserve much credit for the success of the "smoker," which was one of the most enjoyable occasions that the salesmen have held.

FARRINGTON & CO. GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.—After being in business in this city for about forty years, the firm of Farrington & Company is about to pass out of existence. For some time past Mr. Farrington has been dissatisfied with the way in which business progressed, and as he was losing money, he decided to shut up shop. As the stock in the store was mortgaged, it was arranged to hold a mortgagee's sale, Fred W. Dexter, at one time in the retail jewelry business in Pawtucket, but now the manager of the Franklyn Loan and Trust Company, was placed in charge of the sale by the mortgagee. Mr. Dexter secured Eugene E. Dean as auctioneer and also engaged John H. French, the well known jewelry auctioneer, to assist in the sale, as Mr. Dean was not familiar with the goods. The sale was to have opened Thursday morning, at which time there was a large number of people at the store, but Mr. Dean did not put in an appearance. As Mr. French has no license in this city, he could not conduct the sale alone. Investigation showed that Alderman Reynolds, a member of the committee on auctioneers, had decided that Mr. French could not take part in the sale and he warned Mr. Dean that if the sale was held he would not receive a license next year. Mr. Dean thought that he would rather have his license than his share of the percentage of the sales and so no sale was held on that day or Friday. Mr. Dexter, however, succeeded in engaging another auctioneer to conduct the sale, Alderman James F. Freeman, who stated that Alderman Reynolds had overstepped his bounds in stopping the sale. Saturday morning Mr. Freeman opened the sale and was assisted by Mr. French, but Alderman Reynolds did not appear to make another attempt to stop the sale, probably because he had been somewhat frightened by the way things happened. Friday Mr. Dexter, through his attorneys, brought suit against Alderman Reynolds for \$5,000 damages, alleged to have been caused by the interference of the alderman. The papers were served and are returnable to the common pleas division of the Supreme Court. The case attracted considerable attention both from the jewelry manufacturers and the public in general, and Alderman Reynolds has few supporters in the stand he took. Last Wednesday a party of salesmen, consisting of Sam Brower, William Scholfield, Charles Battey, Frank Daughaday and Frank Payton, went down the bay on a fishing excursion and brought back a good catch of tautog, Mr. Brower having the largest of the string.

A NEW PROVIDENCE FIRM.—The new firm of D. W. Costigan & Co., which has sprung up in Providence in the last four or five months, bids fair to be one of the largest manufacturers of cheap jewelry in New England. D. W. Costigan has been in the past head designer for Barstow & Williams, and it will be remembered with interest that the mounted shell work which had quite a run a short while since was one of Mr. Costigan's ideas. Barney Crossin, formerly partner in the firm of Crossin & Tucker, and who carried the box for that firm, is the silent partner in this new firm and will also carry the samples for them. With this clever combination, together with their new and well appointed factory at the corner of Eddy and Clifford streets, great things will be expected by their friends in the trade.

EARLY CLOSING IN PROVIDENCE.—The following circular letter is being circulated among Providence manufacturers:

The undersigned manufacturers of metal ornaments and jewelers' findings do hereby agree to close their offices and shops on Saturdays at 12 o'clock, beginning May 6, '99, and ending Sept. 30, '99: Fulford & Hobart, Heimberger & Lind, Dodge & Adams, George Dover, Calvin & Deane, Thomas W. Lind, A. Herrick & Co., Albert Vester, Fred Reynolds, T. E. Bennett.

A. G. Schwab and son, representing Schwab Brothers, Cincinnati, have been in the city the past week looking over the lines of the local houses.

Arthur Stone, now on the road for George W. Dover, left for Chicago and other Western cities Friday night. This is Mr. Stone's maiden trip to the West since his connection with the jewelry business and his friends hope to see him successful.

The Fisher Jewelry Company is a new concern doing business at 100 Stewart street, in the Lederer building, making a

general line. Charles E. Chiles will represent the house on the road.

Among the buyers in town last week were S. Seligman, representing the New York Jewelry Company, New York City, and Max Deutz.

Last Wednesday there was a destructive fire in property owned by the Gorham Manufacturing Company at Mashapag pond, near the works of the company, the ice houses of Earl Carpenter & Sons being totally destroyed. The buildings were owned by the Gorham company and leased to the Carpenter concern. A cottage house, owned by the company, and a barn were also destroyed, but the whole loss is covered by insurance. The ice houses will not be rebuilt, as the company intends to use the land for lawn purposes, thus enhancing in a great measure the beauty of the grounds around the works.

H. W. Tisdall, of Toronto, has been in this city buying goods.

Charles Briggs, of the firm of J. Briggs & Sons Co., has gone to Hot Springs for the benefit of his health, which has become impaired.

William F. Leeder, of the firm of Leeder & Bernkoph, dealers in diamonds, has returned from Europe, where he has been buying stones for the house.

Fred S. Reynolds has removed his shop to the corner of West Exchange and Aborn street, where he will continue to make metal ornaments.

LIVE TO WIN!

THE POPULAR CLUB PLAN

Jewelers' and Tradesmen's Company.

(LIFE INSURANCE.)

253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

E. S. JOHNSON, JR., Secretary.

UNDER ITS COMBINATION PLAN, TEN PERSONS form a club. In the event of one dying, his beneficiary is paid one-half of the amount for which he is insured, and the remaining half is paid to the survivors of the Club.

Any person can readily see that by this plan he can carry a good insurance for the benefit of his family at a very small cost at the outset and a very large profit in case he survives four or five members of his Club.

CLUB PLAN.

One-half to the beneficiary named and provided for in the Trust Agreement, and the other half to his or her associates in the Club. Ten persons become members of a Club for \$3,000 each. Upon the first death occurring in the Club, the beneficiaries of the deceased receive \$1,500. The nine surviving members receive \$1,500 or \$166.66 each, and so on in the following ratio:

			TOTAL AM'T REC'D.	
1st death, amount received by each of 9 survivors,	\$166.66	\$166.66		
2d "	"	187.50		354.16
3d "	"	214.28		568.44
4th "	"	250.00		818.44
5th "	"	300.00		1,118.44
6th "	"	375.00		1,493.44
7th "	"	500.00		1,993.44
8th "	"	750.00		2,743.44
9th "	"	1,500.00		4,243.44
10th " paid to his wife or heirs,	3,000.00			7,243.44

Grand total to No. 10 on a \$3,000 policy.....\$7,243.44

Suppose you are the 8th man in the club to die, you will have received \$1,993.44 while living, and at your death, your family will receive \$1,500.00, making a total of \$3,493.44, or \$393.44 more than the amount you were insured for. But in case you are the 10th or last man to die, you will have received \$4,243.44 while living, and at your death your family will receive the full amount of your policy, making a total of \$7,243.44, as shown in the table. A \$1,000 policy would, of course, yield just one-third as much.

Some persons ask: "How can the company afford to pay so much money to a club of ten?" The answer is this: Suppose those ten persons were not insured in a club, they would all die just the same, and the company must pay each claim to somebody, and it makes no difference in the result, after paying the beneficiary one-half, whether the remaining half is paid to one person or ten.

If you will mail us your age, we will send you statement showing cost and advantages of insuring in our Company.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME is offered reputable and energetic agents in every City and Town of the United States where we are not represented.

GEORGE W. MASON, Superintendent of Agents.

STERN BROS. & CO.

CUTTERS AND
IMPORTERS OF

DIAMONDS

Cutting Works: 140-146 West 14th Street
London Office: 29 Ely Place

Corner John and Nassau Streets
NEW YORK

The hearing on the petition of the Campbell-Metcalf Silver Company for a discharge from insolvency is set for to-day, and those interested will be glad when it is over. The matter has already been continued several times.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES

SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.—The firm of Norwood & Morton, contractors and builders, Worcester, have been awarded the contract by the American Optical Company, of this city, for the erection of the two extensive additions which the company will shortly make to its plant. The first building will be a brick structure, three stories in height, two hundred and four by thirty-five feet, and will be used for the manufacture of spectacle and eyeglass cases.

CLINTON, MASS.—Adam Doer, a well-known jeweler, was the victim of a murderous assault on the 9th. While on Branch street during the evening he was attacked and seriously stabbed. His assailant stole upon him from behind, threw him to the ground and slashed him on the back of the neck with a knife. The wound was five inches in length. The affair happened so quickly that his friends were unable to assist him until the deed had been committed and the assailant had fled. Mr. Doer was at once taken to his home on Wittig Court and a physician called. The police were summoned and the whole force was put to work on the case. The result of the wound is in doubt according to the physicians.

COCHITUATE, MASS.—J. C. Moncrieff has entered the employ of Dr. Dammers, the optician, of Providence, R. I.

The deed transferring the plant and land of Rogers & Brother to the silver combine has just been recorded in the town clerk's office in Waterbury. Revenue stamps aggregating \$244 were affixed to the document.

WATERBURY, CONN.—A law suit involving contract relations between Henry S. Chipman, of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, and the New England Watch Company of this city for the exclusive right to sell the product of the defendant company in Australia, has been brought in the Superior Court in New Haven by ex-Judge Henry Stoddard, in behalf of Chipman. George E. Terry, in behalf of the defendant company, made a motion before Judge Robinson on Friday morning asking that the plaintiff correct his pleadings. Mr. Chipman claims as damages for the alleged breach of contract, \$50,000. It seems that the alleged contract was made up of correspondence between the parties and that if there ever was a written contract the parties are now unable to produce it. The parties have had dealings with each other for a great many years. Mr. Chipman claims to have the right to sell the Waterbury watch in all of the provinces of Australia. Mr. Terry asked to have the contract sued upon set out in the pleadings more specifically. Judge Robinson took the papers.

BRISTOL, CONN.—D. J. Guillim, who spent a year in a jeweler's store in Portland, and several months in an optical school in New York, has accepted a position with an optical engraving establishment at Schenectady, N. Y.

NORWAY, ME.—As a result of a deal made several months ago, a company was organized on the 9th which, it is claimed, will control a large part of the mica trade of the world. The company is to be known as the Northern Mica Company, and W. Scott Robinson has been chosen president. The promoters have been engaged in buying up all the available mica mines in this vicinity and claim to control about 15,000 acres. Everything is in readiness and it is expected that the mines will be opened immediately.

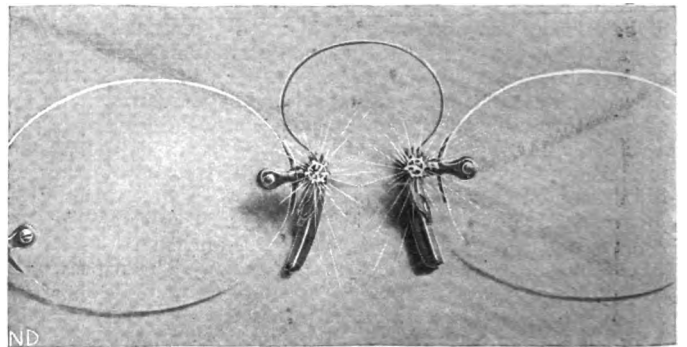
IMPROVEMENTS, NEW GOODS AND PATENTS

Under this head will appear descriptions of all new productions in Machinery, Tools, Manufacturers' Designs and Patents, domestic and foreign, relating to the trade. Those interested are requested to forward us for publication, free of charge, full descriptions of articles, with photographs or drawings whenever possible.

A NEW JEWEL EYE-GLASS

Dr. R. M. Mertz, of Toledo, O., has recently received letters patent on a new jeweled eyeglass which he has designed, and a company is in process of formation to put the goods on the market. Samples of the new glass, which we illustrate, have been made and they are becoming very popular.

The patent secured by Dr. Mertz is for the stud only and the new company, which is to be located in Toledo, will devote itself to the manufacture of this alone. The invention enables



THE NEW JEWEL EYE-GLASS.

the wearer of glasses to display any precious stone without the slightest inconvenience and without the least injury to the glass or refractions to the eyes.

The stones used are about an eighth carat in size, and either precious or semi-precious stones are used.

The novelty of the jeweled glass will make it attractive, especially to ladies, and since only the stud is involved, those who have the old style glass can have them changed at a slight cost.

Dr. Mertz is now engaged in making a machine to turn out the studs rapidly and the cost to the trade will be very slight.

SLIDING MEASURE FOR FINGER RINGS

A ring measure which will, we believe, prove useful to the trade, has just been patented in Germany. It often happens that a customer ordering a ring by mail is puzzled just how to give the exact measurement of the finger. The little apparatus which we illustrate weighs only a few grammes, so that it can be sent through the mails at a trifling cost.

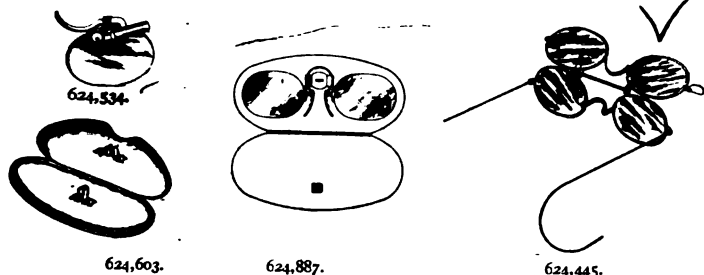


It consists of a narrow spring hardened brass band provided with a longitudinal slit and divided into degrees. A threaded pin is fastened to one side and works in the longitudinal slit, bearing a nut for fixing it when the size has been ascertained. The divisions correspond to the standard measure and the size is easily and accurately indicated by the projecting outer extremity. Its patentee and manufacturer is Bruno Krahmer, of Grandenz, Germany.

NEW PATENTS GRANTED.

Compiled weekly by Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, patent lawyers, 41 Wall street. Copies of patents under this head can be had from the Patent Office, postage free, at 5 cents per copy.

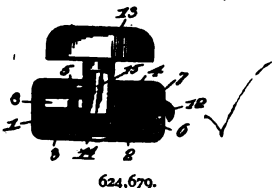
624,534. Nose-Guard for Eyeglasses. Charles K. Pevey, Worcester, Mass. Filed May 9, 1898. Serial No. 680,096. (No model.)



624,603. Eyeglass or Spectacle Case. William Zoerb, Dedham, and August Becker, Wintrop, Mass., assignors, by direct and mesne assignments, to Elizabeth Zoerb, Dedham, Mass. Filed July 30, 1896. Serial No. 601,060. (No model.)

624,887. Eyeglass or Spectacle Case. William Zoerb, Dedham, Mass. Filed June 18, 1898. Serial No. 683,794. (No model.)

624,445. Combination Glasses. George W. Bennum, Georgetown, Del. Filed Feb. 3, 1898. Serial No. 668,942. (No model.)

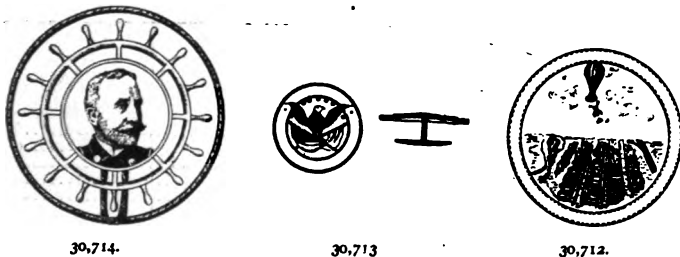


624,679. Shirt-Stud Lock. John W. Plant, St. Louis, Mo. Filed March 6, 1899. Serial No. 708,059. (No model.)

624,486. Cuff Button. James E. Hills, New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 14, 1898. Serial No. 696,429. (No model.)

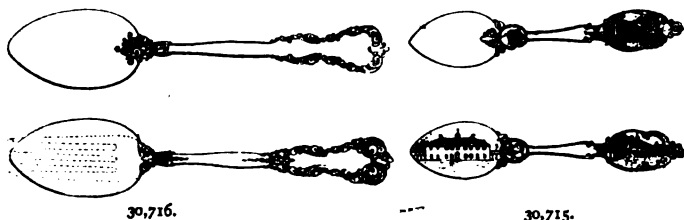
DESIGNS

30,712. Badge. Edward A. Muth, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed April 11, 1899. Serial No. 712,674. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.



30,714. Breastpin. Morrison R. Swan, Manilla, Iowa. Filed April 11, 1899. Serial No. 712,675. Term of patent 7 years.

30,713. Button. Harry T. Cook, New York, N. Y. Filed March 20, 1899. Serial No. 709,863. Term of patent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

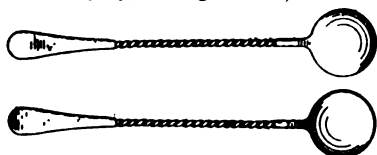


30,716. Handle for Spoons, Forks, Etc. Henry H. Evertsen, Meriden, Conn., assignor to Wilcox & Evertsen, same place. Filed March 1, 1899. Serial No. 707,414. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

30,715. Spoon. Henry H. Evertsen, Meriden, Conn., assignor to Wilcox & Evertsen, same place. Filed March 1, 1899. Serial No. 707,415. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of last week the credit for the following design was given in error to Bernard Rice's Sons, New York. The design is the production of the Niagara Silver Company, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.



30,649.

30,649. Twist Handle, Round Bowl Spoon. Niagara Silver Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Filed May 2. Serial No. 710,719.

TRADE MARKS

SO.AM. ✓

32,828.

32,828. Certain Named Articles of Tableware. David H. McConnell, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 8, 1899.

NEWS OF THE TRAVELING MEN

Under this head we give from week to week the movements of the traveling representatives of the trade. We shall welcome any notes they may send us from time to time of matters of interest.

KANSAS CITY.—The following traveling men have been calling on the trade during the week: W. G. Pollock, New York; G. E. Tinker, with W. B. Durgan & Co., Concord; H. G. Nye, with C. Rogers & Brothers, Meriden; William T. Smith, with the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, Meriden; Dave Steinberger, with S. A. Rider & Co., St. Louis; Joseph S. Frank, with Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., New York; P. S. Pelton, of the Pelton Brothers Silver Plate Company, St. Louis; F. E. McCullin, with William A. Rogers, New York.

PHILADELPHIA.—Among the salesmen during the week were: S. R. Kamp, with L. P. White; H. Bodenheimer, of Fink & Bodenheimer; Sam Howland, of Franklin & Sons; Charles Olcott, of Billings & Co.; John Taylor, of Kremenetz Company; C. L. Duffy, of Enos Richardson & Co.; R. C. Wilde, of Meriden Cutlery Company, and B. A. Marsden, with D. V. Brown.

BOSTON.—Traveling men did not find a very fertile field for their endeavors the past week. Business was light and few carried back overflowing order books. Among those who visited the trade were the following named drummers: Charles L. Power, Ludeke & Power; Frank Jeanne, William S. Hedges & Co.; Otto H. Wolff, Neresheimer & Co.; I. A. Stell, Stell & Conolly; Harry Barrows, H. F. Barrows & Co.; E. L. Crippen, Bates & Bacon; John Abel, David Kaiser & Co.; George Osborne, William Smith & Co.; Mr. Dunham and George L. Swett & Co., International Silver Company; Robert Barton, for himself; Mr. Fowler, Fowler Bros.; Tom Frothingham, T. J. Frothingham & Co.; Jack Tweedy, Cheever, Tweedy & Co.; Ernest Bliss, Bliss Bros.; Mr. Doran, Doran & Bagnall; Walter Campbell, Day, Clark & Co.; William Jones, Jones & Woodland; Joe Angel, Angel & Co.; T. B. Wilcox, Pairpoint Manufacturing Company; W. S. Ripley, Watson, Newell Company; George Sylvia, Mt. Washington Cut Glass Company.

T. G. Frothingham, T. G. Frothingham & Co.; Harry Barrows, H. F. Barrows & Co.; H. E. Ide, H. C. Hardy & Co.; P. Carpenter, Ford & Carpenter; E. W. Colby, Towle Manufacturing Company; Charles S. Isabel, Louis Strassberger's Sons & Co.; J. J. White, for himself; Mr. Raines, Ciner & Seeleman; Arthur Rutherford, H. A. Kirby & Co.; Mr. Mott, J. B. Bowden & Co.; D. Untermyer, Charles Keller & Co.; Harold Sweet, R. F. Simmons & Co.; Louis Jones, C. A. Marsh & Co.; E. L. Spencer, E. L. Spencer & Co.; James E. Blake, James E. Blake & Co.; Orrin Clifford, G. K. Webster & Co.; J. J. White, J. J. White & Co.; J. B. Ellis, Parks Bros. & Rogers; R. L. Griffiths, R. L. Griffiths & Sons Company; W. G. Clark, W. G. Clark & Co.

DETROIT.—The following traveling men were in town this week: Michael Lampert, of Henry Zimern & Co., New York; E. M. Sachs, representing Louis Wolfshelm, New York; Adolph Weiss, for J. J. Cohn, New York; William Cordes, of Florence Manufacturing Co., New York; F. W. Trewire, of Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia; Charles Becker, of Joseph Fahys & Co., Cincinnati; Norbert Gunsberger, of L. & M. Kahn & Co., New York; William Matschke, of F. & F. Felger, Newark, N. J.; Max Arnstein, of Arnstein Bros. & Co., New York; Joseph I. Sideman, of Ferd. Fuchs & Bros., New York; Arch Sherrard, of Enos Richardson & Co., New York, and L. Jacobs, of the Peckham Seamless Ring Co., New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Defective Eye Sight"

By D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA,
M.D., LL.D.

PRICE \$1.00.

For sale only by

TORIC OPTICAL CO.,

32 East 23d Street,

New York City.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

WM. SMITH & CO.,

GILL BLDG., 9-13 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. 61 PECK ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Manufacturers of

GOLD, SILVER AND ROLLED PLATE CHAINS

Novelties in Gold and Silver Bracelets. Also a large line of Chain Trimmings.

LEBRECHT FRITZSCHE

Engraver, Die Sinker and Tool Maker

Special Attention to MEDALLION and BADGE WORK.

73 Hamilton Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Matter inserted under this head, 25 cents a line each issue. Two insertions, 20 cents a line each issue. Four or more insertions, 10 cents a line each issue. SITUATIONS WANTED and HELP WANTED advertisements will be inserted for one cent a word. No advertisement under either of these headings will be received for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany order. Subscribers may use this department free of charge.

Business Opportunities

WRITE FULTON & YEAGLEY, ATTORNEYS, DENTON, TEXAS, if you have notes or claims against Texas parties that you desire settled or compromised.

PARTNER wanted by a manufacturer of rings and diamond mountings, who desires to amalgamate with someone who has an established business. Advertiser wishes to invest \$3,000 to \$4,000 in the business. References exchanged. Address with full particulars, JEWELERS REVIEW.

For Sale

JEWELRY BUSINESS of fourteen years' standing in same location in a town of 8000 in Western Maryland; cheap rent, clean and salable stock, plenty bench work, scarcely any opposition; stock and fixtures inventory \$1500 to \$1800. Can reduce stock or sell fixtures only. Reason, want to move South. Address at once S, care Jewelers Review.

Situation Wanted

WANTED by competent man, charge of jewelry repairing department, in a store; first-class on diamond mounting and setting, and all kinds of fine jewelry repairing. Address JEWELER, Jewelers Review.

Help Wanted

WATCHMAKERS, jeweler; plain engraver and graduate optician; permanent position at \$12.00 per week to start. Answer with photo. to Box 123 Royersford, Pa. Experience and outfits needed.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

Under this head will appear all matter of interest to lapidaries, including foreign diamond market reports and all other news relating to precious stones. While we cannot publish all correspondence received, yet matters of interest will always receive a place in this department.

DIAMOND MINING IN MINAS GERAES.

Our consul at Rio Janeiro in an interesting report, fuller details of which we shall give next week, states that an attempt is being made by a French company to apply modern scientific methods to diamond mining. This company recently purchased an estate at Diamantina. The machinery for separating the diamonds from the washed conglomerate is specially constructed and was built in Europe. The electrical machinery was furnished by the General Electric Company, of New York. A large field for the sale of American machinery and for independent American enterprise can be opened up. American miners are especially fitted for the work.

STATE OF THE FOREIGN GEM MARKETS.

Amsterdam, May 4.—Polish goods will be much higher by the time you publish this letter. At this date we have all the older countries of the earth well represented here, and to make the circle complete our good Yankee friends are here in force. The presence of these last gentlemen is a good thing for the manufacturer, especially when they come in bunches. Our manufacturers are not caught napping when such welcome contingents arrive. You can positively state that polish goods will be ten per cent. higher all round. We had some goods here which were not considered good enough to send to America, but we shall have no difficulty in disposing of them now. E. Van Dam will be home in a week or two. Ben Konyyn is expected in Amsterdam during this month or June. Our market has been well supplied—when I say well supplied I always mean that we could use more. Fisher & Co. have not made up their minds whether they will start a factory in New York or not. Maurice Sachs, the well-known broker, has a large quantity of polish goods, especially small meles. He acknowledges goods are extremely high. With such a number of buyers on the market, those who stayed at home are the wise people.

J. AKIE.

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London, May 6.—Hutton Garden is well supplied with rough buyers, not to speak of cablegrams from the United States. The monopolists, however, are independent. "One at a time is their motto," and, of course, the only thing to do is to be patient. The goods last week were very badly sorted, but nevertheless met with a ready sale at regular prices. We have shipped a quantity of goods to America, also to our own colonies. The market in colored stones had a good share of the trade this week. Mr. George Smith representing L. Tannenbaum & Co., was here. He is an Englishman and well known in the trade here, being one of the best expert lapidaries in the trade. Mr. Smith leaves this week for America. Henry E. Oppenheimer has sent De Sola Mendes over to buy rough, no doubt he will find this a difficult task.

M. DE LYON.

PRECIOUS STONES OF INDIA

In a paper entitled "Capital," published in Calcutta, are some interesting statistics on the output of precious stones from India, if we may judge from the "Review of Mineral Production" just issued by the Government. The paper in question says the output of precious stones in India is not exactly calculated to unduly stimulate the passion of avarice or excite the imagination. Statistics in regard to this particular section of mining industry, are, it is true, very often more or less lamentably imperfect, but the information to hand, such as it is, shows that production is on the whole a highly capricious factor, and by no means amazingly remunerative. For instance, commencing with the biggest industry, we find that the ruby mines of Upper Burma in 1897 found rubies to the value of Rs. 8,02,452, the expenses of the company being Rs. 6,78,934. In 1896 the company's expenses were Rs. 4,31,892, and the value of rubies found was Rs. 6,87,537. In 1895 the value of stones found was only Rs. 2,91,357. Here then we have a steady increase in outturn, though the working expenses of 1897 compare unfavorably with those of 1896. The mine gives employment to about 1,050 persons, and the capital is £300,000 sterling. If we calculate this at 45 lakhs of rupees the profit on capital was something over 2½ per cent. The revenue of the ruby mines under the Burmese kings is said to have been about £12,000 to £15,000 per annum, but how much allowance must be made for Oriental inaccuracy is naturally not easy to determine. The state of the tourmaline industry, also in Burma, is stated to be "bad," owing to a fall in the market consequent on the late China-Japan war, the Chinese being, it seems, the only buyers of tourmaline. The outturn in 1897 was a little over 5 cwt., the royalty on which was Rs. 11,710, the value of the stones being perhaps something between Rs. 1,10,000 and Rs. through panels of glass or crystal, most probably the latter.

As for the diamond mines worked by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company, no recent returns appear to be available, though in connection with the mines in Bundelkhand we have more up-to-date figures. The following are the returns for the last five years:

	Output—Carats.	Value—Rs.
1893	not stated.	20,519
1894	210¾	16,251
1895	215	19,506
1896	321	22,017
1897	310 3-10	19,031

The very insignificance of these figures is remarkable. There are in Bundelkhand no State works and no capital expended, consequently, observes the "Reporter on Economic Products,"

a shaft once sunk has to be abandoned after the rains from want of machinery to keep it open. The method of extracting stones is accordingly chiefly by superficial mines, which are worked only during the rains, since no water is available during the hot season. An industry worked on these spasmodic and primitive lines can, indeed, hardly be called an industry at all. There is no doubt about there being diamonds in Bundelkhand, but no opinion whatever is given as to whether the existing insignificant output could, with modern methods and increased capital, be increased.

The garnet mines of Rajputana in the Bhilwara district of Meywar, and more especially at Sarwar in the Kishengarh State, are of considerable value. It is difficult, however, to get at the value of the stones extracted. The Sarwar mines are reported to yield an average annual production of 363,760 carats, and an annual revenue of Rs. 7,000. The yearly revenue from the Meywar mines is much smaller than this.

The Hukong valley of the Bhamo district in Upper Burma is the only place in India where amber is found. The mines here are worked by the Kachins in the most fitful and haphazard manner imaginable. The outturn for 1897 was about 26½ cwt., valued at Rs. 4,990.

The beryl or emerald industry would seem to be practically dead in India. A famous old mine is stated to exist in the Coimbatore district, Madras, but it is not now worked, and though beryls are found in various parts of the Continent, they seem to be of no particular marketable value.

The trade in jade and jadeite is, however, fairly vigorous, and here again Burma scores. The following is the outturn and value from the Myitkyna mines since 1894:

Year.	Outturn.	Value—Rs.
1894	727 cwt.	1,15,091
1895	37,513 pieces	1,30,543
1896	2,990 cwt.	1,50,341
1897	2,295 cwt.	83,436

The exports since 1893 have been as follows:

Year.	Cwt.	Value.
1893-94	2,270	4,34,650
1894-95	2,540	4,53,062
1895-96	4,249	5,46,150
1896-97	4,319	6,15,120
1897-98	3,861	6,00,100

SUGGESTIONS ON FOREIGN TRADE

Under this head will appear summaries of all consular reports and other matter from foreign countries containing in a brief form useful information relative to jewelry, optics, horology and kindred trades.

NEW WATCH MARKET

From a French source it is learned that in the Philippines there is a good market, especially in the provinces, for jewelry in inexpensive articles. The French have a good place in this line, although the Germans and Swiss are competing seriously. American watches and jewelry in white metals are also becoming known: The profits in this branch are enormous; watch pins bought in Europe at \$1.35 per dozen sell in Manila at \$1.33 each. The same is true of many other articles.

One result of the fancy for crystal is a revival of delicate work in American quartz. A scent bottle cut from North Carolina rock crystal was one of the most beautiful works of American jewelry exhibited at the Paris World's fair in 1889. Comparatively little has been done since with gem quartz, but in the past year's revival of patriotism an interest has arisen among women in precious and semi-precious American stones.

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This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the measurement of time and kindred subjects. In addition to the contributions of regular writers, the views of expert horologists will appear from time to time, as well as expressions of opinion and individual experiences of watch, clock and chronometer makers.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Horological opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED HOROLOGICAL DEPT.,
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HENRY GANNEY Editor.

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No. 20

ADJUSTMENTS TO POSITION

That this adjustment can be accomplished by producing equal friction at the balance pivots, in all positions, is hardly subject to a doubt; yet it may appear, from known principles of friction, that some of those who have expressed their ideas on the subject, as to the mode of explaining it, are in error; and for this reason it may, perhaps, be well to consider some questions of friction in general.

The principle of friction in machinery has been declared by all writers on mechanical philosophy as one of the most difficult problems to be solved, and a few quotations may suffice to show this:


"The laws which regulate friction are derived exclusively from experiments independent of theory. There are no simple or general principles from which they can be deduced by mathematical reasoning. It is a matter of regret, that even amongst the best conducted experiments that have been made, considerable discrepancies are observable, and that differences of opinion prevail between the most respectable authorities, respecting many particulars connected with the properties and laws of these resisting forces." (Lardner's Natural Philosophy, first course, page 252.)

"The principle of friction in machinery is a subject about which little is known, or ever can be known. Some of its general laws have been successfully investigated, and a few general principles have been carried into practice; but its effects vary so much with every change of material, of speed, pressure, workmanship, and even temperature and other circumstances, that after all, experience is the only guide in all matters where it is to be considered." (Circle of the Sciences, Vol. I., page 782.)

The number of such testimonies might be indefinitely increased from all sources; and although they have, by numerous experiments, pretty generally established the law that "the force of friction is proportional to the pressure acting on the surfaces in contact," and that for the same pressure the friction is the same, whatever may be the magnitude of the surfaces in contact, yet they confess that these laws are not strictly true, but are subject to considerable variation in certain extreme cases, as when the surfaces are very great and the pressure very small, or vice versa.

These laws are deduced chiefly from experiments made on sliding friction, and when the pressure of the weight is perpen-

dicular to the plane of motion, as illustrated on page 253 in Lardner's first course; but when applied to the journals of machinery, they are said to suffer considerable modification, varying with the speed and the surfaces in contact. From these and numerous other statements, which might be quoted, it would appear that the laws of friction are not always applicable in their strictest sense, and least of all in the case of the balance of a watch, where the disparity between the proportions of the size of the pivots, the weight of the balance, and the velocity with which it moves, is so great. If, however, it be insisted upon that the law of proportionality of friction to the pressure be strictly true and applicable, we can show that the principle of adjusting a watch to position by equalizing the friction at the balance pivots—and that by increasing or decreasing the surface—does not suffer from it, and is independent of it, or nearly so.

If we place the same balance alternately on pivots of different diameters, then the friction will vary as the diameters. This can easily be proved; for let the diagram  be a revolving disc, and A its center, then from what we are taught of their own centers, motion of bodies revolving around we know that a point on the circumference will move faster than any point within the circumference; and that the motion uniformly decreases as we approach the center.

Proceeding in this way, we may imagine that we reach a point infinitely near the center, where the motion will be zero; any power of resistance applied at this point will not impede the motion. Let us now consider this point as the fulcrum of a lever, whose arm shall be respectively the radii of the disc, and let us apply a constant power successively at different lengths of these arms; then, from what we know of the nature of levers, the longer the arms the greater will be the power; and, since friction is a power of resistance to motion, the effect of it will be greatest at the circumference; and thus it is proved that it varies as the diameters.

If, then, we make the end of a balance pivot perfectly flat, and apply this same reasoning to it, it will be seen that we obtain, on the end of it, very nearly the same resistance of friction as on the circumference; and if the law of proportionality of friction to the pressure holds good, we may undercut the center of the disc at the end of the pivot, and the result will be just the same.

Personally, I believe in this general law; and that I do in deference to the opinions of scientific men who have attained the results by many tedious investigations; and in my own experience I must say that it seems to have proved itself. I have adjusted many watches to position by the above method, and rarely ever failed to effect the desired result, more or less accurately, and in some instances nearer than I expected.

I had one chronometer whose vibrations were much greater in the horizontal position than in a vertical one, and not wishing to diminish its vibrations in a horizontal position, I sought to increase it in the vertical. The balance had rather large pivots, and the bearings in the jewels were thick. I ground the jewels thinner, until the bearings were but a knife edge, without producing the slightest increase in the arcs of vibration; I then changed the jewels for smaller holes, reduced the pivots and, of course, immediately obtained the desired result.

In all mathematical reasoning, and in physics as well as in pure mathematics, the starting point must be a self-evident truth; a truth so well known as not to need any demonstration. Now we know that greater friction decreases motion, and with less friction motion is increased: from this we know, as a self-

evident truth, that in the case of the vibrations of a balance, equal friction will produce equal arcs of vibration.

It is to be hoped that this subject will be thoroughly investigated, and that those who have given it their time and attention will favor us with their opinions and experiences. It is a laudable desire in every thinking workman to increase his knowledge, and acquaint himself better with the sciences he is engaged in, for the purpose of establishing new principles, or searching deeper those already established; but it is not well to jump at conclusions too rashly, or express opinions too positively. In our eagerness to accomplish certain desired results, we sometimes cry "Eureka" before we have the truth. I have myself fallen into the same error, and been obliged to ignominiously retreat.

ECONOMY OF FORCE IN THE PRINCIPAL ESCAPEMENTS.

BY J. HERRMANN, LATE TEACHER OF HOROLOGY AT HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, LONDON.

(Continued from last issue.)

But there is one other fact connected with the lever—that is, the pressure on the center of motion—which I particularly wish to notice, because it is a great agent in producing resistance, as we shall see presently. The wheel and axle, toothed wheel, and pulley are mechanical powers not present in escapements—the escape wheel not possessing the kind of teeth that is understood by toothed wheel.

The next mechanical element we have to notice is a modification of the inclined plane, called the wedge, or movable incline. It consists of a plane, called its length, inclined at some angle to a horizontal line, which is called its base, and its height is a perpendicular to the base, meeting the incline; from which we see that, by a constant angle, these lines, no matter what their magnitude, always are in a constant ratio. The mode of application of this mechanical element in escapements is by a force acting at some angle to the plane; and it is on this angle that the conditions of the motions communicated to their plane or wedge depend. A force acting against a fixed incline is exerting its influence in two directions; part of it parallel to, and part at a right angle to the plane. The pressure of the weight or force on the incline is proportioned to the base, and the force acting parallel to the incline is proportioned to the height or altitude.

If we now apply a force acting in a fixed direction on to a movable incline, as is the case in escapements, we get different results from the same conditions. The force acting in the former instance parallel to the plane, is now, with the same amount, propelling the plane; and, as stated, the proportion between the force and the result is in the same ratio as the length to the height; and the pressure or resistance is proportioned to the ratio of base to height.

The point I wish specially noticed is, that we get the greatest result and least amount of resistance when the angle formed by the direction of the force and the incline is at a minimum, and least when at 90° . Therefore, suppose we require to propel a machine with a power of 1, we should economize the force by making the angle of direction with the plane as acute as possible, because here the least amount of force is expended in resistance.

The incline may also be applied for raising a weight as is the case in the horizontal escapements, and in the club-tooth, and other pallet actions, and all unlockings.

We have seen by the movable incline that we obtain the greatest result in propelling the incline when the force makes the smallest angle with the plane. Substituting for this an opponent force, we should require it to equal the result, to keep the machine in equilibrio, or rest; and we have, for the same reason, seen that we could keep the same force in equilibrio by a much smaller opponent force, if we increase the angle formed by the direction of the force with the plane. These two conditions I specially beg of you to bear in mind against their application.

Before doing so, I have to call attention to one other item connected with all mechanical actions, viz., resistance by friction. The conditions of friction are three-fold: the hardness and smoothness of the rubbing surface, the force with which such surfaces are pressed together, and, in rotary motion, the distance of the contact from the center of motion. For instance, the vibration of a balance will decrease considerably for want of oil to the pivots, or roughness of holes and pivots, by reason



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of a want of smoothness of rubbing surfaces. Trying the end shake of a wheel when the watch is wound up, requires force to overcome the resistance of pressure of the rubbing surfaces. The vibrations of a balance in a horizontal and vertical position are shorter in the latter than the former, by reason of the increased distance of rubbing surface from center of motion.

Of the escapements I shall treat in the following classifications:

First. The mechanical elements of lever pallets, and the conditions of force transmitted through them.

Second. The lever and roller action by cog, or notch and pin contact.

Third. The lever and roller action of the so-called two-pin principle.

Fourth. The chronometer roller impulse, and duplex pallet action.

Fifth. The impulse action of the horizontal escapement and lever escapement, with inclined and locking planes on the wheel.

Sixth. The resistance to the cylinder and duplex roller, by pressure of the escape-wheel; and last—

The force expended in the inertia of superfluous material in escapements.

In treating of the pallet action, with the pallet staff pivots as the centers of motion for driving and locking planes, the escape wheel giving impulse by 15 fine points, requires none of our attention, except in regard to their relative positions on the planes. This class of pallets forms a combination of lever and inclined plane. The lever arms are measured by the distance of the wheel contact from the pallet centers alternately, and the roller and lever contact. The impulse imparted by the lever may be considered the weight raised, and the force transmitted by the wheel as the power.

The proportion between the centrifugal power of the wheel and the power exerted against the pallets is conditional to the angle formed by the tangent of the wheel radius of point of contact, being in the ratio of the plane to its height; the resistance being proportioned to the base, to which of course has to be added the absorption of force in overcoming resistance of the rubbing surface, and therefore the force with which the pallet is turned about its center is equal to the power imparted by the wheel, multiplied by the pallet radius of point of contact; and then this product divided by the distance of roller contact from the pallet center will give us the proportion between the centrifugal forces of escapement and lever. It follows, therefore, that the impulse force on one pallet is retarding; and on the other, accelerating.

Let us consider for a moment the proportions of the impulse imparted on the two pallet planes when the wheel is near the delivery edge of the pallets, with equidistant lockings. We see here a considerable disparity in the transmission of force; and as by mechanical law no force or power is lost, the force here deficient must be expended in another direction, which we shall find are the pallet centers or pivots.

The angle formed by the direction of the centrifugal force of wheel and pallet inclined plane, when the wheel is on the delivery edge, is $19^{\circ} 45'$. If we consider the wheel force equal to 1, the proportion of pressure communicated through the plane on to the pivot would be as .3379 to 1. If the angle were less, this pressure would be less, and impulse greater; hence the advantage of pallets with a small driving angle over those with a large one, is evident. On the outer delivery edge we find the angle equal $16^{\circ} 3'$; therefore the proportion here between force and pressure is as .2765 to 1, and therefore .0634 less than on the other. The difference of the force transmitted is by reason of the different lengths of lever arms, and the consequent absorption of force by pressure. It is therefore self-evident that in escapements which have the scape pallet and staff holes in a right angle, or approximately, considerable pressure is communicated to the pallet staff; and as we have here two rubbing surfaces, at a distance from the center of motion, some considerable amount of force in the escapement must be expended in overcoming this resistance.

It is in the face of this fact that I here wish to call attention to what is called the straight line escapement. Endeavoring to explain the conditions of pressure on the pivots in this arrangement, I fancy I can not do better than go back to the lever again, in lever of No. 1 and 2 order. We have here maximum and minimum points of pressure, and hence there must be a medium. This, it is evident, must be at a medium point between the two arms, which are at right angles, and which condition is obtained in the straight line disposition.

(To be continued.)

INGOLD'S FRAIZE

The following letter on a very interesting subject and a very interesting and ill-used inventor appeared in the "American Machinist":

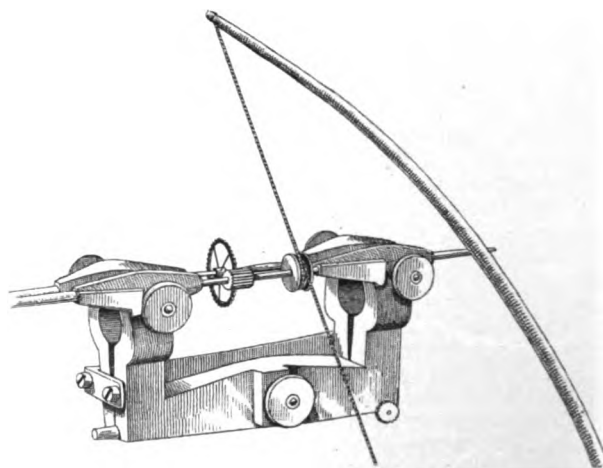
In your issue of April 6, 1899, you published an article describing a system of finishing the shape of epicycloidal (Octoid.—Ed.) teeth by a file cutter, which method you claim to be entirely new.

Allow me to inform you that this method of finishing the shape of wheel teeth was invented by Pierre Frederick Ingold, of Biel, Switzerland, a remarkable watchmaker, inventor and pioneer in manufacturing watches by machinery, more than forty years ago, and it has been in use ever since by first class watchmakers.

The accompanying photograph shows the way it is used in horology. The two parts, viz., the wheel, whose teeth are to be finished, and a "Ingold fraize," as it is called, are put in the deepthing tool and the cutter put into gear with the wheel. The cutter being rotated by the aid of a bow and brought nearer to the wheel, will finish and equalize the shape of the teeth of the wheel.

There are about seventy-two cutters in a complete set; they are hard and the wheels used in horology being of brass, perform their duty well. One of the cutters is shown endways at the right-hand lower corner of the tool in the photograph.

The cutter is cylindrical, and, of course, can only be used for a wheel with



the same kind of tooth. Mr. Berlioz, in order to reduce the number of cutters required by the watchmaker, gave it the shape of a cone so that it was possible to use one cutter for a number of wheels. This, however, has the disadvantage of making a conical tooth, and on that account it is seldom used in horology.

The system was described in horological trade papers many years ago, and it is surprising that it should never have attracted the notice of the "American Machinist."

Any reader of the "American Machinist" who should happen to be in Philadelphia can inspect a set of such cutters by calling on me.

FERD. T. HASCHKA.

The Pierre Ingold mentioned by Mr. Haschka, was the originator of the British Machine Watch Company's factory in Soho, London, which was refused a charter of incorporation by Parliament in 1840, on the petition of the London watchmakers for its suppression as injurious to the hand-made watch industry. He afterwards came to New York, and, it was supposed, assisted Mr. Dennison in starting the Waltham watch industry; we asked Mr. Dennison if such was the case, he assured us he had never seen or heard of Ingold at that time, and started operations with tools he had devised himself, and about a dozen assistants and three English escapement makers and finishers. The engagement by him of Mr. C. Moseley, as machinist, from Springfield Rifle factory, and the inventor of the split chuck laid the foundations of the elaborate system of machinery that characterizes American watch making. Leaving Waltham, Mr. Moseley erected and designed not only the plant and machinery of the Elgin factory of which he was the ruling genius, but had the bricks made on the spot, with which it was built. After his departure from Waltham, his work was continued by Mr. Webster, and later when Webster had started his tool factory. Van De Woerd and now Mr. Church, who is an expert horologist, who has learned the machinists' art, has worthily capped the edifice the others have built up in a manner that all true horologists must be proud of, not forgetting Mr. Marsh, who, as assistant master mechanic, has produced some very superior inventions and tools, and in his admirable book on automatic machinery has effectively shown and illustrated the work of his co-workers in the Waltham factory in a very able and generous manner.

THE GERMAN PROCESS OF WET COLORING

The German process of coloring gold articles can be applied to that metal of a still inferior standard; and if carefully operated upon, even 12-karat gold may be made to assume a beautiful rich yellow, possessing all the appearance of fine gold, by immersion in the following chemical preparation until the desired color has been obtained. It consists in some cases of a reduction of the salts usually employed, the abolition of the alum altogether whilst a double proportion of the spirits of salts (muriatic acid) is added to supply the place. A very good mixture, to which we have just referred, is prepared as follows, one which is especially recommended for large work.

Taken:

Nitrate of potassa	14 OZS.
Common salt	7 OZS.
Muriatic acid	5 OZS.
	26 OZS.

Reduce the above salts to a fine powder in a mortar, keeping them perfectly clean all the time; well mix them together; then take a black lead color-pot about seven inches high and six inches across the top, place it on the fire and well dry; when this is done put into it the coloring salts; stirring them well with a wooden spoon; when thoroughly dried fine and hot, add the muriatic acid (spirits of salts); the color will then soon boil up. Now take the work which has been previously prepared quite clean and free from grease, and also suspended upon fine silver or platinum wire, and place it in the preparation for three minutes, keeping it slightly on the move during this period, when it must be withdrawn and instantly plunged into a second vessel of clean boiling water, and then into a second vessel of the same. Next add two ounces of hot water to the color, and when it boils up again, place the work in the mixture for one minute longer; rinse in fresh boiling water as before stated, it will then be done, and of a fine color if all things have been carefully attended to; dry in clean boxwood sawdust as usual. The work must be well and carefully scratched in weak ale, which liquid is perhaps the best for all practical purposes, or burnished with a proper burnishing-chain if desired; we much prefer the latter, because of the very rich color it produces. After the work has been

well rinsed in clean water subsequent to these operations and dried as before pointed out, it is then ready for the transactions of the commercial world. The drying of the salt, at the commencement is to remove the water taken up during their crystallization, which operates injuriously where so large a proportion of muriatic acid is employed. A coloring is given to jeweler's work by this process in a much quicker time than could possibly be done by any of the preceding ones, but it is nevertheless much more difficult to perform. It takes considerable practice to become a good colorer; for, if not very skilfully treated, the large proportion of muriatic acid has a tendency to rot the work, as well as to reduce it to a honeycombed state, which latter condition would render it quite unsaleable. The time occupied by this process is four minutes, and the loss occasioned thereby will average about eighteen grains per ounce of the work under manipulation.

The Birmingham process occupies about seven minutes, with a greater proportion of loss of material. Gold alloys to be effectually colored by the German process should contain rather more silver than has been recommended for the others of which we have treated; because by this process, a clean, deep, and smooth color cannot be produced under any other circumstances. The work would otherwise be frosted or sweated; and a very inferior color would be the result, if these or similar instructions were not carried out. It is well to avoid the introduction of wet articles into the color without previously shaking the surplus water from them. Neither should the color be thinned until the articles submitted to its action begin to show in an unmistakable manner the appearance of gold; for if this should be done, they are sure to come from the color-pot in a very rough state. This appearance of the work in the German process has successively baffled the skill and ingenuity of several gold-colorers of the old school in this country; and we have often smiled at the arguments in favor of the addition of water when the color of the work could not be properly effected in the given time, but came out black, which was probably due to the weakness of the acid employed, as it is liable to lose its strength if the mouth of the bottle be not sufficiently secured. The addition of water at such a time as this would certainly be fatal to the excellence of the



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finish; the proper remedy would be an increase of muriatic acid to the coloring mixture, an extra dip into which would soon produce the desired color. This should always be done before the weakening or watering process commences.

Articles of the commoner qualities, to be effectually treated by this process, must not under any considerations whatever (as we have previously remarked) contain too much copper if much is employed, this weakening process seems to facilitate the object to be achieved; and where a much smaller proportion of muriatic acid is mixed with the other ingredients its addition is both practicable and advantageous. By the addition of water to the German mixture before the color has been brought up, upon a second immersion of the work a violent attack is made upon it, which, instead of producing color, acts as a solvent on the metals; and so powerful is this, that a few minutes' immersion would result, if the articles were thin, in their utter destruction. It concluding our observations on gold coloring we have simply to remark that the whole process is nothing less than an abstraction of the baser alloy from the surface, which leaves the gold behind with a full, rich color; its effect being to add richness to the color given to the surface of gold articles of inferior standards, and being nearly perfect in its resemblance to fine gold itself.

PINION MEASUREMENT BY CHARLES SPIRO.

There probably is no part of watchmaking, excepting the escapement, that is susceptible of more careful adjustment, than the depth of the wheels and pinions; for the regularity in the going of the watch depends as much on these depthings, as it does on the careful adjustment of the parts comprising the escapement, and it matters little how well shaped, or how well finished the teeth of either wheel or pinion may be, if the depth is not correct the result will be very unsatisfactory. Then, again, if the size of the pinion is out of proportion to the size of the wheel, the workman will assuredly find it an impossibility to obtain a correct depth. For that reason I have prepared the following table of pinion measurements, which, if exactly followed, will enable any workman to determine the exact size of pinion required. I have purposely withheld a description of the mode of calculation by which these tables have been obtained, for the reason that the majority of repairers have not the education required to fully understand it, and it would, therefore, seem dry and uninteresting. It must be understood that the measurement of the diameter of a pinion, in this table, is constantly on the wheel by which it is driven. A pinion of 6 leaves must have the diameter of 3 teeth, measured on the wheel, from the very top of the first tooth to the top of the third tooth; for clocks, it must have 3 full teeth—that is, from the outer side of the first tooth to the outer side of the third tooth. A pinion of 7 leaves must have the diameter of 3 full teeth; for clocks, $3\frac{1}{4}$ full teeth. A pinion of 8 leaves must have the diameter of $3\frac{3}{4}$ teeth, measured from the tops of the teeth; for clocks, 4 teeth, also measured on the tops. A pinion of 9 leaves must have the diameter of $4\frac{1}{2}$ teeth, measured on the tops of the teeth; for clocks, the same. A pinion of 10 leaves must have the diameter of 4 full teeth; for clocks, the same. A pinion of 11 leaves must have the diameter of $4\frac{1}{4}$ full teeth; for clocks, the same. A pinion of 12 leaves must have the diameter of $4\frac{1}{2}$ full teeth; for clocks, 5 full teeth. A pinion of 13 leaves must have the diameter of $4\frac{3}{4}$ full teeth; for clocks, the same. A pinion of 14 leaves must have the diameter of 6 teeth, measured on the tops of the teeth; for clocks, the same. A pinion of 15 leaves must have the diameter of 6 full teeth; for clocks, $6\frac{1}{4}$ full teeth. A pinion of 16 leaves must have the diameter of $6\frac{3}{4}$ full teeth; for clocks, $6\frac{1}{2}$ full teeth. There is an instrument sold in the tool shops named the Proportion Circle, which has for its object the measurement of the diameter of the pinion by the size of the wheel, and vice versa: but this tool is only of use when new, for they are very apt to get bent, and otherwise out of order, which condition renders it useless—for where there is such precision required, as in the measurement of a pinion, this cannot be tolerated. But if the workman will take the trouble of committing to memory the few directions given above, it will repay him by having not only an instrument always at hand, but one that will never get out of order and always be correct.

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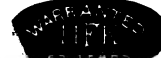
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Opticians,
Horologists,
Jewelers
and
Silversmiths

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Volume XXXII

NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1899.

No. 21.

EDWIN P. WELLS

OF THE GLOBE OPTICAL CO.

Edwin P. Wells, the newly-elected president of the American Association of Wholesale Opticians, is one of the most prominent members of the trade in the East. Almost from boyhood he has been associated with the optical business, and now heads the Globe Optical Company of Boston, the only strictly optical house in New England, as its president.

Mr. Wells was born in Southbridge, Mass., June 2, 1859, but does not by any means look his years. He passed his boyhood days in his native town, receiving his early training in the local schools and graduating from them. Mindful of the value of higher education and the broadening influences of an academic and collegiate training his parents sent him to the Hitchcock Academy at Brimfield—a nearby town—where he remained for two years. At the end of that time he entered Amherst College, from which he graduated in the class of 1881. He was not to leave the college at the completion of his studies, however, for in 1882 he was called back to Am-



EDWIN P. WELLS,
NEW PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF WHOLESALE OPTICIANS.

herst as assistant to Professor Emerson in the department of mineralogy. It is likely Mr. Wells might still be with the college, but for the fact that the department of mineralogy was burned out at the end of that year. library and collections. To the destruction of this department is probably due Mr. Wells' abandonment of the career on which he started at the college.

Soon after leaving Amherst Mr. Wells came to Boston and entered the employ of the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of steam pumps, remaining with the firm for a period of four years, at first in the office and later as traveling salesman. This experience gave Mr. Wells a splendid opportunity to study business methods and proved invaluable to him in his later business ventures.

It may be well to digress a little at this point from the chronological order of events and hark back to the boyhood days of the subject of our sketch. Mr. Wells came from a distinctively optical family. His father was one of the original promoters of the American Optical Company of Southbridge, and at

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present is one of the largest stockholders and a director of the corporation. His uncle, George W. Wells, is the president and treasurer of the same company and is one of the best known men in the trade in the United States. When a mere boy, young Wells took the keenest delight in visiting the optical works in which his father and uncle were so prominently interested. From constant visits he became interested in the business, and now and then he took a hand at making a few simple little things. As he developed from a boy to a young man his interest waxed and he began to study, where formerly he looked upon the work as a mere amusement. During the summer vacations away from school he plunged into the work with a keen delight and soon mastered many of the most intricate details of the business. Finally he determined that the optical business should be his life work, and henceforth he would labor to that end. His collegiate training and his subsequent business experience in Boston were taken with that in view.

At the conclusion of his four years with the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company he was claimed by the American Optical Company, and was immediately placed in charge of the gold department as superintendent, with a large force of men under him. He remained with the company until 1895, when the desire to enlarge his sphere of activity and usefulness mastered him and he came to Boston.

The Globe Optical Company was started by John W. Sanborn and Albert G. Barber under the style of J. W. Sanborn & Co., with Mr. Barber as manager. In 1893 the business was incorporated and the name was changed to the Globe Optical Company. Associated with Mr. Barber at that time was Fred M. Drisko, who now represents the company in Maine, New Hampshire, Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1895 Mr. Wells came to Boston from Southbridge and took an interest in the company and the following year became its president. His experience in the American Optical Company—the largest factory in the world in the manufacture of spectacle and eyeglass frames and lenses—added to a natural mechanical abil-

ity fitted him to render valuable service in his new field of labor.

In two years from the start the company had so developed that additional room was required in the same building in which it started. At the end of the third year the quarters were found to be quite inadequate and the company moved to 414 Washington street, where they remained until one year ago last February. During this time the business had been growing and branching out in all directions and once more the need of additional room became imperative. The firm moved to the present quarters at 403 Washington street in February, 1898, occupying four large rooms, one of the smallest of which was used by the company, when it first started in business. This room is now used as a surface-grinding shop.

On Thursday, April 27, the Globe Optical Company was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. The original incorporation was under the laws of Maine in February, 1894, with a capitalization of \$100,000, of which \$32,000 was paid in. Mr. Wells remained as president of the company and there was no change in the other officers of the company.

Soon after coming to Boston Mr. Wells joined the New England Association of Opticians and has since been one of the leading members of that organization. At present he is the association's treasurer. The Globe Optical Company is the only Boston member of the National Association of Wholesale Opticians. Mr. Wells has been honored by being elected a director in that organization and last year was chosen as its vice-president.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Our object under this head is not to deal with Scientific matters in an abstract or theoretical way, but to give such particulars of Scientific facts as may be capable of adaptation to practical industrial uses. We shall point out, too, new developments and improvements in Scientific matters which will be useful to the craftsman and manufacturer, while the Industrial side of this department will include notices of new tools, machinery and appliances. At all times we shall welcome communications from our readers who may have suggestions to offer on this head.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COPPER

So rapidly is the price of copper advancing that craftsmen are looking about anxiously for some metal that can be substituted for it, says the New York "Times." The growing inclination at present is to see in aluminum a means of escape from expenditures that are beginning to bear heavily on the various electrical industries and especially on the various forms of electric traction. Bulk for bulk, copper is the best conductor known, with the possible exception of one or two precious metals of which the use on any large scale is out of the question.

Until a comparatively recent period aluminum also cost too much for general employment, but improved methods of production are constantly decreasing its price, and it is believed that already the change from copper can be made with profit. In discussing this subject the paper, "Electricity," says that although the resistance of an aluminum conductor to the passage of an electric current is between 60 and 75 per cent. greater than the resistance offered by a copper conductor of the same cross section, the difference in the weight of the two metals more than makes up for the difference in conductivity, as well as the difference in the cost, leaving a balance of between one and three cents to the pound in favor of aluminum, everything else being equal. Aluminum, too, is of much greater tensile strength than copper, and it is more ductile, qualities both of especial value to the practical craftsman. The chief inspiration, however, to experiments with the white metal is the fact that its cost is falling steadily, while that of copper is as steadily mounting.

TO AVOID SOLDER MARKS ON METAL.—On objects of metal, marks of the solder are prominent defects. By the following methods the difficulty can be obviated: For copper articles, prepare a concentrated solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) and apply it to the parts by means of an iron rod or wire. The thickness of the deposit can be increased by repeating the operation. For giving the places thus coppered the appearance of the other parts, apply a saturated solution of one part of sulphate of zinc and two parts of sulphate of copper, and rub with a piece of zinc. The color will be deeper by sprinkling gold powder and then polishing. For gold or plated articles, copper the marks first and cover with a thin coating of gum or fish glue; then sprinkle over them bronze filings, and when the gum is dry rub briskly to obtain a brilliant polish. They can also be gilded by the galvanic process, and the coloring will be more uniform.



[Entered at the Post Office in the City of New York as second-class matter.]

THOMAS JACOB, Editor and Publisher.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE JEWELERS REVIEW,
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TELEPHONE, 216 CORTLANDT.

VOL. XXXII

MAY 24, 1899.

No. 21

NOTICE

In answer to the many letters received at this office, and to save unnecessary correspondence and delay, we wish to state that this paper has no connection whatever with J. J. Fogerty or with Fogerty's Jewelers Directory.

The Jewelers Review is issued regularly every week and will put forth every effort to furnish the best and latest news and information concerning jewelers, gold and silversmiths, horologists, opticians and allied industries. Persons interested in these trades will confer a great favor by sending us the news of their localities and their views respecting the manufacture or treatment of any articles in the above lines. It is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents asking questions requiring answers through the columns of the Jewelers Review will state the information desired plainly and in as few words as possible. All answers will be published as promptly as the nature of the enquiry and the pressure of business will permit. Readers need have no hesitancy in asking questions on any subject in which they are interested consistent with the nature of this publication.

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Subscribers changing their address should state the old one as well as the new to insure proper delivery of the paper.

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Copies of this paper can be found in Europe at Holborn Viaduct and the Royal Hotels, London. Herald office and hotels L'Athenee and Grand Terminus, Paris. The Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, St. Antoine and the Continental Hotels, Antwerp.

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will be furnished on application. Under the new management the circulation of The Jewelers Review has steadily increased until it practically covers the entire jewelry and allied trades. Advertisers will find that there is no better medium to reach the trade than The Jewelers Review.

Advertisements to insure insertion in the next issue should reach this office not later than Saturday.

COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED

Space will always be reserved in the Jewelers Review for news items of interest to the trade, such as changes in place of business, co-partnerships, dissolutions and the movements of traveling representatives and buyers.

Jewelers contemplating a trip to New York can have their mail addressed to this office, where it will be held until called for, or forwarded to any other address if desired.

Americans in Europe

We notice that our English contemporary "The Watchmaker and Jeweler," is comforting its readers, many of whom are complaining of bad times, by anticipating the annual influx of American tourists and the business which follows in their train. This influx, we can well imagine, is of great importance to certain centers of trade in England, and considering that the war practically stopped last year's spring and summer exodus, we fancy our contemporary is justified in the assumption that an exceptionally large number of our countrymen and women will be buyers in the European markets this year.

Sir William Richmond and Mr. Selwyn Goldsmiths Work Image, in their report on the work submitted in competition for the scholarships offered by the Technical Board of the London County Council, make some interesting remarks on

the present tendencies in the craft which have the same application here as in England. The judges deplore the fact that in the designing and manufacture of jewelry the one idea seems to be to crowd as many stones together as is possible and to make nothing of the metal work as the most important element of the design. To use their own words: "No idea could be more fatal; none more artistically vicious. We see its results in the dullness, and, from an artistic point of view, the stupidity into which modern jewelry designs have been this many a day sunk." This in a measure is true; but we say emphatically that, although the judges say that the idea of crowding as many stones as possible into a piece of work is a fatal idea, the refusal to teach students how to make this class of work would be as fatal. The judges evidently fail to realize the important fact that however much we may regard the dearth of good goldsmithery, as an art, it is almost dead, technical instructors are compelled to look at the facts, not only from the aesthetic side, but also from the practical side, and realize that Dame Fashion is an inexorable mistress. If the judges were to obtain the catalogues of the best retail goldsmiths; if they were to look down the lists of wedding presents given by the most cultivated and the richest in Europe or this country, they would find that diamonds and precious stones constituted their idea of the sort of thing to give as a present. Take, for instance, the recent marriage of the Earl of Rosebery's daughter; here we find she marries a man who is credited with artistic feelings and literary gifts, but we also find that one of his presents to his bride is a ring set with a diamond the size of a sixpence, whilst another present, we read, consists of a brooch entirely studded with diamonds, which "looked as though human hands had never touched it." This latter would be taken as very great praise for the diamond mounter who had so delicately constructed the mount, and the setter who had so cleanly set the stones, but we would agree with Sir William Richmond and Mr. Selwyn Image that we should be better pleased if the criticism of either or silverplate was to the effect that you could quite realize that human hands had made it."

The circulation of The Jewelers Review,
for issue of May 17, was 10,031 copies.
for issue of May 10, was 10,079 copies.
for issue of May 3, was 10,110 copies.

AVERAGE WEEKLY CIRCULATION

For February, March and April was:

10,041 COPIES.

Our post office and other receipts are open to the inspection of those who desire to verify this statement.

CERAMICS

Under this head special attention will be given to pottery, bric-a-brac and porcelain, which now form an important part of the jeweler's trade. Fine products of the potter's art have always been prized by the select few but recently the popular taste has caused a demand for these goods which has encouraged artists of recognized ability in their production, as new wares are constantly appearing, especially in foreign countries.

THE FOUNDATION OF BELLEEK MANUFACTURE.

Referring to our articles on Belleek manufacture in America it may be interesting to note the origin of the ware.

The occurrence of felspar in the neighborhood of Belleek, near Lough Erne, in county Fermanagh, Ireland, led to the establishment of porcelain works in that locality. Prior to the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, Mr. Kerr, of the china factory at Worcester, and Mr. Armstrong, of London, made a tour through Ireland for the purpose of discovering materials suited for the manufacture of porcelain. The materials thus obtained served for the production of the celebrated service designed from subjects in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and displayed in the Dublin Exhibition. In consequence of the exhibition of this service attention was called to the existence at Belleek of felspar, as well adapted to the purposes of the potter as that imported from Sweden or Norway, and a manufactory was accordingly established, in 1857, under the direction of Mr. Armstrong. The china clay employed is imported from Cornwall, England. Many of the ornamental objects produced by this factory are characterized by being carefully modelled from natural objects. A nacreous luster is given to much of the ware by the use of a preparation formed of salts of bismuth mixed with resin and oil of lavender, and colored by certain metallic oxides. Several original designs appear among the table services of this ware, which are rendered very attractive by the peculiar glaze. Exceedingly beautiful imitations of shells are made of this ware, which, from its pearly appearance, is well adapted to these imitations.

CERAMIC NOTES.

The first annual exhibition of the Ceramic Club of Washington, which opened last Wednesday and closed Saturday evening, was a decided success from every point of view. The exhibit embraced almost everything known to china painting and included the work of every member of the club, together with some of the finest works of New York artists, which were contained in a loan exhibit in the rear of the club display.

Jewelers who have put in a few pieces of the Utopian faience as offered by the J. B. Owens Pottery Company, Zanesville, O., New York office 68 West Broadway, report that it sells readily and duplicate their orders. This last fact tells the whole story.

In cut glass few articles are more saleable than flower vases. We illustrate a cutting of the Fostoria Glass Company, Mounts-ville, W. Va., New York office 66 West Broadway, in a vase which has proven particularly good. This vase, in eight and twelve inch sizes is offered at an extremely low price and is a leader in the company's line of cut glass. Jewelers in New York will do well to call at the handsomely appointed show-rooms in New York, not alone for the cut glass but for other articles which can be handled by them at good profit, and of which more will be said in subsequent issues.

UTOPIAN FAIENCE.

HIGH-GLAZE ART POTTERY

in beautiful blendings, of dull Green, Mauve and Brown. Each piece distinctive; free hand decorations, great variety in shapes.

The line is specially adapted for the Retail Jeweler.

Prices for the different pieces vary from 50 cents to \$100.

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SPECIALTIES IN Dessert Plates, Fish and Game Sets, Cups and Saucers, Art Pieces, Etc., Etc.

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IN FINE CHINA.

Showrooms, 12 Barclay Street, New York.

EXHIBITS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. Hulbert's Arrangements for the Jewelry and Allied Trades.

In a former edition we published a short sketch of the plans Mr. H. H. Hulbert, director of the Department of Varied Industries to the Paris Exposition of 1900, intends to follow, of having the manufacturers of watches and clocks, cutlery and fine leather goods combine in three large union exhibits.

The articles included in these industries, as classified by the French authorities, are as follows:

CLOCKS, WATCHES, CUTLERY AND FINE LEATHER GOODS.

Class 93.—Cutlery.—(Equipment, processes and products.)

1. Special equipment for the manufacture of cutlery, particularly for grinding and polishing.
2. Table cutlery; pocket knives; knives with fixed blades. Scissors and work box accessories. Razors of all kinds. Small silversmith's ware.

Class 96.—Clock and Watch Making.—(Equipment, processes and products.)

1. Special equipment for manufacturing clocks and watches; hand tools; machine tools (lathes and other tools); measuring instruments.
 2. Preparation of various metals used by watch and clock makers. Separate parts of watch and clock work; springs; watch cases in precious or common metals; holes and fittings in rubies or other jewels; enameled or other dials, etc.
- Clocks for churches and public buildings.
Astronomical clocks. Marine chronometers.
Clocks moved by electricity, air or water.
Ornamental clocks and timekeepers; regulators; alarm clocks.
Watches; chronometers.
Metronomes, pedometers.
Clepsydras and hour glasses.
Chimes connected with clock work.

Class 98.—Fine Leather Articles, Fancy Articles and Basket Work.

Fine leather goods: Dressing cases, traveling bags, portemonnaies, toilet cases, cigar cases, small objects and fancy articles in skins, clasps for portemonnaies, and hand bags.

Fancy articles: Liquor cases, glove boxes, jewel cases; turned articles, engine turned, carved, engraved, in ivory, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, etc., pipes and smoker's articles, snuff boxes, toilet and other combs, in ivory, tortoise shell, horn, etc., various articles in lacquer work, small bronzes.

The three spaces allotted to the watches and clocks, cutlery and fine leather goods, respectively, will be chiefly devoted to an exhibit of the manufactured articles, but all small devices and processes which can be operated without detracting from the dignity and value of the exhibit, will be placed in the same space. The manufacturers of heavy machinery, which uses oil or produces waste, will receive individual spaces nearby. Machines and processes shown in active operation are always of interest to the public, and will enhance the advertising value of the exhibit.

This suggests, what Mr. Hulbert says, is the primary object of the collective exhibits, viz.: To make one exhibit of the watch and clock industry, one of the cutlery trade, and one of fine leather goods, each so instructive and attractive that the public will be impressed with the high perfection of the business here, and superiority over corresponding industries of the other exhibiting nations. Visiting Americans will also have cause to feel proud of the watch and clock, cutlery and fine leather goods industries of their country.

Mr. Hulbert intends by using the services of able experts carefully to select from contributing articles and improved machinery and to combine them into the three exhibits.

Though many of the manufacturers make a full line in their class of goods, they usually have some one thing which they make a specialty, and it will be the best of this specialty that will be selected as far as possible. Each section, being thus represented by the manufacturer which excels in that particular article, the exhibits will be made up of the best from the best, and as a whole will cover a full line of all the branches of the industry.

The expense to each exhibitor in this collective exhibit will be comparatively small, and the benefit to the trades should be large. It is, therefore, hoped that the manufacturers will co-operate in the undertaking. Those who desire to do so should address their applications to the Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General, Auditorium Building, Chicago, naming the articles they wish to enter.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS.

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have everything ready to jump out as the hour of 4 arrives. The government gets the advantage of this extra spurt from thousands. On other days the clerks are not so particular, and do not hesitate to let unfinished work go over until the next day. But on ball days they run no risks, and clean their desks up so that they cannot be held back from the game."—Washington Star.

How One Man Crushed the Watch Trust.

The Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company, by a recent decision in the United States Court of Appeals, which declared the so-called Colby Patent Pending Setting Watch Device invalid, has finally wiped out of existence the last vestige of the illegal and corrupt Watch Trust.

Mr. John C. Dueber, president of the Dueber and Hampden Watch Companies, after a bitter fight with the Watch Trust for the past eight years, has, unaided and alone, brought about this result.

This Watch Trust embraced all Watch Case Manufacturers except the Dueber Company, all Watch Movement Manufacturers except the Hampden Watch Company, and all wholesale dealers in Watches—all of whom are compelled to refuse to deal in watches of the Dueber-Hampden manufacture, pay a royalty on this, now decided illegal, Colby Patent, or else go out of the Watch business.

This decision of the Court of highest authority places the Dueber-Hampden Watch Company, at Canton, O., decidedly at the head of all Watch Manufacturers in America.—St. Louis Republic, June 2, 1896.

Waning Agriculture.

In 1874 there were 3,630,300 acres of land devoted to the growing of wheat in Great Britain and 188,711 acres in Ireland. In 1895 only 1,417,641 acres were thus cultivated in Great Britain and 36,529 acres in Ireland. During the same period the area of permanent pas-

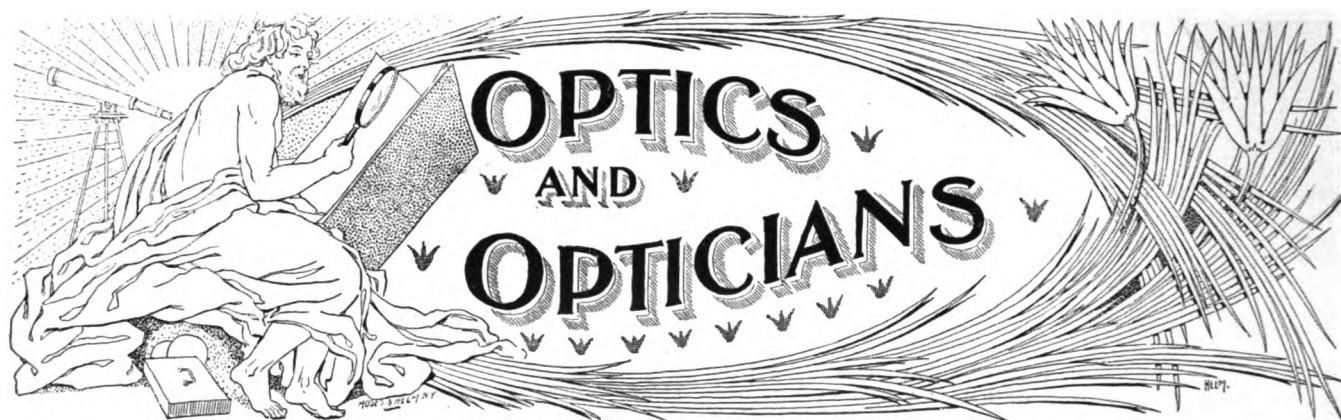
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CORN—June
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PORK—Old
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EGGS—West
CATTLE—No
SHEEP—\$3.1
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CLEVELAND—
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SHEEP—Inc
\$2.00@2.25.

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and June 64½
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OATS—Nove
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BUFFALO,
\$3.50@3.55, ol
@4.00.
HOGS—Good
\$3.60@3.65, pl
@3.50, medium
SHEEP AND



This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the science and study of optics, and will be sustained by able writers on this subject. Under this head will be published full reports of meetings of the several optical societies, as well as all news of interest to opticians, together with copies of lectures and other papers relating to optics.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Optical opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED OPTICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

L. L. FERGUSON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII

MAY 24, 1899.

No. 21

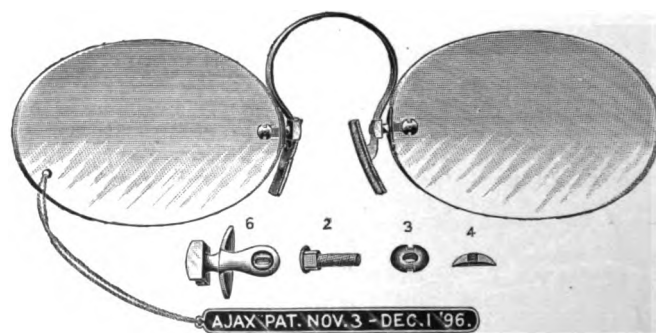
Some Sorts of Astigmatic Cards

With all due respect to the optical craft, it is nevertheless amusing to witness the equanimity with which they receive without word of protest the various optical solecisms that are foisted upon the market. A great many useless optical devices are discovered or invented and launched upon the optical public by those that know better, but pandering to the taste of those who desire something brand new, these devices are thus conceived. No doubt the foster parents of these erratic productions laugh in their sleeves as they witness the wholesale gullibility of those who engage in optics, for such an inference is excusable considering the valuelessness of some of their efforts, and the silence (which means consent) with which they are received. In quite a few of the English papers we have noticed for the past year a craze which it is intended to diagnose astigmatism, and as no one over there yet has seen fit to impugn its reliability, we must needs come to the conclusion that they are satisfied with it, so our English cousins may deem it obtrusive impertinence on our part to criticise the same. However, the science of test card making as enunciated by Snellen has always led us to maintain that the letters of a card should be so constructed that there should be an equality of breadth to every limb of a letter; in other words, the angle of vision should subtend equally in every direction from the eye, therefore to measure the lack of such, termed aberrancy, the medium with which we measure should be symmetrical in the white spaces between the letter should subtend at the same angle as does the surrounding black portions of the letter. The optical public has been pretty well educated up to this idea, and we doubt not but that the veriest tyro in optics would refuse a test card from his wholesale optician that was not drawn according to Snellen's law. We have been accustomed to seeing and using symmetrically drawn letters upon distant test cards, so much so that for instance if we observed a card that had a letter U printed thereon, yet the intervening spaces between the two vertical limbs of the letter would be smaller than the size of one of the letter's upright arms, we would instantly reject the card, recognizing it at once to be an anachronism, even if we were unable to give the scientific reason for our condemnation thereof. We all know in a general way that a letter is harder to distinguish or recognize if

the black area is greater than the white, particularly in such letters as S and G, where the geometrical contour is such that the interstitial white spaces are not as great in area as the black. Therefore in a well gotten up card those letters are tabooed. Now, then, the same principle holds good in astigmatism, ergo, the black lines and the interstitial white spaces should perforce be of equal breadth. After all, the diagnosing of astigmatism does not depend upon whether a card be printed to look as though the optician made the black lines preponderate; that is, thicker than the white spaces, which might convey the impression that the optician was in mourning for some departed friend. In astigmatism as we understand it the usual lines subtend in such a manner at the imperfect meridian as to make the black lines encroach on the white spaces and vice versa, therefore the subtending of each in astigmatism being equal, the lines should of necessity, white and black be of equal breadth.

Furthermore, its value is disproved by reduction as follows: We all know that a white card with black letters is just as efficacious, no more, no less, than is a black card with white letters, so then make an astigmatic card vice versa, to-wit, narrow black lines with broad white intercalary spaces and the grotesqueness from a diagnostician's point of view will be much in evidence.

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A MIRROR PSEUDOSCOPE AND THE LIMIT OF VISIBLE DEPTH

In the course of an interesting review of recent work on the visual perception of depth M. Bourdon comes to the question why the heavens seem the particular distance above us that they do. In substantial agreement with Lipp he explains the matter as arising from the limitations of binocular vision. There is a limit beyond which all objects appear equally distant so far as immediate stereoscopic appreciation of their positions is concerned; so that the stars cannot be directly felt as further than the maximal range of binocular effectiveness.

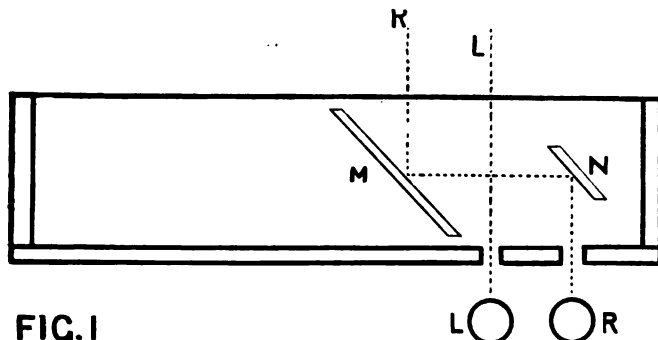


FIG. 1

NORMAL PSEUDOSCOPIC VISION.

This maximum therefore, whatever it may be, fixes for us the distance of the vault overhead. Taking an angle of 60° as the threshold for the perception of spacial differences in the visual field and 65 mm. as the average interocular distance Bourdon computes the range to be about 220 metres, and believes that this agrees fairly well with the apparent distance of the sky.

By a similar computation, after experiments in discriminating the distances of objects less than a metre from the eye, Helmholtz gives "240 metres or more" as an estimate of the extreme distance at which an object might still appear in stereoscopic relief against a background infinitely remote. These numbers were doubtless intended only as a rough approximation of the actual limit. But a more direct examination of the fact inclines me to believe that they can hardly be accepted even in this spirit, and that the method by which they were made must be in some way open to objection. The problem can be attacked by means of the pseudoscope, and perhaps most conveniently and successfully when in the form shown diagrammatically in the accompanying figures. A box provided with 2-eye holes (near L and R in Fig. 1) is open on the side opposite these holes. In the box are two, perpendicular mirrors (M and N) inclined at a horizontal angle of 45° to the line of sight. Each of these mirrors is rigidly held in a small frame, which for simplicity's sake is not shown in the figure, which can be slipped to the right or left in the box, and if

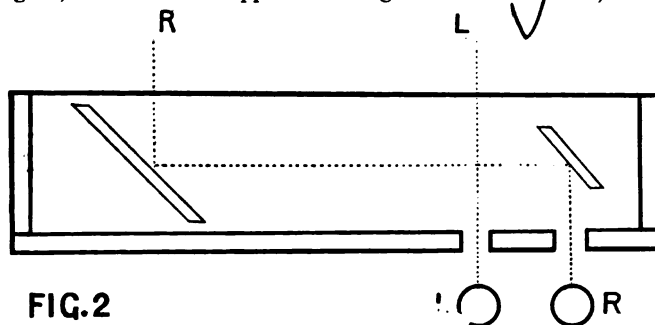


FIG. 2

EXAGGERATED PSEUDOSCOPIC VISION.

need be turned slightly so as to vary the inclination of the mirrors. In a well constructed instrument the entire movement of the mirrors would be delicately controlled by thumb screws. The mirror M faces outwards and to the right; the mirror N inwards and to the left.

It is apparent that when the mirrors are in the position shown in Fig. 1, the left eye is in direct view of the scene along the line, LL, while the right eye receives its light along the doubly reflected line RR, so that its view of the scene is practically from a point to the left of the left eye. The relative points of view of the two eyes are thus interchanged and a vivid pseudoscopic effect results. With a little care in adjusting, the distances between R and L can be made equal to the interocular distance and the difference in parallax for different objects remains the same as in normal vision.

To be continued.

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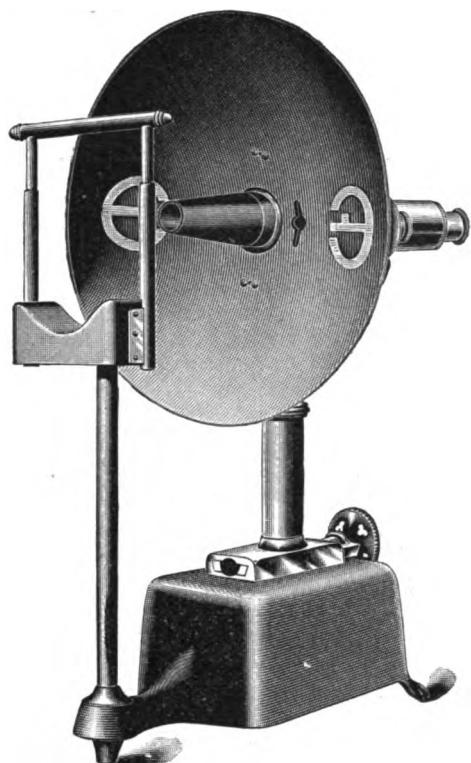
D. V. BROWN

738-40-42 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERYTHING OPTICAL.

A NEW OPHTHALMOMETER.

Chambers, Inskeep & Co. are just ready to put their new ophthalmometer upon the market. The instrument is the product of their own shop, designed and developed therein. It presents not a few differences from the ophthalmometers generally in use, and every case of change from the old models



CHAMBERS-INSKEEP NEW OPHTHALMOMETER.

marks its manufacturers' claim, an improvement tending to insure greater convenience and accuracy in gauging optical trouble. The chief points of difference and advantage claimed for the new instrument are as follows:

A. The instrument is raised or lowered by a screw device in the stem. The fault found with the usual slide movement and

set-screw, or rack and pinion, is that they are apt to become loose and not hold the body securely.

B. The focus is also obtained by a screw adjustment.

C. Adjustment to either eye is instantaneous, merely requiring the body to be turned.

The greatest care is used to have these instruments accurate, each being graduated separately by reflection from spheres of accurate curvature. The peculiar and original design of the mires insures easy and accurate observation by the operator. Great care has been taken with the appearance of the instrument and it presents a thoroughly scientific aspect.

1. The Mires are Stationary.—An instrument having stationary mires always maintains the same angle of reflection from mire to cornea, while where mires are moved for different curvatures of the cornea, the angle varies with each move of the mire, effecting an inaccuracy that cannot be overcome. In the old style mires, which are graduated by steps or blocks, each step supposedly represents a dioptré, as usually expressed; but, in fact, if there is any position in which the step does represent a dioptré, in no other position is the value of this measurement maintained.

2. The Prisms are Adjustable.—In other instruments, where the prisms are fixed, a moveable mire is necessitated. This new ophthalmometer effects the reflection of the mires as seen by the operator on the cornea, by the position of the prisms, which are fitted in an inner tube, and regulated by a finely adjusted rack and pinion. To the pinion is attached a graduated wheel; an indicator on the instrument giving the radii in millimeters, and the equivalent value in dioptries, of each curvature of the cornea.

3. The Mires are Illuminated.—The light is directly back of the mires, and thus is obtained an equal illumination at any position of the mires in their revolution. The difficulty in other instruments has been that they show the reflection clearly only when the mire is directly opposite the light.

4. No Artificial Light is Necessary if the Daylight is Fairly Good.—An arrangement of the lenses gives this result.

5. The Head Rest is Simple.

6. The Method of Illumination is Simple. The lights used can be attached directly to a current, where obtainable, and where not, a storage battery can be furnished, which is easily charged from any direct current. When necessary a primary battery can be furnished to light the instrument, but, as stated before, no artificial light is required, except when the instrument is used in a dark room.

7. The adjustments for position are well managed:

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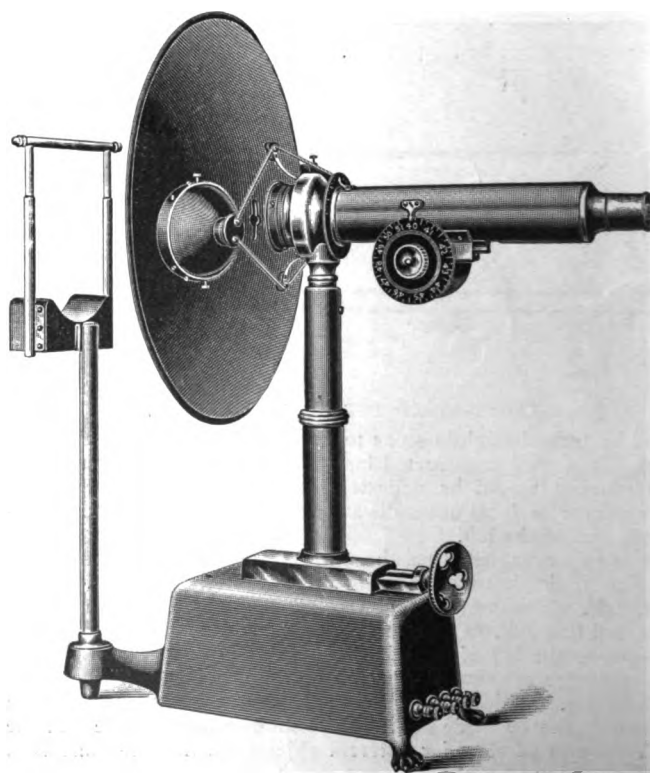
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CHAMBERS-INSKEEP NEW OPHTHALMOMETER

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS

The annual meeting of the association was held on Tuesday evening, May 16, at the rooms of the association, 252 Boylston street. As many of the members were away there was not a large attendance. In the absence of President W. E. Hicks the meeting was called to order by the secretary, W. R. Donovan. Vice-President Briggs S. Palmer, of Boston, presided. The examining committee reported that they had examined Messrs. Charles F. Hussey and Hugh Montgomery and recommended those gentlemen for membership. They were elected unanimously. A report was received from the committee on the annual banquet. The banquet will be served at the Hotel Thorndike on May 23. Treasurer E. P. Wells has been selected as toastmaster and several invited guests will address the members at the after-dinner exercises. One of the members of the association gave notice that he would offer an amendment at the next meeting, providing that votes at the meetings of the association may be cast by proxy. The notice was offered as a motion, was passed, and, under the rules, went over until the next meeting.

A committee was then appointed to receive ballots for the officers of the association for the ensuing year. The following named gentlemen were declared elected: President, Briggs S. Palmer, Boston; first vice-president, E. M. Parks, Boston; second vice-president, F. E. Margot, Boston; treasurer, E. P. Wells, Boston; secretary, W. R. Donovan, Boston; executive committee, George H. Lloyd, A. G. Barber, B. V. Howe, J. W. Sanborn, all of Boston, and W. C. Berry, of Charlestown.

Briggs S. Palmer, the newly-elected president, was escorted to the chair and in well-chosen words thanked the members for the honor paid him. He asked the co-operation of all the members in building up the organization and increasing the interest in the entertainments and meetings. He hoped every member individually would take part in the giving of lectures and reading papers from their own personal knowledge and individual experience. A communication was received from the Optical Society of the City of New York, inviting the association to send a representative to their annual meeting in June. The invitation was cordially accepted.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The following letter has been issued by the above association from their offices, at 36 Maiden Lane, under date of May 10:

The American Association of Opticians appeals to every optician to join its ranks and partake of the benefits that a great association of a national character can give.

This association was founded for the purpose of elevating the character of the optical business and advancing the interests of the trade in all its branches.

The association is less than six months old, yet it has members in nearly every state in the Union. We have but one grand meeting every year, to which all are invited. The meeting for 1899 will be held in Rochester, N. Y., August 15, 16 and 17. Preparations are being made to have this the greatest meeting of opticians ever held anywhere. There will be a large exhibition of optical goods, instruments and kindred wares, at which all the latest ideas, inventions, etc., will be shown and described. Manufacturers and inventors will be invited to send their most interesting and novel productions to the end that our members may learn all about these things by actual tests.

Our committee on lectures will provide some of the foremost lecturers on subjects that most interest the opticians of today, and these lectures, as well as the exhibition, will be free to our members.

We want you to join our association at once. We want your help and influence to get us other members. We hope and expect to have not less than a thousand members to join us within the next few months.

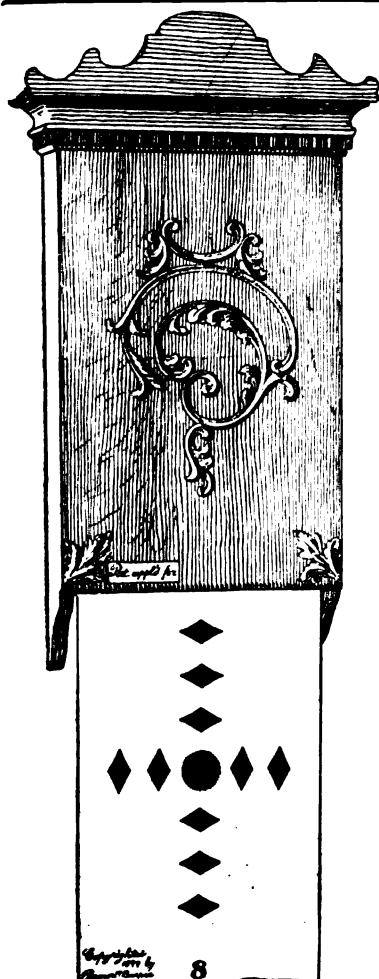
We hope you will send your application now, and that you will aid us with your counsel, and if possible come to the meeting in Rochester next August. Yours truly, CHARLES LEMBKE, President.

The letter was accompanied by a little pamphlet giving the constitution and by-laws of the association.

ILLINOIS OPTICAL SOCIETY

A quarterly meeting of the Illinois Optical Society was held last Thursday afternoon and evening at the assembly room of the Chicago Jewelers' Association. The afternoon session was for members only—thirty-four being present. President Walter Wyatt, of Peoria, Ill., presided, and Secretary A. R. Chamberlin, of Aurora, was also present.

Eleven new members were admitted. A report was made of the effort to pass the legislative bill introduced during the late session at Springfield at the instigation of the Illinois Optical Society, and considerable discussion was had regarding the revised medical practice act—as adopted by the legislature. The burning question is whether the state board will employ a "broad construction" in interpreting the provisions of the act and rule that opticians are included under its provisions, or whether it will be held that the bill was not meant to apply to opticians. A



THE OPHTHALMIC CABINET

is indispensable to every refractionist who owns a trial case.

The accompanying cut shows the Cabinet with the test card for heterophoria.

With the Cabinet, a quick and accurate diagnosis of any case of ametropia may be obtained.

Through the instructions furnished with every case, the gain in actual knowledge, as to how to proceed in diagnosing optical defects, will be of more value to the inexperienced the first thirty days than the entire cost of the Cabinet; while the time saved, and the improvement in methods, will be of equal value to the busy specialist.

It is the greatest money earner and reputation maker for the optician yet invented.

BROWN & BURPEE,

996 Elm Street,

Manchester, N. H.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

WE HAVE NO
SALESMEN'S
EXPENSES!
THAT MEANS

LOW
PRICES.

SNAP No. 5.

ALUMNICO SPECTACLE FRAMES,

(STRAIGHT OR RIDING BOW.)

**\$1.75 PER DOZEN,
NET CASH.**

Send 15 Cents for Sample Frame.

THE TORIC OPTICAL CO.,

E. J. KORNFELD, Manager.

32 East 23d St.,

NEW YORK.

Write For Price List and Prescription Blanks.

committee was named to watch the development of this legislative question.

After the business over addresses were heard as follows: "The Becicrometer," Dr. A. J. Lauch, Kankakee, Ill.; "Visual Projection," Dr. G. A. Rogers, Chicago, Ill.; "Insomnia," E. T. Allen, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; "Building Up a Successful Optical Business," R. N. Clark, Sterling, Ill.

At the evening session, which was open to all, 42 were present and Charles H. McCormick, M. D., head of the McCormick Optical College, made a very interesting talk on the subject "Education vs. Legislation." Dr. G. W. McFatrach, also of Chicago, spoke pointedly on the subject, "What Opticians Need."

Members of the Society are much gratified at the success of these meetings. The meeting was adjourned to come together again at the call of the legislative committee. The next regular meeting is not due until October.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WHOLESALE OPTICIANS ANNUAL MEETING

Members of the American Association of Wholesale Opticians, whose annual meeting took place at the Astor House, New York, on Tuesday, May 16, as reported in our last week's issue, are congratulating themselves on the gratifying amount of business accomplished and the facility with which, thanks to the efforts of the executive committee, this was done. The executive committee, consisting of the officers of the association and its directors are now empowered to take up at once any question or dispute which may arise at any time prior to the next meeting and their decision is to be final and will be accepted as such by



F. A. HARDY. G. JOHNSTON. LEO WORMSER. E. P. WELLS.
F. H. SMITH. C. HIRSCHBERG. D. V. BROWN.
H. KIRSTEIN. J. E. SPENCER. H. MCINTYRE. P. APFFEL.
W. KING. A. G. BARBER.

A FLASHLIGHT GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

all the members. This is a new feature which should result in making the association stronger than ever, while it will at the same time prove a check to any possible irregularities. Thanks to the labors of this committee; the association at its afternoon session found everything prepared for its consideration and was enabled to get right down to business at once.

The banquet at the Hotel Savoy in the evening was a most enjoyable affair, due in a large measure, to the intelligent efforts of the dinner committee. On the following morning a few belated committee reports were presented and considered and the meeting adjourned, each member feeling that it had been one of the most successful in the organization's history, and one which would be productive of excellent results.

The directors elected are: George Johnston, Detroit; Henry E. Kirstein, Rochester; F. A. Hardy, Chicago, and C. L. Merry, Kansas City.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS MONTHLY MEETING.

The New York State Association of Opticians held their monthly meeting at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., May 17. Communications were received and acted upon from the Optical Society of New York City, and the Optical Society State of New York. A paper was then read by Fred Hamilton on the National Association of Opticians, which was thoroughly discussed by all present, and a resolution passed to be sent to the president of that association. C. J. Fuller, of Phoenix then read a paper on "Why I Became an Optician," which was well received.

OPTICAL NOTES

On the 5th inst. a San Francisco paper announced that "Henry S. Kahn, the optician, was arrested in his store on Kearney street recently and taken to the city prison on a charge of having a lottery game;" also that the officers found in "Kahn's store bundles of lottery tickets, papers, cash and books of the lottery concerns alleged to be represented by Kahn and took them to



E. P. WELLS. J. FRIEDLANDER. P. APFFEL.
LEO WORMSER.

the city prison as evidence." The local paper referred to was "dead wrong" in publishing the original of the foregoing quotations, and the local trade is loud in wondering why the local press uses unverified stuff sent in by incautious writers. Henry Kahn, optician and optical goods dealer, 642 Market street, and George H. Kahn, optician and optical goods dealer, Sutter and Kearney streets, are the only people of this family name known to San Francisco coast trade. The name and "business" that should have appeared in the police "news" item above quoted, in place of "Henry S. Kahn, optician," is "Henry S. Cahen, lottery ticket dealer."

Joseph Friedlander & Bro., dealers in optical and scientific goods, will remove June 1 from 18 Maiden Lane to the store recently vacated by Reed & Barton at No. 8.

H. S. Davis, Galion, Ohio, has been accepted as a member of the American Association of Opticians.

The following have applied for membership in the Association:

H. Bauer, New York; Dr. James Madden, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. T. J. Roberts, East Liverpool, Ohio; H. D. Feast, Washington, D. C.; P. C. Clafin, Washington, D. C.; D. V. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. N. Vaughan, Newport, R. I., and J. Sanders & Sons, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE JULIUS KING OPTICAL CO.'S TRUNK.—The Julius King Optical Company, of 2 Maiden Lane, New York, have adopted a novel idea for an advertisement. They sent out a preliminary notice stating that they had dispatched a trunk, the contents of which they desired their customers to examine. Expectation



F. H. SMITH. WALTER KING. EDWIN P. WELLS.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

was rife as to what the trunk contained and in due course it came to hand, not, however, by express, as might have been anticipated, but by post, and proved to be a telling advertisement of the firms patent adjustable Anchor Guards. We think probably the company have reaped quite a harvest from this ingenious-advertising scheme.

Another class finished its course of instruction at the McCormick Optical College, Chicago, last week.

REVIEW TRADE NOTES

Nothing in the way of advertising matter has reached us that compare with the poster of the new "Padishah Watch," of the New England Watch Co. Golds, greens, blues and half a dozen other colors go to make a brilliantly beautiful poster, all ready to hang up. It will do credit to any jeweler's display to have one of these.

The work bears the imprint of Vechten Waring, 100 William street, New York.

C. E. Buskirk, whose specialty is the repairing of fine watches, split seconds, chronographs, chronometers, etc., is prepared to do all work of this kind at reasonable rates and in a first-class manner. Mr. Buskirk is conveniently located at 14 Maiden Lane, New York.

The New York Mutual Optical Company, agents for the Javal ophthalmometer, at 9-13 Maiden Lane, New York, announce that the new and important improvements to the ophthalmometer are almost ready and that the instrument in its improved form will be ready for the trade by July 1. Full particulars may be had on application.

Dealers on the lookout for an attractive line of opal rings will do well to see the goods offered by Allsopp Bros., 60 McWhorton street, Newark, N. J. Specially notable in the line are some large gentlemen's rings, but it includes various new and attractive mountings and combinations.

Henry G. Lefort, 60 and 62 Arlington street, Newark, N. J., is well known as a purveyor of watch case material for the past 20 years. Crowns, keys and bows are his specialties, and he has them in gold, silver, nickel, etc., to fit any and all cases. Keys, the bane of many watchmakers, can be had of Mr. Lefort for all measurements, and cases. At the present time, when the tendency is toward changing crowns to the antique, the trade will be specially interested to learn that Mr. Lefort carries everything needed in stock. Cut of crowns, modern and antique, with keys, appear in Mr. Lefort's announcement on the back cover, and show plainly the way these are fitted. For the convenience of Western buyers a Chicago office has recently been opened in room 407, Masonic Temple, where Mr. B. Boehme will be pleased to attend to the wants of the trade. Jobbers' orders for anything in watch case material, crowns, bows, pendants, springs, keys, etc., will be promptly supplied. Send for prices.

First class work, at moderate prices, is the watchword of Lebrecht Fritzsche, 73 Hamilton street, Newark, N. J. Mr. Fritzsche is an engraver, die sinker and tool maker of many years' experience, and bears a high reputation in his special line.

W. W. Randall, of 9-11-13 Maiden Lane, New York, has just sent out a very pretty little souvenir in the form of an ivory heart prettily decorated on the front with forget-me-nots, and on the back with a pansy blossom, made with several pages for memoranda and tied with pale blue ribbon. It forms an attractive advertisement.

THE RALEIGH WATCH CASE.—Joseph Fahys & Co. are showing a new gold filled watch case to which they have given the above name. The case is in old colonial style with a pearl beaded edge and is very thin. We understand that the firm are preparing a little brochure entitled "The Tale of the Raleigh" as an advertisement for their new case.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE COSMOPOLITAN, with its usual enterprise, is inaugurating a competition for which it offers prizes amounting in the aggregate to \$2,850. The forwarding of manuscripts in this competition is not limited to those who are subscribers to the Cosmopolitan. The subjects on which manuscripts are invited are very varied and include: Social Relations. Home Care of the Sick. A New Philosophy of Fashion. The Servant Question. The Care of the Eye. The Care of the Teeth, etc. Prizes of \$150 to \$200 are offered for the best article in each department. The length of each being limited to 5000 words.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY, of 52 Broadway, New York, have recently sent out a large and well printed map of the world showing the routes followed by the steamships employed by the company. Distances between the various ports are given and other particulars which make this map a useful and valuable acquisition to traders.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTLEBORO FIRE.—The Attleboro Daily "Sun" gives as a supplement to its issue of May 18 an extra from page sheet as a memento of the disastrous fire which a year ago destroyed so many factories in that city. From the

ashes of Rome rose Caesar's Golden Palace. From the blackened ruins of London rose the metropolis of the world. From the four desolated acres in her very business heart has arisen a spirit of courage and determination which is sweeping Attleboro forward toward her destined goal as the world's headquarters for the product which has made her famous. On the first page of this supplement is a portrait of Joseph M. Bates, than whom none have worked more indefatigably in the rebuilding and improvements which the fire rendered necessary. Portraits of S. O. Bigney and James E. Blake are also given as well as illustrations of the factories either built or in course of construction. Attleboro has a name for being in the van when enterprise and push are considered, and never was this true principle better exemplified than in the manner in which the past year has been utilized to repair the damage of the great fire of May 18, 1898. The "Sun" gives a record of this year of progress in a thoroughly interesting and attractive manner.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO. MONTREAL FACTORY NOT CLOSED.

The International Silver Company, who are successors to Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., of New York, Chicago and Montreal, contemplate making a change in the place of manufacture of the brand of plated hollow ware, which is the specialty of that firm. This ware will in future be manufactured in the Canadian factory of the Standard Silver Company or Meriden Britannia Company, while the Montreal factory of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. will be devoted to the manufacture of all the Sterling for Canada, both hollow and flat ware. This indicates that our note in last issue, which stated that the Montreal factory of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., was to be closed is incorrect. The International Silver Company merely intend to make a change in the class of goods made at that factory.

Phillip Apfel, Meigs & Co.

85 Nassau St., NEW YORK.

We have lately increased our facilities for doing B work. Prompt services. Accurate Work. Specialty of Bifocal Work. Send for new Price List.

NEW YORK MUTUAL OPTICAL CO.

EDWIN BECKWITH, Manager.

9 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.
OPTICAL GOODS.

AGENTS FOR THE JAVAL OPHTHALMOMETER

An improved form of which will be ready July 1. Full particulars on application.



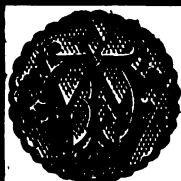
We Can Teach You...

personally or by correspondence, how to correct all defects of vision by means of the Trial Lenses and Test Cards, without using mydriatics, instruments, etc. This is the simplest and most satisfactory method of Refraction.

JOHN S. OWEN, M.D., Principal.

DETROIT OPTICAL INSTITUTE,

23 E. ADAMS AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.



A SAMPLE OF WORK DONE ON
The Eaton-Engle Engraving Machine

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

EATON-GLOYER CO., 87 Nassau St., New York.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATE NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Under this heading will be found week by week *Business News*, interesting and useful personal items from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias. We shall be glad to receive from our readers for insertion in this column, notices of removal and business changes of all kinds. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning in each week.

NEW YORK

THE CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION of this city has sent out the following circular to its members: "The convention of the National Association meets at Buffalo June 6, 7, and 8, and as one of the principal questions that will come before it will be the 'Bankruptcy Act' and its workings, and as our delegation will be expected to lead in its discussion, we would ask you to jot down and mail to our secretary any changes, additions or suggestions you may think of. Please do not shirk this, as it is each one's duty to assist in bettering the law. Do not leave it to your neighbor, but do it yourself."

CONSOLIDATION OF THE TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.—The statement that the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade and the New York Jewelers' Association have been consolidated is premature, although there is no doubt but that the proposed plan will be brought to a successful issue within a few days.

Wm. M. Friedlander, for the past eight years with the Levy & Dreyfus Company, has established himself in the Gill Building, 9-13 Maiden Lane, in room 601. Mr. Friedlander's specialty is watch and clock repairing for the trade.

The Standard Optical Company, of Geneva, has opened a New York office in the Gill Building.

There were received at the port of New York during the week ending May 17, 396 packages of jewelry and kindred goods valued at \$216,372, while for the week ending May 10, 572 packages of jewelry and kindred goods valued at \$322,011 were shipped from this port.

The new diamond cutting works of C. G. Malliet & Co., are located at 64 Fulton street, New York. The shops are excellently equipped with modern machinery, well lighted and of good capacity. First-class workmen only are employed. Recutting of old mine stones is a special feature with the firm.

A. J. Hodenpye, of 170 Broadway, has engaged passage for Europe and will sail May 20 on the *Satendam*.

The firm of Graff, Washburn & Dunn, New York City, has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and jewelry. Capital, \$50,000. Directors: Charles Graff, William L. Washburn, and Cleveland A. Dunn, New York City.

Anthony Kern, a jeweler of 112 East Fourth street, walked into Bellevue Hospital Thursday morning suffering from iodine poisoning, which he had taken by mistake for medicine. After being treated by the physicians he went home.

Bernhard Feinberg, twenty-five years old, of 97 Pitt street, Williamsburg, was arrested Thursday morning by Detective Tracey, upon a charge of committing the burglary at the store of Isaac Greenblatt, 94-96 Graham avenue, Brooklyn. About ten days ago the store was robbed of \$4000 worth of silverware.

The Amalgamated Goldbeaters' Union, No. 1, at its last meeting adopted resolutions inviting all goldbeaters in this vicinity to join the organization.

Mrs. Darragh, an inspectress in the surveyor's office, of the custom's department, made a seizure of jewelry Thursday valued at \$500. She noticed an Italian woman who had a rather peculiar development in the way of a bustle. Upon examination the bustle was found to contain two tin boxes, each about five inches long, which were packed full of jewelry. The woman gave her name as Francisco Bruno, and said she was on her way to Boston. She came here from Genoa in the steerage of the

Saale. She claimed that the jewelry had been given her by two second cabin passengers, one named De Mauro and the other Francisco Brigazi. The seized goods consisted of three neck-chains, 95 finger rings, 104 charms and 114 pairs of earrings.

The burglary policies of the Fidelity and Casualty Company have been elaborated so as not to limit the liability for loss on gold, silver, jewelry and watches, to 50 per cent. of their value as formerly. The company has also revised the provisions for vacancy without notice, seven days being the limit now instead of three months.

A sale of the art collection of Hermann, the magician, was held at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, last week. Among the objects disposed of were a royal Sevres tete-a-tete set which had been presented to Hermann by Napoleon III., which brought \$95. A Sevres cafe set brought only \$35; two royal Vienna vases brought \$105 each, and a bronze inkstand given to Hermann by Emperor Maximilian was sold for \$21.

Among the passengers who sailed on the teamship *Barbarossa*, which was compelled to return to this port owing to fire in her hold, was A. Ludeke, of Ludeke & Powers, accompanied by his family. A. Ludwig and family were also aboard. They sailed on the vessel yesterday.

To a Review reporter Mr. F. A. Larter, the president of the Jewelers' Association, stated that the committee appointed by the Board of Directors, met last Thursday afternoon to consider the proposed consolidation. The subject was thoroughly canvassed with the result that the committee voted unanimously in favor of it.

Nothing further can be done in the matter until the committee appointed by the Board of Trade meets to discuss the new arrangement.

The new organization will be known as the New York Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade, with P. P. Tunison as treasurer, and DeL. Safford as secretary. Six directors from the Board of Trade and six directors of the Jewelers' Association will form the new Board of Directors.

The package of silverware consigned by the Gorham Manufacturing Company to Joseph Wineburgh & Sons, Utica, N. Y., and which was supposed to have been lost or stolen on the occasion of the wreck in the Central-Hudson yards, last Saturday, has been received by the firm to whom it was sent. After the accident occurred broken packages were gathered and sent to Albany for inspection and classification and this was the cause of the delay.

H. M. Condit, who was formerly Secretary of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade, has removed from the St. Paul Building, where he has been located since he severed his connection with the Board of Trade, to the Gill Building, 9-11-13 Maiden Lane, where he will continue to carry on his collection and adjustment business.

A fire occurred, late Monday afternoon, on the fifth floor of the building located at 138-140 West Fourteenth street, and occupied by the Stone Sterling Silver Company. The damage was slight.

The New York office of the Rogers Silver Plate Company, of Danbury, Conn., has been opened at 3 Maiden Lane.

Michael Wolf, 77 Nassau street, is enlarging his quarters and will add a refracting department.

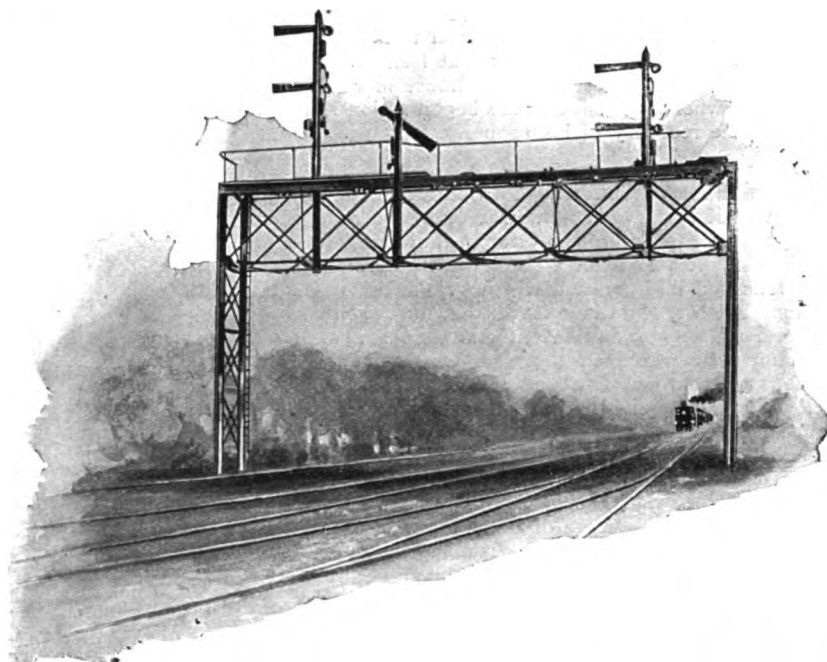
The new offices of the International Silver Company, which will be located on the third floor at 9-13 Maiden Lane, are nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy by June 1.

John H. Welsh, who was for many years in the jewelry business on Maiden Lane, and later at 271 Greenwich street, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court, last Friday, charged with threatening to kill his son-in-law, George Raymond, and was placed under \$2,000 bonds to keep the peace for six months. The beginning of the trouble occurred some two or three months over the demand made by Welsh that his daughter deed back to

The Mercantile National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
BROADWAY AND DEY STREET,
Solicits Accounts from the Jewelry Trade.

Where accuracy
and precision
are essential,
Waltham watches
are chosen.



Vanguard, Crescent Street and Appleton, Tracy & Co.
are the best 18 size watches for railroad men.

VANGUARD; 18 Size; Nickel; 21 Diamond and Ruby Jewels;



Both Balance Pivots running on Diamonds; Raised Gold Settings; Jewel Pin Set without Shellac; Double Roller Escapement; Exposed Pallets; Embossed Gold Patent Micrometric Regulator; Compensating Balance in Recess, Adjusted to Temperature, Isochronism and Five Positions; Tempered Steel Safety Barrel; Exposed Winding Wheels; Patent Breguet Hairspring, Hardened and Tempered in Form; Elaborately Finished Nickel Plates with Gold Lettering; Plate and Jewel Screws Gilded; Steel Parts Chamfered; Double Sunk Dial. The Vanguard is the Finest 18 Size Movement in the World.

CRESCENT STREET; 18 Size; Nickel; 21 Fine Ruby Jewels.



Gold Settings; Jewel Pin Set without Shellac; Double Roller Escapement; Exposed Pallets; Patent Micrometric Regulator; Compensating Balance in Recess, Adjusted to Temperature; Isochronism and Five Positions; Tempered Steel Safety Barrel; Exposed Winding Wheels; Patent Breguet Hairspring, Hardened and Tempered in Form; Double Sunk Dial.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.; 18 Size; Nickel; 17 Ruby Jewels.



Gold Settings; Jewel Pin Set without Shellac; Double Roller Escapement; Exposed Pallets; Patent Micrometric Regulator; Compensating Balance in Recess, Adjusted to Temperature and Three Positions; Tempered Steel Safety Barrel; Exposed Winding Wheels; Patent Breguet Hairspring, Hardened and Tempered in Form; Double Sunk Dial.

Manufactured and Warranted by the
AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
WALTHAM, MASS.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

All the news with interesting and useful trade notes will be given in these columns weekly. This heading covers all the States Eastward of and adjoining the Rocky Mountains and all the Southern and Gulf States. We shall heartily welcome any notes from those of our readers who can send us prompt information of any trade news of general interest. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning.

ST. LOUIS

The store of F. H. Niehaus & Sons was entered by burglars the other day and relieved of about \$50 worth of jewelry. Entrance was gained by means of smashing the front window with a brick at about 4:30 o'clock a. m.

A. L. Steinmeyer, who has had the management of the E. Jaccard Jewelry Company, for a number of years, has resigned his position with that firm. Eugene Cuenden, the controlling stockholder, has filled the vacancy. Mr. Steinmeyer, who is said to have done much toward bringing the business to its present standing, will probably embark in the real estate business in this city.

There is a controversy existing between J. L. Freund, of the Guarantee Jewelry Store, of 816 Franklin avenue, and S. Ruby, who conducts a jewelry business next door to above number. Last week Mr. Freund got a permit to extend his store front a few inches, so as to make it even with his competing neighbor. Mr. Ruby, however, objected to this on the theory of "an overstep of the building line," and was quite successful in getting an injunction against Freund just as soon as the latter had the front tore down, ready to put in the new one.

Henry Loewenstein, 1230 South Broadway, has had his store remodeled and two electric fans put in.

Chas. H. Schoen has just returned from a trip to Belleville, Ill.

The following representatives of the trade are stopping at the Southern Hotel this week:

F. Newman, New York; Jos. Goldsmith, Jr., New York; G. Lowenstein, New York; Thomas E. Rogers, Riker Bros., Newark; Louis Hirsch, New York; George Jeffries, New York; Sam. E. Meyer, Chicago, Ill.; Kossen Marx, Marx Bros., New York.

At the Lindell:

Henry Freund, of Henry Freund & Bro., New York.

The Mercantile Association celebrated the passing of the Department Store Bill, which passed the Missouri Legislature recently and was signed by the Governor.

I. Benjamin, of the A. S. Aloe Co., has returned from his Eastern trip, which has been very satisfactory.

Louis Bauman, of the L. Bauman Jewelry Company, has left for San Antonio, Tex., with his wife.

Meyer Bauman, of the L. Bauman Jewelry Company, started on his second voyage, this year, to Europe the early part of June.

T. N. Hahn, of the Rider Jewelry Company, is home this week

with a sprained ankle. He manages to get around with the aid of a cane, however, leaving E. L. Falkenberg, who has been in their employ for eight years, to finish up his trip along the Pacific coast.

S. A. Rider has gone to Milwaukee, where he expects to stay about three days.

Albert Wild, of the Wild Bros. Jewelry Co., departed for a visit to Centralia, Ill.; H. G. Bergfeld, of the same firm, will start on a trip through the West and Southwest next week.

The Wild Bros. Jewelry Company got the contract for the manufactory of the prizes to be awarded by the South St. Louis Sharpshooters at their prize-shooting contest on Saturday, May 27. The prizes consist of two dozen gold medals, 40 gold watches, 40 gold chains, 60 purses, 40 umbrellas, 20 clocks.

An unknown man, of about 40, entered the store of August Poos, at 3570 South Broadway, last Wednesday afternoon, and asked to be shown some rings. He was allowed to examine an assortment, but he soon decided not to make a purchase, and left the place. Mr. Poos did not notice until after the man was gone that one of his gold rings had been exchanged quite cleverly for the brass one, which he had seen on the "vanished" man's hand.

BUYERS IN THE CITY: The following were in the city last week: John Kirberg, Farmington, Mo.; Joe Linz, Dallas, Texas; E. Knapp, Knapp Bros., Belleville, Ill.; Frank W. King, Ferguson, Iowa; M. Beaumont, Enfield, Ill.

KANSAS CITY

Ed. S. Haines, formerly with S. S. Dickinson, who has a jewelry store on Main street, this city, has had a severe touch of the fever which has taken so many men to Joplin, Mo., since the great advance in zinc ore, and he will soon open up a jewelry store in that city, for himself.

Charles E. Manor is conducting an auction sale for Harsch Brothers, the well-known jewelers of this city.

The Meyer Jewelry Company reports its force very busy making class pins and class rings for the various schools of the West.

W. M. Jaccard, of the Jaccard Jewelry Company, took up his residence in the country last week, for the summer season. He will reside near Englewood during that period.

The ceiling of the handsome store of the Jaccard Jewelry Company is more attractive than ever, having just been re-decorated.

Mr. Meyer, of the Meyer Jewelry Company, reports that all his employees will be vaccinated during the present week, so as to avoid the least possibility of the plant having to be closed down. Friends of the workmen, who wish to continue as friends, will please take notice that it is against the law of the house to slap a man on the left shoulder when you want to be a "good fellow."

Fred M. Chamberlain, who has for several years been engaged in the jewelry business in this city, having been in the employ of J. R. Mercer, will go on a visit to his old home, in Syracuse, N. Y., the first part of June. This will be the first visit he has made to his old home for eight years, and he expects to remain long enough to make up for the long absence.

MEYER JEWELRY CO.

Manufacturing Jewelers,

Watchmakers and Engravers.
Repairing a Specialty.
Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Supplies.

Importers of.....
Diamonds and
Precious Stones.

1016 and 1018 Main Street,

UP STAIRS.

KANSAS CITY, MO

TELEPHONE 1765.



Hotel Anderson

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Centrally located and easily accessible to
business part of the city.

AMPLE SECURITY TO
JEWELERS' SAMPLES.

American Plan. \$3.00 to \$5.00 a day.

HENRY MCKINNIE.

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Julius King, of the Julius King Optical Company, New York, accompanied by his wife, was in the city during the week, and called on the optical trade. H. L. Warren, who has been a bookkeeper for this firm for a number of years, and has remained close to the city of New York during that time, surprised his friends in the trade by calling during the week. He was the guest of C. L. Merry, of the C. L. Merry Optical Company during his stay in Kansas City.

SUICIDE OF G. G. BROWN.—The jewelry trade is to-day mourning the loss of a former jeweler of this city. George G. Brown has for a number of years been engaged in the jewelry business at 811 East Twelfth street, and Tuesday evening, May 23, after careful preparations as to details he committed suicide. Mr. Brown has been despondent for the past month or so, and for the past ten days he has paid very little attention to his business, on account of worrying over his little son, who was dangerously ill with spinal meningitis. He came into the store on the afternoon of May 23, and after a very short talk with one of his clerks, he went to the back part of the room and later went down into the basement. Nothing was thought of this action, and the matter passed out of the minds of those who saw him go into the basement. He there prepared a pallet on the floor to lie upon, covered the only window, so as to make the room dark, and when found an hour or so later there was a bottle of chloroform by his side and a glass finger bowl, in which the deadly drug had been poured, and then a napkin saturated with it, and pressed to his nostrils. He was 36 years of age, had been engaged in the jewelry business in this city for the past 12 years, and had a host of friends both inside and outside of the jewelry trade.

MINNEAPOLIS

The following buyers were in town:

J. H. Nelson, Toronto, N. D.; E. M. Schwenke, New Richland, Minn.; M. Hendrickson, Duluth, Minn.; Tom Morse, Crookston, Minn.

Eustis Bros., of 600 Nicolet avenue South, are having an auction sale this week, the object being to unload their stock, which is very heavy for this time of the year.

C. A. Hoffman, optician, of 521 Nicolet avenue, will move to 424 Nicolet avenue about the 15th of June. Mr. Hoffman will have new wall cases made, the fixtures will be made of solid cherry, and no expense will be spared to make it one of the finest optical stores in the Northwest.

S. Drobin, a well-known watchmaker, at 103 Washington avenue North, has moved to 303 Washington avenue South. The space that Mr. Drobin will occupy is located in the Golden West Hotel, which has recently been started.

P. E. Peterson, of Rushford, Minn., has accepted a position as watchmaker with B. Leber, 208 Hennipen avenue. Mr. Peterson has a jewelry store at Rushford, but has left it in charge of his brother.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

In this column we shall note the interesting features of our various exchanges and shall give notes of the trade publications which are issued. We invite our readers to send us their new catalogues, circulars, and other publications of general interest, to which we shall be pleased to devote a portion of this space.

S. F. Myers Co., of 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York, are now mailing to their customers and will forward on application to any in the trade a supplementary issue to the New York "Jeweler," their annual catalogue, which embodies a number of very seasonable goods of the latest designs. The catalogue includes rings, ladies' waist sets, belt buckles, bracelets and a large selection of cameras and photographic goods.

NEWS OF THE LAKE STATES

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Trade news and business and personal items from those States bordering on the Lakes will be found under this head. These States include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. We shall welcome any items of general interest from our readers, which should reach us not later than Monday morning.

CHICAGO

H. F. Hahn, of H. F. Hahn & Co., returned from a business trip in the east last Saturday.

Fred Smith, of the Geneva Optical Company, was back at his desk last week, after his fortnight's absence in New York.

President Charles H. Hulburd, of the Elgin National Watch Company, returned from his eastern trip last week.

Friends of George Gubbins, of the Essex Watch Case Company, are sorry to know of his wife's illness.

The wife of William J. Miller, local manager of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, has been east for a month.

The offices of the Gorham Manufacturing Company in the Silversmith's Building are undergoing renovations in the way of fresh calsoning, etc.

F. H. Jacobson & Co., watch case manufacturers, are occupying new and larger quarters on the same floor at 84-90 State street.

M. S. Benedict, of the M. S. Benedict Manufacturing Company, is back in town after a fortnight spent at the factory in Syracuse.

R. M. Johnson, of R. M. Johnson & Son, 67 Washington street, returned to the city last Friday from a two-weeks' outing at West Baden, Ind.

The extra spring meeting of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers is now on.

Pursuant to the agreement generally signed some time ago by the Chicago trade, to close down entirely on the five big holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, yesterday was celebrated

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practically without exception as a holiday. The feeling in favor of the day seems to have been very strong, and the only question raised was the old one: "Is every one else going to close?"

A testimonial in memory of Charles Frederick Livermore, late western manager of the Middletown Plate Company, is being prepared by several score of business friends and associates for presentation to Mrs. Livermore. Fitting words are beautifully embossed on a scroll and subscribed are the signatures of those interested. The testimonial is artistically gotten up and has a distinct intrinsic value, aside from its sentimental worth.

Ceramic monks, madonnas, cavaliers, Bacchantes and Cupids fashioned into tankards, tiles, incense burners, steins, loving cups and a hundred other shapes were on display last week at the Art Institute, in connection with the eleventh annual exhibition of the National League of Mineral Painters. They plan to send to Paris next year an exhibit of American pottery that will open wide the eyes of France and Europe.

Most of the pictures for the Chicago Jeweler's Association group are now in, but three or four members have not, as yet, found their portraits. A special effort has been made to gather in the few outstanding pictures, and Mr. Evans, at the Gibson photographic rooms, who has the matter in charge, expects to finish the group within a few weeks now.

BUYERS IN CHICAGO.—Among the buyers in town last week were:

J. F. Lindvall, Moline, Ill.; E. H. Carpenter, Burlington, Iowa; H. D. and C. H. Lockwood, Joliet, Ill.; John Becks, Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. L. C. Garwood, Champaign, Ill.; George F. Beach, Valparaiso, Ind.; C. W. Nelson, Cameron, Mo.; E. L. Winans, Sedan, Kan.; J. W. Shafer, Idaho, Ind.; Luther McLain, Delphi, Ind.; Fred. Boszhardt, Kirkland, Ill.; I. N. Biddle, Midway, Ky.; N. C. Larsen, Batavia, Ill.; W. A. Shaddell, Crown Point, Ind.; C. J. Lundgard, Escanaba, Mich.; Mr. Sonewein, of Sonewein & Hartnet, Escanaba, Mich.; A. E. Bolander, Rockford, Ill.; E. S. Erdice, Keota, Iowa; F. H. Schrom, Whitewater, Mich.

TRIAL OF RALPH OSTRANDER.—Ralph L. Ostrander, who was charged a month or two past for receiving stolen property and against whom numerous indictments were found, has been on trial lately. He has been acquitted on many of the charges, but on Saturday last he was found guilty of having received a gold watch, valued at \$12, which had been stolen, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the county jail. Two other indictments will be probably tried at the expiration of this imprisonment.

DETROIT

With enough jewelry in his possession to stock a well conducted store Frank Holden, alias Richard Harris, alias Frank Willis, alias "Little Dick," was arrested at 1 o'clock Saturday morning by Detectives Lally, Connolly and Brooks on suspicion. The value of the jewelry in his possession is as yet unknown, as it would take an expert to compute it.

Harris is said to be the man's real name. Chief of Detectives McDonnell and Superintendent Martin say that he is the sharpest, shrewdest burglar in America. The police discovered three days before the arrest that Harris was in the city.

Following is a list of the valuables as prepared by the police:

Fifteen solid gold gatches, one silver stop watch, three heavy gold chains, eight massive gold rings, without settings; four pairs gold cuff buttons, two large gold and diamond lockets, two heavy gold band rings, one lady's watch chain, with star pendant, set with pearls and diamonds; two ladies' gold fobs, one diamond solitaire ring, 1½ karat; one diamond stud, 1 karat; two ladies' diamond rings, 1 karat each; one lady's ring, sapphire and 11 diamonds; one lady's ring, opal and 14 diamonds; two ladies' rings, 5 opals each; one lady's ring, 5 diamonds; one pair diamond set collar buttons, one immense gold and cameo stick pin, one pair diamond studded link cuff buttons, 41 small diamonds, loose; one 1½ karat diamond stud, two large diamonds, weight unknown; 15 diamonds, less than 1 karat in weight; 14 diamonds, slightly over 1 karat in weight, and 99 large opals, which are said to be the finest fire opals ever seen in Detroit.

Mr. W. C. Noack, of the wholesale house of Noack & Gorenflo, left Saturday for an eastern trip. He will visit New York, Providence, the Attleboros, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg. Mr. C. A. Berkey, a salesman for Noack & Gorenflo, is on a vacation and, together with Mrs. Berkey, will accompany Mr. Noack during a portion of the trip.

Mr. Rasmus, formerly with Relsboren & Co., is now with Wright, Kay & Co.

Mr. Herschberg, of the American Spectacle Company, New York, stopped here for a day while on his way home from the Pacific coast, and called at several optical establishments.

The Michigan Optical Company reports excellent trade conditions. In the first two weeks of this month the firm shipped more goods than it did in all of last May.

The L. Black Company has engaged M. Jacobs to act as a traveling salesman.

W. P. Knauer, of Mendota, Ill., has succeeded W. H. Cowles as optician for the L. Black Company. Mr. Cowles has gone into a new business and will deal in sand hereafter.

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The Jewelers Review,
170 Broadway, New York.

George Flint, of Flint & Son, Carson City, visited the city last Sunday.

Henry J. Koester, son of H. Koester, the well-known wholesaler, has graduated from the Detroit Optical Institute. He is at present employed in his father's store. H. Koester & Co. have not carried optical goods for several years, but may do so again soon, in which event young Mr. Koester will have charge of the department.

CINCINNATI

Traveling men have begun to arrive for the season, and the advance guard reached Cincinnati this week. The announcement cards go to show that the coming week will see a large number of them in the city. Two prominent Eastern men have paid a visit here this week in the persons of S. O. Bigney, of Providence, and Mr. Rodenberg, of Rodenberg & Dunn.

A number of local manufacturers and jobbers are preparing to send their men out on the road at once, and the manufacturers are especially busy at this time preparing for the fall trade and executing orders. These orders are mostly for badges, medals and the like for high schools and retailers give varying testimony of business conditions. Some of them complain that business is not nearly what it ought to be at this time, while others say that there is a noticeable tendency on the part of people to buy jewelry for themselves, contrasting with the way of buying only when gifts are to be made. One concern, Dulinks Bros. & Co., reports the rather unusual occurrence of sales of three high-priced repeating watches in as many days, a record that can scarcely be beaten anywhere and showing the tendency to buy more liberally of a good quality of goods. Speaking generally, the trade in watches is better than it has been at any time this year, save the holiday trade, and some concerns report that they are selling more watches for over \$100 than under.

Herman Keck is just back from Philadelphia, whither he went with his Cincinnati attorneys to look into the matter of a defense in the suit against him by the government alleging attempted blackmail. "It is all a blackmailing scheme," said Mr. Keck to the Review representative. "It is all in the hands of my attorneys and I am not bothering about the matter. There

is no need of my presence East and I allow things to take their own course."

There has been on exhibition the past week in the window of Doring Andrews one of the unique tankards designed by Enid Yaudell, now in New York and a former Cincinnati girl who has attained fame as a sculptor. The tankard is a sea design, being a representation of the fisher boy and the mermaid of Goethe. When closed, the lid to the tankard is surmounted by the boy in a kneeling posture gazing downward at the mermaid who clings to the side of the tankard. The mermaid forms the handle of the tankard, and the boy the handle to the lid. When the lid is thrown back, the face of the boy approaches and touches the face of the mermaid, their lips touching in a kiss. A comparatively small number of the tankards have been made and it is understood they are held at \$250.

Bene Lindenberg & Co. have engaged as a new traveling representative of their firm I. Newman, formerly with the L. Bauman Jewelry Co. of St. Louis.

A. S. Schwab leaves the first of the week on a trip to some of the important points up in the State.

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Importers and Wholesale Jewelers
Cincinnati, O.

Loose and Mounted

RUBIES

DIAMONDS

SAPPHIRES

AT THE HOTELS.

Recent arrivals are posted daily in the office of "The Jewelers Review," where the bulletins can be inspected by members of the trade.

W. F. Juergens, of Chicago, at the Netherlands; M. N. Hamburger, of Philadelphia, at the New Amsterdam; J. D. Higgins, of Oswego, at Manhattan; D. L. Prudden, of Kentucky, at the Imperial; C. M. Boehm, of Detroit, at the Grand; F. A. Lorenz, of Chicago, at the Holland; P. Zoellner, of Portsmouth, at the Aulic; A. Snow, Jr., of New Bedford, at the Continental; H. Hoffa, of Washington, D. C., at the Sinclair; B. Gunzberg, of Boston, at the Normandie; J. L. Felsenthal, of Chicago, at the Imperial; F. H. Hill, of Danbury, at the Cadillac; J. Slobb, of Mansfield, at the Astor; D. H. McBride, of Akron, at the Imperial; A. Ilch, of Albany, N. Y., at the Grand Union; A. J. Diesinger, of Philadelphia, at the Imperial; C. Loeffler, of Philadelphia, at the Sturtevant; J. W. F. Podmore, of Troy, at the Park Avenue; F. G. Sutor, of Philadelphia, at the St. Denis.

HERE AND THERE

Charles H. Carpenter, with the Minneapolis Jewelry Manufacturing Company, has gone to Ortonville, where he was subpoenaed to the trial of W. C. Counter, of Graceville, Minn.

Thomas E. Wall, a prominent jeweler of Honolulu, is among the guests at the Occidental, San Francisco.

W. A. Meyer, who for six years past has been with the Berteling Optical Company of San Francisco, is now with F. C. Chinn, of Sacramento.

Henry C. Smith, of Miles City, will wed Miss Katherine Wilson June 1.

W. H. Counter, of Graceville, Minn., has been acquitted by the jury, after being out fourteen and a half hours.

Among a number of business buildings destroyed by a recent fire in Udall, Kas., was the jewelry store of Taylor & Rogers.

An auction sale of his stock is now being held by B. W. Wiars, a jeweler of Concordia, Kas.

C. T. Hepburn, of Franklin Square, O., is convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever.

Sam Weinhaus is conducting the auction sales of E. S. McLeod, of Greensburg, Pa., and Gus Spies, of Charleroi, Pa.

C. A. Knappenberger is adding a stock of jewelry to his drug store at Burlington, Ia.

R. H. Wilson has opened up his jewelry store at 125 Pine avenue, Long Branch, Cal.

Irving Greer, for years connected with his brother, A. M. Greer, in the jewelry business here, will in the very near future begin business for himself at Tipton, Ia.

G. H. Rogers is opening up a new jewelry store at La Porte, Iowa.

F. Boason has opened a jewelry store in Oklahoma City.

Herman Testroet has opened a jewelry store in Persia, Ia.

J. F. Wiggins, a Boston man, has opened at 65 North Pearl street, Albany, N. Y., as a manufacturing jeweler.

BUSINESS CHANGES AND REMOVALS

E. L. Winans is reported to have disposed of his entire jewelry business in Sedan, Kas.

An auction is now being held by H. E. Rakeman, a jeweler of Parnell, Mo., and it is understood he will dispose of his entire stock in that manner.

Flassing & Ernsting, a jewelry firm of San Diego, Cal., have decided to dissolve partnership at an early date.

The Zerweck-French Jewelry Company has succeeded to the business of the Zerweck Jewelry Company, in St. Louis, Mo., and the capital stock has been increased from \$2,000 to \$5,000.

Mrs. E. A. Kent has decided to close out her stock of jewelry in Grand Forks, N. Dak., and will quit business.

Special Order Work...

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Parts and trimming in Rolled Plate and Brass for any

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Call or write and save yourself time and trouble.

THE BARBER JEWELRY MFG. CO.,

36 Gold Street, New York.

H. A. Groen & Bro., importers and cutters of diamonds, have removed to better quarters in the modern building, 37-39 Maiden lane, New York. They were formerly located at 80 Nassau street.

C. Rideman, of Bedford, Pa., has removed into his new store building just completed, opposite his former location.

J. F. Boes, manufacturing jeweler, Salt Lake City, Utah, has removed to 11 East First street, South.

Charles Kinnell has decided to discontinue his jewelry business in Canon City, Col.

W. W. Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah, is now located in his new quarters, 229 Main street.

Charles R. Potter, who, for the past seven years has conducted an art store and dealt in optical goods in Meriden, Conn., has gone out of business and will leave the city.

John Ansteth, the jeweler, of 304 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., has secured the stock of Frederick A. Riefler, who conducted a jewelry store at 420 Michigan street, in that city, and is closing it out.

The firm of M. F. Windor & Co., of Providence, has been dissolved, Mr. Windor quitting the business. The business will hereafter be conducted by J. G. Trafton and Everett L. Spencer, under the firm name of The Spencer-Trafton Company.

Reid & Todd, jewelers and opticians, Bridgeport, Conn., have removed to 412 Main street.

The Anchor Silver-Plating Works, of Oswego, N. Y., will remove to Muncie, Ind., in the near future.

M. E. Shutterly, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., is closing out his business at auction sale. He intends to discontinue altogether.

Charles Springer, of New Castle, Pa., is disposing of the store of his father, recently deceased, in order to close up the estate and also to discontinue the business.

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES

The Camm-Roy Watch Company has been incorporated at Albany under the laws of the State of New York; capital, \$50,000. Directors: Frank L. Camm, Wm. F. MacDonough, Elmer V. Camm, and Cyrus V. Washburn, of New York City. and August X. Roy, of Brookline Hills, Queens County.

Geo. E. Eckstein, who has been for ten years past with E. E. Chambers, of Boone, Ia., is opening up a store of his own in the same place.

The Ideal Buckle Manufacturing Company, of Portland, Me., has filed a certificate of incorporation at Augusta, to manufacture and sell a patent buckle. The new Maine corporation has a capital stock of \$100,000, of which \$300 is paid in. James E. Mitchell, of Boston, is the president of the company, and Frederick Blake, also of Boston, is the treasurer.

Winna Evard, who recently opened a new store at Wilmerding, Pa., will remove to Turtle Creek, Pa., within the near future.

E. R. Simsor has opened up a new stock of jewelry in Nickerson, Kas.

James H. Searfass is the name of a new jeweler to open up a stock of goods in Smithville, Mo.

S. N. Roseberg has opened up a new jewelry store at 129 East Twelfth street, Kansas City, having moved the larger part of his stock to that point from Bucklin, Mo., where he has been engaged in business for some time.

John T. Porter has opened up a stock of jewelry in Enderlin, N. D., which he removed from its old location in La Maure, in the same state.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES

A chattel mortgage for \$175 has been given by G. F. West, a jeweler of Ottumwa, Ia.

Frank J. Hartley, formerly engaged in the jewelry instalment business in this city, has given a real estate trust deed for \$3,000.

E. W. Tilley, who has a jewelry and dry goods stock in Mt. Vernon, Wash., has given a chattel mortgage on the dry goods stock for \$500.

J. C. Jackson, who is in the jewelry business in Howard, Kas., is also in the stock business quite extensively. Last week he gave a chattel mortgage on cattle which amounted to \$3536.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

Referee in Bankruptcy Hotchkiss has been notified that his opinion in the case of Aaron Myers, the former Buffalo jeweler, whose creditors desired to force him into bankruptcy, has been sustained by Judge Cox, of the United States District Court.

Myers has been declared a bankrupt and schedules of his insolvency will soon be forthcoming.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Anna Hoffman, trading in jewelry at Seventeenth and Market streets. The petition was brought about by the creditors after an execution of judgment had been made against Mrs. Hoffman for \$700 by her brother-in-law.

The first meeting of the creditors of Emil Alter, whose bankruptcy was announced in a recent issue, is fixed to take place at 12 o'clock on June 2 at the offices of Theodore Aub, 149 Broadway, New York.

Thomas Davies, formerly a jeweler, has filed a petition of bankruptcy at Chicago. His liabilities are \$221,000 with no assets.

Harry Janowitz, of Johnstown, Pa., jeweler, who went into bankruptcy two or three months ago, and had two hearings in this and Allegheny counties, when all the creditors were represented, last week received from Judge Buffington of Allegheny a notice declaring him free from all debts contracted prior to the date when he went into bankruptcy. This certificate is equivalent to a decision that Mr. Janowitz is an honest bankrupt.

Edmund Emanuel of Indianapolis, Ind., who has been in the jewelry business, yesterday filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. He places his liabilities at \$13,428 and his assets at \$38.

Hyman Goldberg asked for a receiver for the Manhattan Clock Co., Baltimore, Md., in which he is associated with Louis Isaacs. Says the concern is being badly managed. It is located 428 E. Baltimore street.

A statement of the assets and liabilities of Graves & Condy, jewelers of Hopkinsville, Ky., was filed with Clerk Lindsey of the United States court Tuesday. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed for Graves & Condy by three of their creditors, April 22. Their liabilities are as follows: Secured creditors, \$1,111.97; unsecured creditors, \$7,945.84; total, \$9,057.81. Assets—Realty, \$435; cash on hand, \$550; stock of goods \$4,222.20; accounts, \$500; total, \$5,707.20.

In the petition in bankruptcy filed with the referee on May 18, of Proprietor Lee, of the Lincoln Hotel, Reed & Barton are scheduled as one of the creditors with claims amounting to \$600. Mr. Lee will continue as receiver for the hotel company, as the prospects are very favorable for making a settlement in full.

The first meeting of the creditors of Van Baalen & Co., who recently went into bankruptcy, will be held May 29, at the offices of the local commissioners in the St. Nicholas Building. Many of the local jobbers are interested but for very small amounts. The largest liabilities are distributed among eastern manufacturers and jobbers.

L. D. Abel, of Zanesville, O., who failed about two years ago, is trying to make a satisfactory settlement with his creditors. He was formerly a very prominent jeweler of that town. Quite a number of the jobbers here were interested in his failure.

ASSIGNMENT OF ALVA SKINNER & SON.—The event of the week in Boston was the announcement on Friday that Alva Skinner & Son, dealers in diamonds, watches and precious stones at 6 Winter street, had assigned for the benefit of their creditors. The announcement came as no little surprise to the members of the trade at large, as there had been no intimation previously that the firm was not financially strong. E. M. Pullen, who is said to have been at one time in the instalment business and off and on done a jewelry business, is the assignee of the firm. The owner of the business is A. A. Skinner, who lives at Malden. Skinner's father was for many years in the jewelry business and was one of the old-timers in the business in Boston. On his death he was succeeded by his son, the firm name remaining unchanged. At present all the efforts of Mr. Skinner and his assignee are being devoted to taking account of the stock on hand and endeavoring to reach an understanding of the exact position of the business. No statement of assets or liabilities could be obtained from either of the gentlemen interested, it being stated to the representative of The Review that no approximate figures had been reached as yet. It is understood, however, that the liabilities are large and include, in addition to bills for ordinary expenses and stock, several notes. It was stated by the assignee that the cause of the assignment of Mr. Skinner was the maturing of several notes, which he was unable to meet. Business has been uniformly bad of late in Boston and Mr. Skinner got his share of the general dullness in the jewelry line, which has felt the depression, perhaps, more than most other lines. The office rent was also overdue, according to the assignee, and it was thought advisable to make an assignment for the protection of the creditors. No list of creditors can be obtained at this writing, and as yet no steps have been taken for a meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE

We are in receipt of the following inquiry from the Vindex Electric Company, of Chicago:

Chicago, May 22, 1899.

Jewelers Review, 170 Broadway, New York.

Dear Sir: We are about to manufacture a line of electric meters and we desire to know the address of some concern who could manufacture for us the clockwork train for the same. This is the ordinary register apparatus which is used in all electric or gas meters. We have carefully gone over your journal and can find no address that would give us the information we require. If you can refer us to some manufacturer who is in a position to make this work for us, we should consider it a special favor. Enclosed find stamp for reply.

Thanking you in advance, we are, respectfully yours,

(Signed)

VINDEX ELECTRIC CO.
Wm. Hornberger, Manager.

We have received the following letter from S. F. Myers Co., 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York:

New York, May 27, 1899.

Jewelers Review, New York City.

Gentlemen: Referring to an article in the Jewelers' Circular issue of May 24, heading "Another Suit Over the Word Waltham," we beg to state that the action in question has been discontinued as far as we are concerned, it having been brought by the attorneys of that company through an error of the facts. Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

S. F. MYERS CO.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

Business and personal news interesting to the trade from the States under the above heading will be found in these columns. We have a special staff of correspondents in all the important centers, but are always glad to receive from our readers items of news which they consider of general interest to members of the trade. Such notes should reach this office on Monday morning.

BOSTON

Boston did not appear to be on the route of the majority of the traveling men, who come through the East at regular intervals, for the usual number of salesmen were missed this week. Colonel Moore and Al. Hines, all the way from Canton, O., and the Dueber Watch Case Company, called on the trade the latter part of the week. Among the optical men were J. Cheney Wells, of the American Optical Company, of Southbridge. Others noted were the following named salesmen:

George Osborne, William Smith & Co.; Mr. Campbell, Day, Clarke & Co.; Mr. Sherrill, Sinnock & Sherill; Jack Tweedy, Cheever, Tweedy & Co.; Ben Wyman, Tribes Bros.; Irving L. Russell, L. Tannenbaum & Co.; John A. Abel, David Kaiser & Co.; Herman A. Friese, Fred. W. Lewis & Co.; Herbert French, Riley, French & Heffron; Ed. Martin, Martin, Copeland & Co.; Harry Barrows, H. F. Barrows & Co.; Tom Frothingham, T. W. Frothingham & Co.; Harry Butts, H. W. Richardson & Co.; W. H. Tarleton, Tarleton & Hough; Charles S. Isabel, Louis Strassberger's Sons; Robert Barton, for himself; Mr. Ledos, Ledos Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.

E. A. Cowan, of the firm of E. A. Cowan & Company, Jewelers' Building, is expected home next week after an extended business trip through the South. The firm begins its annual stock-taking on June 1.

J. W. McKay was in town this week buying goods for his new store. Mr. McKay was formerly with W. S. Studley, the jeweler at Rockland, Mass., but has recently bought out the jewelry store of Mr. Myers at Derry Depot, N. H.

Exports from the port of Boston for the week ending May 19, amounted to \$1,925,221, and included clocks to the amount of \$407.

Among the signers of the protest against the passage of the bill through the Legislature to repeal the Board of Estimate and Apportionment were the well known jewelry firms, the Shreve, Crump & Low Company, and Smith, Patterson & Company.

A sharp advance in the price of the stock of the American Waltham Watch Company is noted. At recent sales the stock has been disposed of at \$149 a share. Fifty shares were disposed of at that price last Saturday, and fifty more on Wednesday. This is the highest price paid for the stock for several years.

E. W. Byram, of the E. Howard Watch and Clock Company, is receiving congratulations on an addition to his family in the form of a handsome girl baby.

D. C. Percival, head of the firm of D. C. Percival & Company, Jewelers' Building, reached Boston Saturday on the steamer New England of the Dominion Line after an extended European trip.

A. E. Cross, with John B. Humphrey, diamond dealer of the Jewelers' Building, left Boston Friday night on the Kennebec steamer for a fishing trip in Maine. Mr. Cross expects to be gone about ten days and some good fish stories will be in order when he returns.

Charles E. Guild, the well-known diamond dealer who retired from business about two months ago, has just returned from a fishing trip along the lakes and streams of the Pine Tree State.

Patrick C. Curran, one of the employees of Harriott's, 3 Winter street, must have thought he was in the Cuban campaign last Thursday evening. He had secured a Mauser cartridge that had seen service in Cuba and had withdrawn the bullet, intending to make the shell into a pin. He attempted to solder a pin onto the end of the shell, when there was a loud report and he was seen to fall to the floor. He was picked up, and it was found that he had an ugly wound on the side of his head. At the hospital an operation was performed and it was found that the percussion cap had exploded from the heat of the soldering process and had been shot into his head, severing a number of veins. Unless poisoning sets in no serious results are anticipated.

E. W. Merrill, W. T. Bulger and H. H. Hilton, representing Tiffany & Wales, Jewelers' Building, all came in from the road Friday evening and report good business up country.

Secretary William C. Wales, of the Jewellery Travelers' Association, of New England, will call a meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization for this week to arrange the date and details of the association's annual banquet. This is always one of the events of the year for the boys of the road, and they are looking forward to the occasion with a great deal of pleasant anticipation.

BUYERS IN BOSTON.—The following-named retailers were in the city last week:

L. F. Whitney, Clinton; A. W. Hayes, Dover, N. H.; C. W. Wilcox, Milford; W. A. G. Smith, Rockland; J. J. Woodward, Somersworth, N. H.; W. W. Oliver, Maynard; F. A. Robbins, Pittsfield; S. G. Guernsey, Guernsey Bros., Brockton; J. D. Grant, Lowell; H. S. Hewitt, Brockton; J. H. Connor, Lynn; W. F. Newhall, Lynn; L. R. Hapgood, Westboro; John F. Hill, J. B. Hill & Sons, Beverly; J. A. Payson, Jr., Foxboro; J. F. Peabody, Danvers; W. S. Lee, Salem; George A. Collins, Salem; E. F. Welch, Northboro; Charles A. Thomas, Athol; A. D. Wilbur, Weymouth; J. J. Hennessey, Milford; Mr. Cook, J. H. Washburn & Co., Natick; W. H. Ford, Lowell; James Wain, Lawrence; R. S. Eldredge, Hartford, Conn.

WALTHAM

Among the visitors to the watch industries in this city during the past week were:

D. Heso, of New York City; Samuel Good, of Troy, N. Y.; Eugene Tanks, of Beverly, Mass.; Charles T. Vaughan, of Manchester, N. H.; E. D. Swazey, of Newark, N. J.; Thomas Sullivan, of Beverly, Mass., and E. P. Hendricks, of Elmira, N. Y.

George T. Wright, of Topeka, Kas., passed through this city last week on his way to Europe.

The latest quotations of the American Waltham Watch Company stock place it at 149.

A large party of Providence, R. I., jewelers visited the works of the American Waltham Watch Company last week.

John T. Derby, optician at Worcester, Mass., has returned after a visit to this city.

H. R. Lyon, jeweler at Pittsburg, Pa., is spending a short vacation in this city.

Herbert E. Bryant, formerly of Nashua, N. H., entered the employ of the American Waltham Watch Company last week.

The American Waltham Watch Company band have been engaged to give a series of concerts during the summer evenings in Robbins Park.

The Waltham Plating Company are about to enlarge their factory twice its present size.

THE ATTLEBOROS

Two burglars at an early hour Friday morning smashed a display window in Arthur G. Slocum's jewelry store, 12 Park street, stole a large amount of stock, consisting of fountain pens, gold pencils, revolvers and jewelry, and escaped.

J. F. Townley, who has recently been engaged as traveling salesman for the new firm of Hall & Wilmarth, Attleboro Falls, is at present in the Empire State showing the firm's line of chains and chain bracelets to the trade.

George Randall, of this town, who has been traveling salesman for Sadler Bros., of South Attleboro, for some time, has severed his connection with that firm and entered the employ of the Fisher Co., of Providence.

Charles Childs, of Providence, has been engaged by C. M. Robbins & Co. as traveling salesman. He will start out on his initial trip this week.

Cobb Bros., of Mansfield, are thinking of making a large addition to their factory. Their present accommodations are altogether too small.

William C. Tappan started for the West last week, accompanied by his wife, for an extended tour.

All the factories in Plainville, Mass., started up again Monday morning after a two week's vacation to allow of the placing of new boilers in the power house. Maitien Bros. & Elliot started up, using the whole ground floor of their factory.

W. G. Clarke, of W. G. Clarke & Co., has returned from spending a short vacation at the Rangeley lakes.

Marce Veille will sail the first week in June for Paris, where he will make his home. He will follow the chain business.

E. M. Coe, employed by J. T. Inman & Co., had two of his fingers badly crushed in a power press last week.

J. M. Bates is building an addition, 40x60 feet, to his Union street shop to furnish more room for C. M. Robbins & Co.

Charles E. Bliss, of Bliss Bros., has been made a member of a committee to wait on the railroad officials to urge the abolishing of grade crossings in town.

The jewelry store of Arthur G. Slocum on Park street was broken into last Thursday evening about midnight and nearly \$75 worth of jewelry in the show window taken. The man broke a hole through the large plate glass window in the front of the store and took everything in reach. He escaped with his booty before any of the officers arrived.

The funeral of Nelson W. Carpenter, of Nelson Carpenter & Co., was held last Thursday afternoon. It was a large and solemn affair. The floral offerings, which included many from his business associates in the jewelry trade, were very numerous and beautiful.

Edwin C. Bliss, son of Anthony Bliss, of A. H. Bliss & Co., was badly injured one day last week, while working in his fathers shop. A large piece of shafting fell from the ceiling of the shop, striking him on the head and inflicting several bad cuts.

Joseph M. Bates, of Bates & Bacon, has leased a large part of the ground floor in Bates' Block, to the postoffice department.

Freeman, Daughaday & Co., of Chartley, have finally decided not to take the third floor of David E. Makepeace's new factory, but may secure other quarters in town.

Joseph M. Bates has notified the occupants of the land in the burned district, which he purchased from Walter E. Hayward soon after the fire, to vacate as soon as possible. This taken with the fact that surveyors were at work several days last week laying out the location for the large jewelry factory, which Mr. Bates proposes to erect there, leads to the conclusion that he is soon to commence work on the building.

David E. Makepeace has purchased the Beers property adjoining his new jewelry factory on Pine street.

J. F. Townley, the well known salesman, will carry the grip for Hall & Wilmarth, the new firm at Attleboro Falls. The firm is getting out a line of chains and chain bracelets.

PROVIDENCE

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the annual outing of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Salesmen's Association has set July 15 as the day for the event this year. The members on that date will go to the grounds of the Hauteville Club down the bay, and enjoy themselves. The committee has decided to have the ball game between the Providence and Attleboro salesmen played at Attleboro July 8, and from now until that time the members of the two teams will put in some hard practice, as each club has won one game, and the silver cup offered by the association will this year become the property of the winning team. The Attleboro men are said to be talking of what they are going to do to the local members.

Walter L. Griffith, representing the R. L. Griffith & Son Company, manufacturers of fine rolled plate and solid gold goods, has started west, this being the first representative that the company has sent to that section.

Mr. Creed, of the firm of Creed & Kellogg, Boston, was at the rooms of the Salesmen's Association last week inspecting local lines.

S. O. Bigney has started on his annual fall trip to the west.

B. J. Prissman, a jobber of Baltimore, was in this city last week to buy goods. While here he was arrested on complaint of Benedict Lederer, of the firm of S. & B. Lederer. The action was taken for debt, but neither of the men would talk about the case and as Mr. Prissman was released it is probable that the affair was settled.

Charles Battey, of Scholfield & Battey, left last week for an extended trip through the west.

Edward J. Watson, the proprietor of a jewelry store in Olneyville, was the victim of an accidental shooting affray last Tuesday night. Together with his son and a hired man he went out in the yard to catch chicken thieves who were trying to effect an entrance to the house in which the poultry are kept. The three men separated, Mr. Watson entering the hennerly through a rear door. His son and the hired man did not know this and when they saw him emerging they supposed he was one of the thieves

and opened fire on him with a shotgun. Mr. Watson ran to escape the charge, but he was followed and four loads of buckshot were poured into his body before the other men discovered their mistake. A physician was at once summoned and all that was possible was done for the victim. It was at first thought that the wounds were fatal, but it is now thought that Mr. Watson will recover, although he will lose the sight of one eye.

The following buyers have been calling on the jobbers during the past week: T. Thompson, Lathrop, Mo.; B. R. Smithers, Cameron, Mo.; W. H. South, Galena, Kan.; J. H. Whiteside, Liberty, Mo.; William Kassell, Olathe, Kan.; W. G. Lytle, Atchison, Kan.; S. J. Strickland, Salina, Kan.; E. D. Dunning, Concordia, Kan.; M. C. Rosenfield, Leavenworth, Kan.; H. W. W. Starcke, Junction City, Kan.; C. N. Bishoff, Eudora, Kan.; Mr. Sams, of the Webster Manufacturing Co., Wymore, Neb.; W. E. Sams, Clinton, Mo.; A. L. Neuenschwander, Lowry City, Mo. A. Kunstadter, Chicago; Oscar Kind, Philadelphia; R. Lowenstein, St. Louis; L. Heller, Chicago; R. Eiseman, Chicago; F. K. Warriner, Springfield; Eugene Stern, Philadelphia, and E. Bass, New York.

MERIDEN, CONN.

Suit has been brought against the Meriden Britannia Company for \$5,000 in the interest of Charles J. W. Graham a former employe. The case is returnable to the Superior Court, New Haven, the first Tuesday in June. The suit is the outcome of an accident that occurred Nov. 7, 1898, at the entrance to the plating department of the Britannia shop. Graham endeavored to enter just as the gong ceased blowing in the morning, and was caught in the gate by the man in charge. Graham cried out that he was being crushed, but no heed was given, the gate-tender supposing he was endeavoring to push his way in. When the gate was opened Graham fell to the floor unconscious, and it was found a rib had been cracked, besides other injuries.

President Samuel Dodd and Vice-President George H. Wilcox, of the International Silver Company had a narrow escape from injury while on their way to Kiskisink, Quebec, Canada. The gentlemen are members of the Metabetchauan Fishing Club and left Meriden with a party a few days ago. While en route in two wagons, and going up an unusually steep hill, the whiplike of the first wagon broke, sending the entire load adrift. The rear wagon was not a great distance behind, and luckily stopped the progress of the first one.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES

Northfield, Vt.—Northfield was visited last Sunday morning by one of the worst fires in its history, when the Mayo Block was burned, entailing a total loss of about \$20,000. Among the occupants was F. L. Cardell, the jeweler, who also had living rooms in the building. His stock was largely saved, although in a badly damaged condition. It is thought that his insurance will cover his loss.

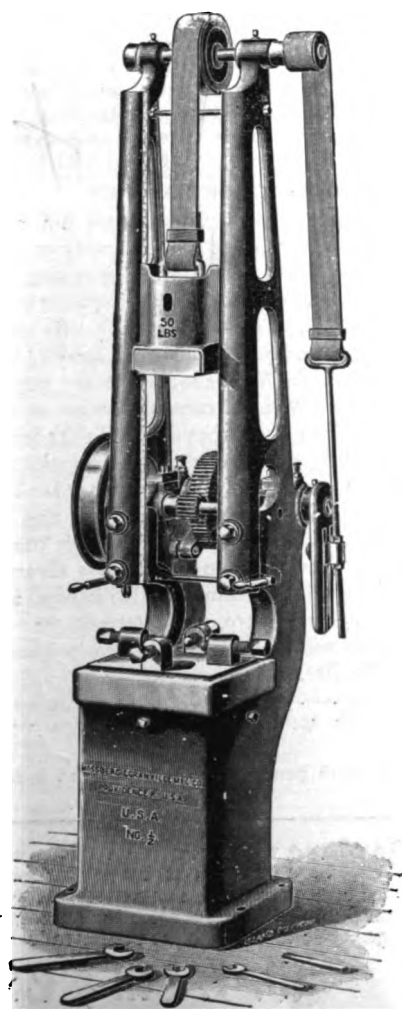
Bangor, Me.—A. P. Trask, the jeweler, is receiving the sympathies of his many friends in the serious illness of his father, Captain Edward Trask, in New York. While Captain Trask's condition is critical, his physicians hold out hopes of his ultimate recovery.

AUGUSTA, ME.—Matthew Nicholson, who, for the past five years has been the engraver at Lowell's jewelry store, has severed his connection with the store and will go to Chicago, where he will attend the school of engraving. It is hard to see how Mr. Lowell can improve greatly upon his work, as he is one of the best engravers in the State of Maine. It was he who did the superb work on the silver service given by the State to the battleship Maine, and he has done other very elaborate pieces of work. He feels, however, that he will not be satisfied with his work until he has secured the best instruction that it is possible to obtain. His friends hope and expect to see him reach the very top of his profession.

SKOHEGAN, ME.—Harold Woodbury, who has conducted a jewelry store on Court street, is about to dispose of his stock at auction. The stock will be moved into the Heselton building and the auction will be continued until the goods are all disposed of.

ELLSWORTH, ME.—E. F. Robinson, the jeweler, will soon occupy the Greely store just vacated by B. C. Hodgkins, the confectioner.

EASTPORT, ME.—F. A. B. Fields, for many years a jeweler and repairer on Water street, and in recent years in the Leavitt block, discontinued his store early last week and will be engaged with George M. Huston, the machinist.



No. 1 AUTOMATIC DROP.

DROP PRESSES

PLAIN AND AUTOMATIC.

What the Jewelers and Silversmiths need for the coming season. Plain Drops for work that has to be daped. Automatics for Flat Back and Shallow work.

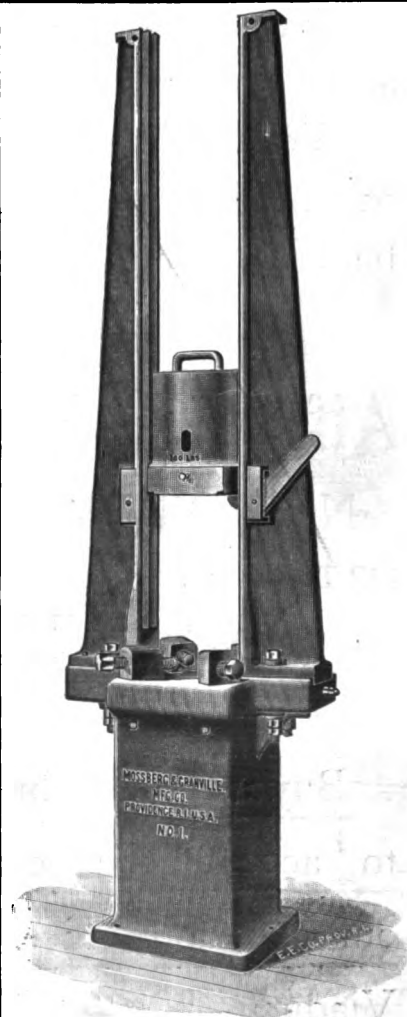
POWER PRESSES, ROLLING MILLS, WITH ROLLER BEARINGS WIRE DRAWING MACHINERY.

Mossberg and Granville

MFG. CO.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 126 Liberty Street.
Exhibition at PHILADELPHIA BOURSE.



No. 1 PLAIN DROP.

NEW YORK--CHICAGO

In both cities we are known as first hands for

Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls and ...PRECIOUS STONES...

The finest gems to be had; also regular marketable goods.

We are in constant touch with the market and dealers have the benefit of our knowledge.

Alfred H. Smith & Co.

NEW YORK CHICAGO.

182 Broadway.

103 State St.

Telephone: 3583 Cortlandt.

Cable Address: "Sapphire," N. Y.

Buyers going abroad are invited to accept the conveniences of our London office, 21 Holborn Viaduct.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

Under this head will appear all matter of interest to lapidaries, including foreign diamond market reports and all other news relating to precious stones. While we cannot publish all correspondence received, yet matters of interest will always receive a place in this department.

STATE OF THE FOREIGN GEM MARKET

Antwerp, May 20.—Several of our buyers of rough goods arrived this morning from London with rough, and was sold to our local manufacturers. Everybody is busy and we have been selling to the Paris buyers large parcels of polish goods. American orders are rather slow in coming in. People over there do not seem to be able to make up their minds easily and are constantly running from Antwerp to Amsterdam. Then they go to London and buy goods at second-hand that they might have bought in the two cities I have named. We have sold several large lots of goods and have a great demand for large stones for ornamental purposes. On dit Kryn & Wonters will increase their New York factory by 50 benches, so there must be good business in view over there.

J. AKIE.

London, May 20.—We have plenty of buyers for rough and polish goods, but the rough is a premium. Americans are doing very little buying and we have many buyers who had to be contented with goods of very ordinary quality. We are buying all kinds of polish goods for speculative purposes, as the syndicate is likely to take some new steps in the near future. The result of this has been that several who never bought polish stones before are now purchasing. Pearls and colored stones are in great demand, and large transactions have been done in them. The London season is now in full swing and our jewelers in general have nothing to complain of. It would have been a phenomenally good season had there not been so many deaths among the nobility.

M. DeLYON.

Amsterdam, May 19.—The American buyers who have been in market lately are to be pitied. They come a long distance and in very many cases have had to return without the goods they came for. Last week the cry was, "I can buy cheaper at home," meaning New York. Now with this I cannot but agree. We have, however, but a small supply of rough on hand and I can see no likelihood of improvement for some time to come. I can positively prophesy another 5 per cent. rise in a little while. There is plenty of rough in Brazil and I would suggest that all the consumers come to an understanding and agree in a brotherly way, taking a lesson of the London syndicate.

H. CHARLES.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF DIAMONDS

So distinctive are the characters in diamonds from different mines that an experienced buyer at once tells the locality of any particular parcel of stones. De Beers and Kimberley mines are distinguished by large, yellowish crystals. Dutoitspan yields mainly colored stones, while Bulfontein—half a mile off—produces small white stones, occasionally speckled and flawed, but rarely colored. Diamonds from the Wesseltion mine are nearly all irregular in shape; a perfect crystal is rare, and most of the stones are white, few yellow. Diamonds from the Leicester mine have a frosted, etched appearance; they are white, the crystallization irregular ("cross-grained"), and they are very hard. The newly discovered "Newlands" mines in Griqualand West are remarkable for the whiteness of their diamonds and for their many perfect octahedral crystals. Jagersfontein stones, in the Orange Free State, take the prize for purity of color and brilliancy, and they show that so-called "steely" lustre characteristic of old Indian gems. Stones from Jagersfontein are worth nearly double those from Kimberley and De Beers.

Pompadour combs set with semi-precious stones are very popular.

Garter buckles of gold set with gems of the color of the fabric of the garter are popular.



Watch Dealers with a reputation to lose will not risk it by selling gold cases with plated or stuffed crowns or centers. If you have not seen our Samples, send for selection or memorandum packages. Sold direct to the retail trade.

W. F. Doll & Co.

9-13 Maiden Lane, New York

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Matter inserted under this head, 25 cents a line each issue. Two insertions, 50 cents a line each issue. Four or more insertions, 10 cents a line each issue.

SITUATIONS WANTED and HELP WANTED advertisements will be inserted for one cent a word. No advertisement under either of these headings will be received for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany order.

Subscribers may use this department free of charge.

Business Opportunities

WRITE FULTON & YEAGLEY, ATTORNEYS, DENTON, TEXAS, if you have notes or claims against Texas parties that you desire settled or compromised.

Technical Writers Wanted

WRITERS WANTED. Have you practical ideas for new methods, tools, machinery, improvements or appliances in either the Optical, Horological or Jewelry Manufacturing Industries? If you have, send them to The Jewelers Review. They will be published and suitably paid for when accepted. Write plainly in your own wording. You need not be particular about the literary style of your articles. We will put the matter into shape for printing. Novelty of ideas is specially desired. The field includes everything useful to the craftsmen in the three industries. Address THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 Broadway, New York.

Situation Wanted

FIRST-class watchmaker and jeweler wishes a situation in some good city, New York city preferred; ten years experience; can talk English or German. Address, Box 41, Pine Grove, Pa.

Help Wanted

WATCHMAKERS, jeweler; plain engraver and graduate optician; permanent position at \$12.00 per week to start. Answer with photo. to Box 123 Royersford, Pa. Experience and outfits needed.

Obituary



Charles Matthews, well-known to jewelers as a member of the safe and vault trade, is dead, his demise occurring last week at his home, 1630 North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia. Mr. Matthews for a long time was identified with the firm of Farrel, Herring & Co.



George Fehl, father-in-law of O. J. Pfeffer, president of the St. Louis Clock & Silverware Company, died last week.



Maynard Pierce, formerly an old and faithful employe at the American Waltham Watch Company, died last week at Elgin, Ill.



Sumner C. Shaw, aged 75 years, died at the home of his son, Walter S., Tuesday, after a two-days' illness of pneumonia. Mr. Shaw came to Meriden 29 years ago from Boston, and for several years was employed by the Meriden Britannia Company and Manning, Bowman & Co. He leaves two sons, Walter S., of this city; Arthur N., of Easton, Pa., and one sister, Mrs. Abbie Pearce, of Meriden. The remains were taken to Deering, Me., for burial.



Henry Anderson Burbank, of Willimantic, Conn., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Burbank, of Wilbraham, died of consumption on the 21st at the home of his parents, where he came with his family five weeks ago. Mr. Burbank had been a jeweler in Willimantic for several years, having learned his trade of the late Col. James A. Lakin, of Westfield.

SAILED FOR EUROPE

J. G. C. Cottier, of C. Cottier & Son, sailed on "La Touraine" on the 24th. I. Ollendorf, of 54 Maiden lane, New York, sailed for Europe on the "Servia" May 23d.

G. Armeny, R. Benedict, of Benedict Bros.; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Dwenger, of 35 Park place, sailed on the 24th on the "St. Louis."

Mr. and Mrs. L. Kahn sailed on the "Patricia" on the 27th.

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IMPROVEMENTS, NEW GOODS AND PATENTS

Under this head will appear descriptions of all new productions in Machinery, Tools, Manufacturers' Designs and Patents, domestic and foreign, relating to the trade. Those interested are requested to forward us for publication, free of charge, full descriptions of articles, with photographs or drawings whenever possible.

A NEW ARTICLE OF JEWELRY

A dainty little adjunct to the apparel of the well gowned woman is pictured herewith. It is known as the La Valliere, and is the production of Maintien Bros. & Elliot. The method of wearing this new and artistic article of jewelry is to loop it about the necktie, just below the knot, as shown in our illustration, allowing the two pendants to hang free. In this position it makes a most attractive finish to a four-in-hand scarf and to that ubiquitous and deservedly popular article, the shirt waist, it adds a finish and smartness which will make it a most popular article. The La Valliere is offered in a variety of styles, in plate, sterling silver and black finish. The pendants are of many kinds, balls, plain enameled and jeweled, and in faceted crystal or fancy heart shaped, drop shaped or square crystal in amethyst, ruby, etc.; coral is also represented as is jet, the latter appearing on the all black La Vallieres intended for mourning wear. The many varieties of pendants and combinations make the line exceedingly attractive.



LA VALLIERE.

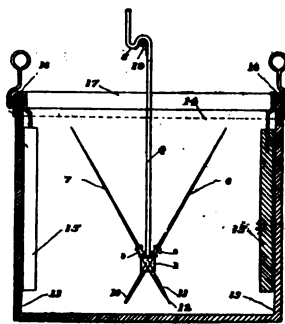


MODE OF WEARING LA VALLIERE.

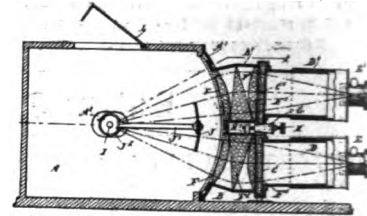
NEW PATENTS GRANTED

Compiled weekly by Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, patent lawyers, 41 Wall street. Copies of patents under this head can be had from the Patent Office, postage free, at 5 cents per copy.

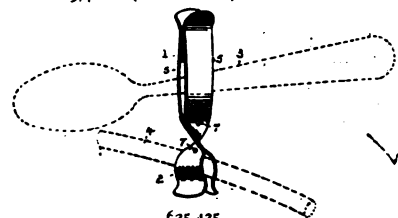
625,489. Holder for Electroplating. William Y. Buck, Bristol, Conn. Filed Nov. 4, 1898. Serial No. 695,452. (No model.)



625,489. 625,627. Stereopticon. Samuel E. Woody, Louisville, Ky. Filed April 8, 1898. Serial No. 676,908. (No model.)



625,722. Fountain Pen. William I. Ferris, Stamford, Conn. Filed Aug 24, 1898. Serial No. 689,422. (No model.)



625,435. Spoon Holder. John E. Clark, New York, N. Y., assignor to Nellie M. Clark, same place. Filed March 29, 1899. Serial No. 710,868. (No model.)



625,535.



625,516.



625,532.

625,532. Button. Charles Bachman, Baltimore, Md., assignor by mesne assignments to the Electus Glove Button Shoe Company, same place. Filed Sept. 10, 1898. Serial No. 690,620. (No model.)

625,535. Bifocal Lens. John L. Borsch, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Feb. 25, 1899. Serial No. 706,799. (No model.)

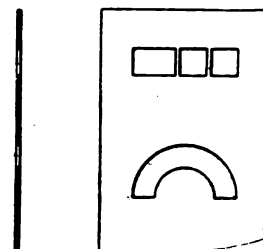
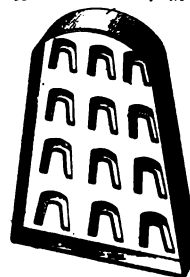
625,516. Collar Button. Ida W. Penney, Fort Thomas, Ky. Filed Nov. 7, 1898. Serial No. 695,677. (No model.)

DESIGNS



30,831. Pocket Book. William H. Thurber, Providence, R. I. Filed April 12, 1899. Serial No. 712,806. Term of patent 7 years.

30,830. Pencil Holder. Malcolm Williams, Pasadena, Cal. Filed April 28, 1899. Serial No. 714,920. Term of patent 14 years.



30,859. Display Box. John F. Simons, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed April 26, 1899. Serial No. 714,586. Term of patent 7 years.

30,829. Clock Face. Samuel P. Thrasher, New Haven, Conn. Filed March 16, 1897. Serial No. 627,882. Term of patent 7 years.

TRADE-MARKS

DISPATCH.

OVERLAND

32,920. Lead Pencils and Fountain Pens. Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company, New York, N. Y. Filed April 20, 1899.

32,918. Watches. Elgin National Watch Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 26, 1899.



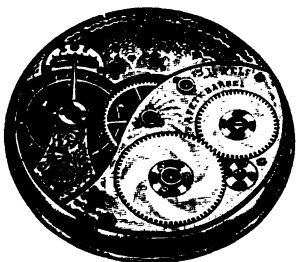
No. 190. Hunting. No. 194. Open-Face. Twenty-three Ruby Jeweled.



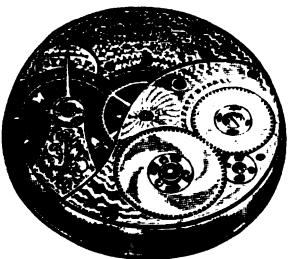
No. 189. Hunting. No. 193. Open-Face. Nineteen Ruby Jeweled.



No. 188. Hunting. No. 192. Open-Face. Seventeen Ruby Jeweled.



No. 187. Hunting. No. 191. Open-Face. Fifteen Jeweled.



No. 196. Hunting. No. 197. Open-Face. Seven Jeweled.

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This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the measurement of time and kindred subjects. In addition to the contributions of regular writers, the views of expert horologists will appear from time to time, as well as expressions of opinion and individual experiences of watch, clock and chronometer makers.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Horological opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED HOROLOGICAL DEPT.,
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HENRY GANNEY, Editor.

VOL. XXXII

MAY 31, 1899.

No. 22

ECONOMY OF FORCE IN THE PRINCIPAL ESCAPEMENTS

BY J. HERRMANN, LATE TEACHER OF HOROLOGY AT HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, LONDON.

(Continued from last issue.)

I have now to draw your attention to one more roller action, which has in it the properties of creating the least amount of pressure, or giving a maximum impulse with a minimum resistance, and, therefore, as I think I shall be able to prove, the best roller action that can be applied, and is the invention of Mr. J. Jarvis. The mechanism of this action is as follows: The lever has an opening in its plane, the center of which lies in the line drawn from the center of motion and point of contact, sufficiently large to admit the balance staff and a free pallet movement; and the impulse contact, which in all other arrangements takes place between the balance and pallet centers of motion, lies here on the opposite side to the pallet centers. The impulse action that would impart momentum without again creating resistance, would evidently be that one which moved concentrically with the balance. Mr. Jarvis' arrangement is certainly an approximation, and hence he calls it concurrent.

The advantage consists in a reduction of rubbing surface, and is proportional to the difference of depths of a lens and a curve described with the same radii. If we take, for instance, an escapement of former description, with 8° of pallet and 30° of roller impulse arc, the amount of rubbing surface in proportion to lever would be .086 to radius of 1, while the ratio in Mr. Jarvis' arrangement will only be .056 to 1.

When I saw this roller action last, the unlocking was effected by the impulse pin, and, therefore, at a disadvantage, as we saw just now; but there is no obstacle in the way of giving impulse by placing a pin in the lever, and then it would undoubtedly be the best arrangement.

I will now consider the fourth point, viz.: "Chronometer and duplex impulse actions."

The essential points of the impulse in the two-pin roller and lever action apply so nearly to the chronometer that little need be said additional.

It is, as in the last lever, a combination of lever and inclined plane, and the minimum and maximum impulse is dependent on the same condition. There is, however, one special point in

connection with this action to which I wish to call attention, and this is the angle of the impulse pallet which we see sometimes rectilinear with the radius, and others almost forming a hook. We can easily understand that if a body has to move over a foot of space in half a second, it will require less force than if it had to move over double that space in the same time. Now, let us keep this fact in view while we analyze this pallet arrangement.

The shortest way between two parallel lines must be a line at right angles to either; and the shortest way between two concentric circles must be the greater, minus the lesser radius; and any line drawn in any other direction must be of greater magnitude.

Therefore a pallet in a chronometer roller, placed at an angle with the radius diverging from the circumference, must entail the necessary greater amount of rubbing surface in the same time, require more force to overcome it, and therefore goes against the momentum of the balance. This, however, is not the only disadvantage. I have shown that in propelling an incline, we get the greatest result when the direction of the force with the plane is the smallest. Here that angle is increased, and therefore, in addition to requiring greater power to overcome resistance, we get less force transmitted to the balance by the diminished angle the direction of the force makes with the plane of the pallet; therefore there can be no doubt that a roller with the pallet face rectilinear with the radius, gives a maximum result with minimum absorption of force in resistance.

The duplex impulse is so similar in its conditions, that the definition of the chronometer may be applied. It is, however, by reason of this coincidence of principle, and yet difference of arrangement, that I wish to notice a point of error existing in the shape of the wheel. The arc of impulse in the duplex, as in the chronometer, is bisected by the line of centers; the only difference in the impulse arc before and after line of center, arises from the mechanism. The pallet must penetrate the wheel's periphery before the drop takes place, and which, in a proper wheel, would not make the difference more than 1° . Now, as an intersection of arcs is a physical necessity, which is at its maximum at the line of centers, it follows that a rubbing of surfaces is unavoidable; and therefore we must have either the cog moving up the plane of the pallet, a soft substance over a hard one, or the pallet move up the face of the cog, a hard, sharp substance over a soft and rough one, and in ninety-nine out of one hundred duplex escapements this is the case. The proof of this error exists in the fact that while one chronometer escape wheel is the worse for wear, there are, I must say, ten of the duplex. If the escape wheel cogs could be quite hard so that the amount of friction by rubbing of these surfaces could be reduced, then most decidedly this arrangement would be best, because we should get a greater amount of force from the escape wheel by reason of the reduced wheel radius of contact, and a greater amount of leverage impulse, by reason of the increased pallet radius of contact. That this described error is apparent to some watchmakers, it is evident from the fact that they have endeavored to remedy it; which, however, I have seen done by the introduction of another error, that is, the pallet face is formed at such an angle, that the edge of the cog has to move up the face of the pallet. The error here introduced consists of the fact that the magnitude of the rubbing surfaces is increased, as I have shown in the angular form of the chronometer impulse pallets.

I pass now to the fifth point, "the impulse action of horizontal escapements," with which I connect lever and pallet ac-

tions which carry the inclined teeth. In this escapement we have a combination of lever and inclined plane, or wedge, the impulse being applied here on the same principle as the unlocking in the wheel and pallet action, viz.: a weight has to be raised by a force acting against an incline. Therefore, the force transmitted as impulse depends upon the angle of direction the weight has to take with the incline. As I have already described, the direction of force in a rotating body is the tangent to its radius. Consequently, the direction of the weight or impulse is the line drawn at right angles to the cylinder radius of contact. The greatest amount of weight can be raised by an inclined plane, or wedge, when this direction forms the greatest angle; therefore the maximum amount of impulse is transmitted when the tangent drawn to the cylinder radius of impulse contact approximates to a right angle with the plane of the tooth.

The cylinder radius of contact is constant, which, however, is not the case in the wheel, because the radius of contact radiates from the center of the wheel, and hence the impulse diminishes as the resistance increases. To counteract this error many escape wheels have that part of the tooth curved which gives impulse, which curve may be considered as a number of distinct inclines. The height of the inclined plane, as a whole, is determined by the degrees of impulse and ratio of thickness of cylinder. Therefore, as long as we do not increase its length, the impulse arc is not affected. If, therefore, the tooth is curved, we diminish the impulse in force during the action on the first half on the incline, and increase it on the latter, and so approximate the transmittance of force to the ratio of pendulum spring resistance, by reason of increase and diminution of the angle of direction with the plane or planes of the tooth.

In the light of this fact, we can easily see the advantage derived from a thin cylinder over a thick one. A thin cylinder permits a longer impulse plane, with the same height; and for this reason the smaller the angle of impulse, the greater will be the result obtained with the same amount of impulse force. Lever escapements have been constructed simply by applying a lever instead of a balance to the cylinder; from which it follows that a description of lever escape wheel, with inclines on the ends of the teeth, would only be a repetition of the condi-

tions stated. There is, however, one which I may briefly notice, and that is the club-tooth action, which is a combination of the two modes of pallet actions. It has this advantage, that it admits of a closer escaping, and hence less drop, and therefore the same advantage as a thin cylinder.

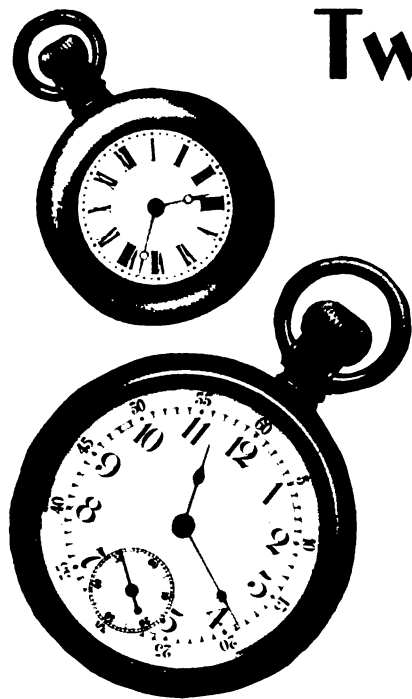
I will now consider the sixth point, namely, "the resistance to the momentum of the balance in the cylinder and duplex roller by pressure during the free arcs of the balance."

The pressure in both instances is communicated by the point of the tooth, and the direction of the force is, as before stated, the tangent to the radius of the point. We have seen that the greatest result is obtained in propelling an incline plane when the direction of the force makes the smallest angle, and therefore the greatest pressure must ensue. Now, the same conditions exist as regards the pressure on the cylinder or duplex roller. The plane is identical with the tangent to the cylinder or roller radius of contact, and therefore the more acute this angle is, the greater the pressure; while the approximation to a right angle reduces it to a minimum. The resistance to the cylinder is, however, dependent upon another condition, namely, the radius of pressure, or the distance of pressure from the center of motion. It is this pressure and resistance to the free arc which constitutes a compensating element in the horizontal and duplex escapements, and makes them, in this sense, more adapted to the going barrel than any other escapement.

My seventh and last point brings me to the inertia of matter, or the force expended in moving superfluous material in the escapements. If we look around we see in everyday occurrences hundreds of illustrations that the force required to set a body in motion is proportioned to its mass; or the resistance of a body to a force acting so as to set it in motion is proportioned to its mass. This is a fact holding good in all cases, and therefore applies to the parts of an escapement. If, therefore, we have an escapement with a lever with double the amount of matter in another, it is evident the inertia of the first requires double the force to overcome it of the latter; which proves to us that its economy of force demands a maximum stability with a minimum amount of matter.

This item approaches the condition existing between long and

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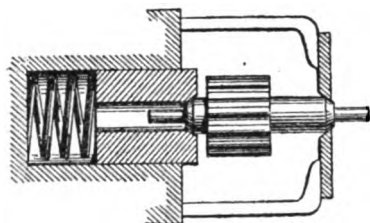
NEW ENGLAND WATCH CO., Waterbury, Conn.

short levers. The large or smaller rollers can not, in this regard, be considered as part of the escapement, as the increased amount of matter goes to the momentum of the balance. The immediate point to consider is the inertia of the increased amount of matter, and for this reason it is certainly a drawback; in another sense, however, it is an advantage. The same amount of freedom necessary in an escapement with a short lever, will suffice for a long one; and therefore the error arising from excess of shake, by the roller action or pivots in the holes, is in a smaller ratio in its bearing against impulse, than in an escapement with a short lever; and therefore its choice should be guided by the care and labor expended on the escapements in fitting the points of contact and the pivots.

We see from these facts that the design in escapements is as much superior to the mere finish of parts, as mind is to matter. A verge escapement, finished with the best skill of the finest workman, will be a verge still, and never can give the result of a chronometer. The horological workman will do well to remember that there is a law governing the production of his labor, on which the result depends. Polish may beautify, and may diminish friction, but mechanical laws and geometrical forms govern the chief design of the escapement, viz.: the economy of force in its transmittance to the balance.

PIVOTING AND POLISHING CHUCK.

The annexed drawing represents a chuck or holder to be attached to the American lathe, for finishing and polishing watch pivots truly. It is used in all the watch factories and should be added to all watch repairer's lathes, as it enables the workman to turn and polish pivots quite true, after being roughed out or partly finished in the split chuck; it is somewhat on the principle of the lantern tool used for finishing points of screws and ends of squares, with which all repairers are familiar, but much better made, and the lantern or cage does not revolve on the arbor, but is made solid with it and both revolve together, the



ordinary lantern tool does not exhibit any truth in revolving. This is made absolutely true with the ribbon and lathe spindle. A small pump centre with a strong spiral spring behind it similar to the Mandrel or universal lathe centre with a chamfer hole instead of a point revolves the pinion

by its pressure, when the pinion is inserted by pressing back centre and spring, the pivot and shoulder to be finished, protruding through a chamfered hole that fits the chamfered shoulder of the pinion arbor; when one pivot is finished the pinion is reversed and the other similarly treated, the pivot being turned with a sharp pointed graver and polished with the usual straight common polisher by the repairer. In the factories a wig-wag or a revolving disc polisher is used for that purpose. The pivot does not rest in a hole in the cage or lantern, which has a very large hole in it over which a steel disc is secured and centred with shellac, the same as a jewel hole or setting is put up on the lathe head. This steel disc contains the small hole and chamfer and is absolutely true, even if the cage is not quite perfect. Several of these discs of different sized holes should be made, but the chamfers will give true action, without fitting each hole to the pivot. The lathe maker who first adapts this addition to his lathes is likely to have a large demand for them and supply a long felt want, as the split chunk cannot make true pivots and few repairers will go to the trouble of dead centre pivoting and polishing on the American lathe except under compulsion. It has been suggested that a couple of sunk screws would enable the disc to be centred and fixed without shellac, but the pressure of the screws would distort the hole when finally fixing it. It seems a mechanical axiom that only dead centers or wax will produce truly cylindrical surfaces.

PINION MEASUREMENT

BY CHARLES SPIRO.

(Continued from issue of May 17.)

As a rule, when the watch repairer has to replace a pinion he selects one from the material dealer, finished in the leaves, but not on the ends or faces. The following operations are simple, and any one may finish these faces with little trouble. Having turned up your pivots and squared the face of the leaves with the turning tool, grind it in the lathe by means of a ring of metal, the inside diameter being somewhat larger than the diameter of the staff. This ring is held between two centers, thus allowing it a vibratory motion, so that when it comes up to the face it accommodates itself to its plane, and thus has no tendency to force it out of a true flat; the ring, being larger than the staff or pivot, admits a small lateral motion, enough to effect a continuous change of surface. The same little tool may be used for polishing by substituting another polisher and using crocus and rouge. For the repairer, perhaps on general work rouge would be superfluous. Vienna lime, with a little slip of box-wood brings up a very fine and brilliant polish, and in placing new work in an injured timepiece, the steel may always be polished with great rapidity by using lime on the gray surface left from the oilstone dust; being quickly done and affording a very handsome finish.

To resume the consideration of the pinion, the last stage is the polishing of the circular portions. Here again the Wig-Wag is the most useful tool, but it operates somewhat differently, for the grinder or polisher is pressed down by the finger of the operator, the pinion being held between the centers of a small lathe attached to the Wig-Wag; the staff is first ground and polished as the leaves have been before, and this is the last operation performed with the pinion between centers. From this stage it is chucked in a lathe very peculiarly fitted, the mandrel being hollow; and in it is fitted what is called a pump-center, which is movable in the direction of the axis of the mandrel, and is capable of being securely fastened at any desired point. On the nose of the mandrel is secured a hollow steel chuck, the two sides of which have been filed out, thus leaving an open space between the end of the pump-center and the end of the chuck. On this end a small steel plate, extremely thin, is fastened by means of shellac, and a hole drilled in the plate capable of taking in the chamfer on the shoulder of the pivot. The pump-center being drawn back, the pinion is introduced into the chuck, the pivot placed in the hole in the steel plate, and the pump-center is drawn forward until it forces the chamfer to fill the hole; the pivot, projecting from the chuck, is now ready for all the grinding and polishing processes. Here the wig-wag steps in again, and from the delicacy of the pivots is modified to suit the case; this is done by having a polisher hung in the wig-wag on centers, so it may revolve; when in operation one side of the polisher rests on the pivot, the other on a ruby placed in a screw, and which screw enables the operative to insure the parallelism of the pivot. The ends of the pivots are next rounded off and finished in another set of tools. The pinion is now ready for use, assuming it to be of the proper gauge. In the American watches the scape and fourth wheels are generally staked on the staff pinch tight; the third and center are staked on the pinion leaves, a rebate having been turned down on the ends, the wheel set on the shoulder, and the projecting ends of the leaves riveted down. This has not been designed as an exhaustive article on pinions; it is merely intended to open the subjects as pursued in the factories. There is much more to be said; and the various processes on the small scale, as performed by the Swiss and English, together with their tools, will bear more than a general description, as these are applicable at any watch bench.

In the ordinary style of English work, the pinion leaves are polished with a straight motion of the polisher, by hand—the polisher being held in a frame that permits longitudinal and vertical movements, but not lateral. In fact, this is the mode of polishing in even the very best work. It will strike the repairer that it is very unsuitable for his purposes, but there will be found best on the lathes a small apparatus that may be easily applied to any lathe, and what is more, is within the power of any workman to adopt. The swing in this case would be used for pivot, staff, and face grinding and polishing. As a matter of course, the face work is done by the face of the polisher instead of the edge, though, if set at right angles to the line of the staff, it should face the ends of the leaves, as well as polish the staff, simply by a species of slide motion in a line perpendicular to the axis of the mandrel on which the polisher is swung. In this case the edge of the iron disc would do the facing, while

FAHYS CASES

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the staff would be finished on the flat. Now, a very slight motion of the disc would change the relative positions in a much greater proportional degree than could be done by means of a rectilinear polisher.

It must be understood that a polisher, however well made, will leave the surface of the polished work uneven, if the relative positions are not very frequently changed. For this reason in polishing the inside of watch cases, the polishing buff is made to revolve backward and forward as often as possible in relation to the speed of the lathe mandrel. From the difficulty of obtaining this desired change of position, it is troublesome to get a good polish on the pinion leaves by means of circular polishers; it might be done, however, if the whole frame was carried on a slide over the pinion, with just vertical motion enough to give a slight difference in the pressure. The parallelism of the leaf would not be so perfectly attained as by a straight polisher carried in a guide frame. The watchmaker may, in a general way, on steel work, make himself independent of the tool store, if he will only reason upon the various things to be done, and make occasionally a small tool, such as a little center milling tool for male centers, one for center drilling; and even if he has nothing but a common head center lathe, he may still apply the same principles—not so handily, it is true, as on the going mandrel. The best material for grinders and polishers is, for the first, soft iron, and type metal for the last. We say type metal, for it is easily obtained and wrought. The watch repairer should not be content with the faces left on finished Swiss or English pinions, but should finish them up, if for no other purpose than to show that he is a good workman; but there is a real practical value to a well-finished face, as it does not draw the oil off from the pivot by capillary attraction, as it would if the surface is left rough. That this would be the case, any workman may decide for himself, if he will let fall a drop of oil on a plate of polished glass and another on a ground surface. The oil on the rough surface will be found to spread over the surface, while on the clean surface of the polished glass will retain the oil in a globular form, from the attraction of cohesion in the particles of oil predominating over that of the faces given by such a perfect surface.

As to the proportions of pinions to the wheel teeth and the diameters, we hardly deem it within the scope designed in the article on the subject. There is no one in the trade but has at some time or other been called upon to put in a new pinion. Now, the object was to give some hints that might lessen the labor and perplexity attendant upon such an operation, by giving the processes in vogue. The mathematical relations can hardly be considered of any importance, unless we went into a discussion on the theory of wheel teeth, mathematically considered. In so much as pertains to the mechanical manipulations, all has been told that is of importance to put the workman on the road to reasoning out his proceedings when he wishes to do a good, workmanlike job.

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A most complete system of programme clocks has just been installed in the Holyoke High school. The custom that obtains in all high schools of changing classes every hour requires that some one shall give constant attention to the flight of time and give the signals for change of class or recess, exactly on the minute, in order to avoid confusion and rush. It is also apparent that it is very desirable that all the clocks in the different rooms should read exactly alike. An electrically operated system of clocks possesses all these features besides being entirely automatic.

First of all there is a master clock that controls all the other clocks or dials in the building, so that the latter require no attention whatever except the replenishing of a dry battery once a year. The daily programme is arranged by perforations in a paper dial, which revolves once each hour, and by contact through the perforations an electrical circuit is made and impulses are sent to the other clocks and their attached gongs, which are thus sounded together, insuring absolutely uniform and accurate time. In the Holyoke High school there are over 50 clocks, and aside from the convenience of being automatic the advantage of the simultaneous signals is apparent.

POLISHING STAKE.—A square polished surface of steel on which red stuff and other polishing material is mixed. It is usually enclosed in a box with a lid to exclude dust and dirt. A triple box and surfaces are often used to carry rough, medium and smooth polishing material.



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JAPANESE CLOCKS

By the courtesy of our contemporary we are enabled to present our readers with the engraving and particulars of the Japanese clock on view at the office of the "Scientific American," which we were allowed to thoroughly examine. The escapement is the old verge with balance spring and contrate wheel with a movement about the size of a modern French carriage clock and the clock case is about 18 inches long. The workmanship is very similar to French work of 100 years ago, with well cut wheels and pinions; seeming to indicate horological skill that Japan was not supposed to possess at that time (although now quite up-to-date with a watch factory perfectly fitted with Waltham machinery) we should think the works were of French origin and fitted to the case in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wintherbotham, of Chicago, in their travels in Japan, last year, came across the clock from which our engraving was made, in a small village remote from the coast and from the cities usually frequented by travelers. The clock is driven, not by springs, but by means of a weight. Its operating mechanism is not essentially different from the ordinary European clock; but the method of indicating the time is certainly unusual. Instead of two hands which travel around a dial, the clock employs a finger or indicator, which is attached to the weight and which projects through a long slit in the casing. As the weight descends, the finger likewise descends, and indicates the time as it passes over a vertical scale on which the divisions of time are inscribed in Japanese characters. These divisions are subdivided by means of an auxiliary scale, over which the indicator also travels. Apart from this curious method of indicating the time of day, the clock is remarkable for its excellent workmanship. Its beautiful ebony case, its well-cut gear wheels, and its polished brass frame, coupled with its queer elongated form and unclocklike appearance, lend to it an interest which we hardly attach to our ordinary timepieces.

E. H. Hawley, of the Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, sends some interesting comments on the clock and says:

"The Japanese divide the twenty-four hours into twelve periods of time, of which six belong to the night, and six to the day, their day beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. Whether the day or night be long or short, there are always six periods in each. To attain this the characters or numerals on the scale are adjustable, two of them are set, one to agree with sunrise, the other with sunset, and the four characters between them divide the space into equal portions. Thus, when the period of daylight is longer than the night, the day hours will be proportionately longer than those of night. Another peculiarity in their scale is, that they only use six characters, those from four to nine, and these read backward. The scale on your clock is numbered consecutively or

0, 5, 4, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 9, 8, 7,

7

Why these are arranged from top to bottom I should like to know.

"The United States National Museum has a clock like the one you illustrate. It also has a Chinese watch with adjustable figures on the dial that are placed in the same order as those on the clock scale."

The clock illustrated has no striking works, but they have striking clock, as we learn from Abbott's "American Watch Maker," page 202, where Japanese striking clocks are illustrated and described. American clock factories would find it profitable to make for the Japs clocks that indicate the Japanese method of telling the time of day.



A JAPANESE CLOCK.

The Japanese use a clock which divides the day into twelve hours, and an attempt is made to follow variations of the solar day, so that the period from sunrise to sunset shall be divided into six equal portions, which vary in length according to the season. These clocks are of three kinds. The first has a dial on which the hours are printed which turns with a varying speed, according to the season, while the time is denoted by means of a fixed index. The second has a dial rotating with a constant rate, but the points indicating the hour's approach automatically nearer to the center when the season calls for shorter hours. The third has no dial, but instead uses a vertical scale which is traversed by an index attached to the weight. The works consist of a drum around which the cord winds from two other wheels, and a verge escapement with balance and spiral spring. Three thousand eight hundred vibrations are produced for each revolution of the drum. The weight is composed of the striking works and carries the index which points to the hours as the weight descends. The striking works consist of a barrel with a spring and a train of four wheels ending with a lone pinion. The first wheel carries pins which control the hammer to strike the gong; the second wheel carries an elbow which stops the train and raises the bascule with one end while the other end impels the wheel at each revolution. The weight strikes against the pins arranged inside the length of the case as it descends. These pins act successively on the arm turning the bascule and liberating the hammer which strikes the gong. The count wheel has three cuttings that allow but one stroke of the hammer, and three others that allow two strokes, the remainder being divided so as to give 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 strokes, respectively.

WATCH PAPERS.—These were circular pieces of paper, silk or muslin, placed in the outer cases of old watches, and were decorated with verses or devices. Some of them were very elaborate specimens of scroll work, and had a miniature painted in the center, others merely love verses. Later this same device was used by repairers as a means of placing a business card in the watch. Many old watches in various collections contain over a dozen of these cards of repairers in whose hands the watch has been.

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EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Volume XXXII

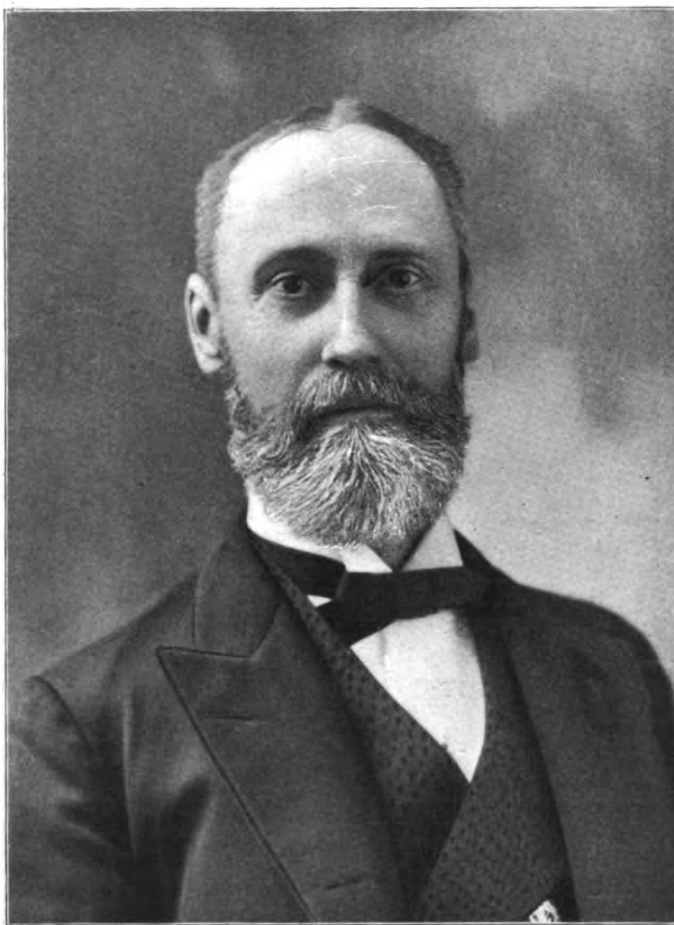
NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1899.

No. 23.

GEORGE W. STREET

OF G. O. STREET & SONS.

The firm of George O. Street & Sons, manufacturing jewelers of 24 John street, New York, was established in New York City in 1837, more than fifty years ago, and has thus had a continuous history of more than half a century. It was founded by George O. Street, who now lives at Great Barrington, Mass., having in 1892 retired from the firm, leaving its management in the hands of his son, George W. Street, whose portrait we give on this page. The firm which is one of the oldest houses in the trade has always made a specialty of strictly first-class goods, rings of every description, having been a leading feature for the past 40 years. The firm is now composed of G. W. Street, H. Louis Street and George A. Street. George W. Street, the present head of the firm, was born in New York City, Dec. 31, 1842, and is descended from the Puritan stock that has given our country so many able men. He comes from an old New England family, who were among the settlers of the New Haven Colony 250 years ago. He attended a private school first at Wilton and then at Norwalk, Conn.,



GEORGE W. STREET,
OF GEORGE O. STREET & SONS.

where he completed his education under the tuition of the Rev. C. M. Selleck. At the age of 18 he entered his father's employ in the manufacturing jewelry business, at 15 John street, and spent the first three years in the factory when he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business which has proved most valuable to him in his after career. Upon reaching his majority he was made a member of the firm, and after one year's work in the office he spent some time "on the road," East and West. Later an extended trip was made abroad in the interests of the firm after which he assumed the general management of the business. The premises then occupied by the firm were at 15 John street, which was the address for 37 years, but in 1898 a move was made to the present quarters. Mr. Street is a member of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment, of which both his father and maternal grandfather were members. He is also a member of the Veteran Corps and Officers' Association of the 23rd Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and a charter member of Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R. Besides this he is identified with St. John's Lodge 6, F. and A.

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M., of Norwalk, Conn., one of the oldest lodges in the country, in which, too, both his father and paternal grandfather were members of good standing. He is a director of the New York Jewelers' Association, as well as of the Jewelers' League, of New York.

PAWNBROKING, AND LAWS AFFECTING IT

(Continued from last issue.)

Before considering the provisions of the several State laws, it may be best to decide just who is entitled to be called a pawnbroker. Only a few of the States give a concise definition, but of these, perhaps, the best is that given in the laws of the District of Columbia and the State of New York, by which "any person, corporation, member or members of a corporation or firm who loan money on deposits or pledge of personal property or other valuable thing other than securities or printed evidence of indebtedness, or who deals in the purchasing of personal property or other valuable thing on condition of selling the same back again at a stipulated price," is declared and defined to be a pawnbroker.

The annual license fee of pawnbrokers is fixed at \$50 in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Massachusetts (cities and towns of 10,000 population and over), North Carolina. In Connecticut the annual license is from \$10 to \$50, being regulated by each municipality.

The annual pawnbroker's license fee is \$100 in the District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana (running as low as \$10 and regulated by each municipality), Maryland (in Baltimore \$50 and in the State), Mississippi, Pennsylvania (\$100 to \$500, according to annual amount of business; the \$500 applies to Philadelphia only), West Virginia, Wyoming.

The annual pawnbroker's license is \$150 in California, \$200 in Idaho, \$300 in Kentucky, \$200 in Montana, \$400 in Nevada, \$250 in New Mexico, \$500 in New York (to be fixed by the municipality); in Tennessee \$150 to as high as \$10, according to population, \$150 in Texas, \$250 in Virginia.

Various licenses are fixed solely by the municipalities in Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin (applies to Milwaukee only).

Bonds of \$1,000 each are required in Delaware, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Texas.

Bonds of \$3,000 are required in the District of Columbia, and in New Jersey (applies to cities only—outside of cities \$1,000).

Bonds of \$500 are required in Ohio and Wisconsin.

Bond of \$300 is required in Massachusetts (applies only to cities and towns of 10,000 population or over).

In Colorado the bond is fixed by the municipality.

In Maryland, the bond is \$10,000 in the City of Baltimore.

In Virginia the bond is \$2,500, applying to Henrico County only.

In New York the bond is \$10,000, applying to cities of over 200,000 population only.

In New Jersey the bond is \$2,000, applying to cities only; outside of cities, \$1,000.

"The provisions for the sale of unredeemed pledges and the disposition of the resulting surplus also vary widely in the several States. In thirteen of the States it has been provided that the sale shall be by public auction, and in connection with other States a few additional directions as to sale have been given. The laws of Arizona, California, and Colorado provide that no pledge may be sold for six months after the date fixed for its redemption. In Kentucky, Maine, Rhode Island, and Utah this period is three months, in Missouri two months, and in Virginia (outside of Henrico County) sixty days. In the District of Columbia and New Jersey no pledge may be sold until the expiration of one year from the date of pledging; in Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) this period is eight months; in Connecticut, Delaware (Newcastle County), and New Mexico it is six months; in Massachusetts and Virginia (Henrico County) it is four months, and in Alabama it is sixty days. The provisions of the laws of Alabama, Arizona, California, New Jersey (outside of cities), Texas and Virginia (Henrico County) require that the auction be advertised at least five days prior to sale. In Delaware (Newcastle County), District of Columbia, and New York the time is fixed at six days prior to sale; in Colorado and Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) at ten days, and in Maine and New Jersey (in cities) at fourteen days. In New Mexico, where the pledge cannot be sold until the expiration of six months from date of the pledging, the date of such advertisement is fixed at one month prior to expiration of said six months. The laws of Utah and Colorado limit the charges for expenses of sale to 10 and 5 per cent. of the sale price, respectively.

In Colorado it is made illegal to sell any pledge until the pawnbroker "shall have given the pledger ten days' notice by mail, such mail to be addressed to the postoffice designated by the pledger as his or her proper address."

The Texas law provides that within five days after sale a report shall be made to the clerk and sworn to by the pawnbroker, giving time and place of sale, the notice given thereof, the full description of the property sold, by whom deposited, by purchased, and the amount for which each article was sold. Together with this must be reported the amount due the broker, principal and interest, expense upon each article sold, and the amount of the surplus, if any, remaining after the above has been deducted.

In but three States—Delaware (Newcastle County), Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), and Colorado—are pawnbrokers compelled to carry insurance on the articles pledged to save the pledger from loss in case his pawn is destroyed by fire.

In Massachusetts the law stipulates that a person of unsound mind shall not be allowed to place articles in pawn.

In Colorado, Kentucky, New Jersey (in cities), Michigan and Ohio, the pawnbroker is prohibited by law from receiving a pledge from a minor without the consent of the parent or guardian. Ohio goes further than the other States, in that it not only prohibits the brokers from receiving pawns from minors, but from a person appearing to be intoxicated, a notorious thief, or a person known to have been convicted of larceny or burg-

Mr. Patterson devotes a considerable space to a discussion of the "Ordinances Regulating Pawnbroking," "Amount of Business," in which he presents some interesting statistics, and then gives a general history of "The Collateral Loan Company of Boston," "The Workingmen's Loan Association of Boston," "St. Bartholomew's Loan Association of New York," etc.



[Entered at the Post Office in the City of New York as second-class matter.]

THOMAS JACOB, Editor and Publisher.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE JEWELERS REVIEW,
170 AND 172 BROADWAY, COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 216 CORTLANDT.

VOL. XXXII

JUNE 7, 1899.

No. 23

NOTICE

In answer to the many letters received at this office, and to save unnecessary correspondence and delay, we wish to state that this paper has no connection whatever with J. J. Fogerty or with Fogerty's Jewelers Directory.

The Jewelers Review is issued regularly every week and will put forth every effort to furnish the best and latest news and information concerning jewelers, gold and silversmiths, horologists, opticians and allied industries. Persons interested in these trades will confer a great favor by sending us the news of their localities and their views respecting the manufacture or treatment of any articles in the above lines. It is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents asking questions requiring answers through the columns of the Jewelers Review will state the information desired plainly and in as few words as possible. All answers will be published as promptly as the nature of the enquiry and the pressure of business will permit. Readers need have no hesitancy in asking questions on any subject in which they are interested consistent with the nature of this publication.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Two Dollars per annum in advance, One Dollar for six months, postage prepaid to any point in the United States, Mexico or Canada. Single copies ten cents each.

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Subscribers changing their address should state the old one as well as the new to insure proper delivery of the paper.

THE JEWELERS REVIEW ABROAD

Copies of this paper can be found in Europe at Holborn Viaduct and the Royal Hotels, London. Herald office and hotels L'Athenee and Grand Terminus, Paris. The Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, St. Antoine and the Continental Hotels, Antwerp.

ADVERTISING RATES

will be furnished on application. Under the new management the circulation of The Jewelers Review has steadily increased until it practically covers the entire jewelry and allied trades. Advertisers will find that there is no better medium to reach the trade than The Jewelers Review.

Advertisements to insure insertion in the next issue should reach this office not later than Saturday.

COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED

Space will always be reserved in the Jewelers Review for news items of interest to the trade, such as changes in place of business, co-partnerships, dissolutions and the movements of traveling representatives and buyers.

Jewelers contemplating a trip to New York can have their mail addressed to this office, where it will be held until called for, or forwarded to any other address if desired.

Higher Prices Paid for Watches

We have been interested in noting that in several cases lately, our correspondents have remarked on the fact that high-priced watches have been in considerable demand. A watch is now-a-days not a luxury, but a necessity; but when times are bad a man, though he must have a watch, buys one at as low a price as may be. We may, therefore, take it as a sign of the times that the demand for high-priced watches, which can hardly be classed as necessities, but as luxuries, is steadily on the increase.

Trade Exhibits at the Expositions

On another page we give an account with illustrations of the notable trade exhibits at the Louisiana State Fair at New Orleans. The American Waltham Watch Company and the Elgin National Watch Company both took advantage of the occasion to show the manufactures which have won for both a world-wide reputation, and the South was represented by an exhibit of much elegance and interest. The advantages of such exhibits are manifold. Not only do the firms making them reap a rich harvest from them as an advertisement, but in a wider sense they draw public attention to the excellence of the manufactures shown, and create for them an ever-widening demand. We had occasion, in a recent issue, to draw attention to the steps that are being taken to render the trade exhibits at Paris in 1900 worthy of the position the American manufacturers have attained in the world's markets, and we have no doubt that the directors of the Exposition will receive the hearty co-operation of every branch of the trade.

The report of Gen. George W. Mindil, Jewelry Examiner at the public stores of the port of New York for the month of May, which was issued on Thursday, shows a large increase in the value of diamond importations into this port during May, as contrasted with the same months of 1897 and 1898.

The importations for May of uncut diamonds amounted to \$432,851.45, as compared with \$134,909.40 for the same month last year, and \$38,744.60 for May, 1897, under the Wilson tariff.

The figures for last month's importations of cut diamonds are \$1,290,711.59. The same month last year, they were \$202,759.85, and in May, 1898, \$9,670.68. The total diamond imports for the last eleven months of the government's fiscal year, ending July 1, 1899, were valued at \$17,749,051.28, and the month of June is expected to swell the total importation for the full year to \$20,000,000, which will show an increase of \$7,000,000 over any other fiscal year in the history of the government.

These figures may, indeed, be taken as a sure sign of prosperity and wealth on the part of the American people, and it is important to note that Gen. Mindil expresses it as his opinion that the lower duties under the Dingley Tariff have encouraged importations to an enormous extent while discouraging smuggling.

The circulation of The Jewelers Review,
for issue of May 31, was 10,038 copies.
for issue of May 24, was 10,063 copies.
for issue of May 17, was 10,031 copies.
for issue of May 10, was 10,079 copies.
for issue of May 3, was 10,110 copies.

AVERAGE WEEKLY CIRCULATION

For February, March, April and May was:

10,052 COPIES.

Our post office and other receipts are open to the inspection of those who desire to verify this statement.

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John Hancock

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"He wrote his name where all Nations should behold it, and where all time should not efface it."



John Hancock

John Hancock

John Hancock

John Hancock



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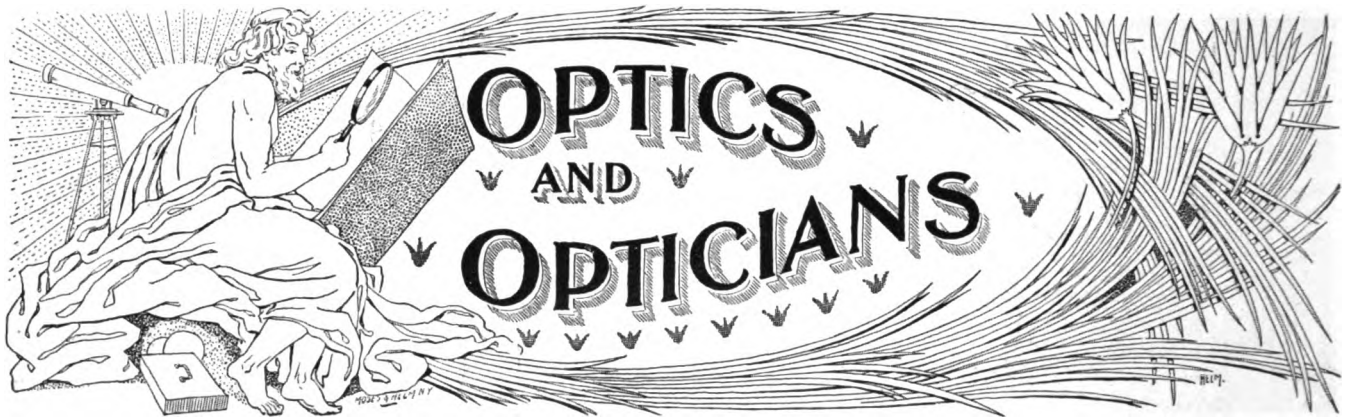
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This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the science and study of optics, and will be sustained by able writers on this subject. Under this head will be published full reports of meetings of the several optical societies, as well as all news of interest to opticians, together with copies of lectures and other papers relating to optics.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Optical opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED OPTICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

L. L. FERGUSON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII

JUNE 14, 1899

No. 24

**Cut Prices on
Oculists'
Prescriptions**

The Puritans were fond of using the expression, "The devil should be fought with his own weapons." The application of this theory is as readily applicable to optics and opticians as it is to questions of morality or religion.

Of course we do not mean to convey the idea that because a breach of ethics is committed, that it can be condoned or adjudicated by the perpetration of a like error; but we are untrue to the public and ourselves if we remain in a state of quiescence and allow acts to be committed, which we abstain from because our conscience does not permit us to do.

This is in law known as "accessory before the fact," and is generally held to be equally as guilty as is the principal of the crime himself.

Now then, it lies in the power of the refracting opticians to stop this optical bureaucracy that thrives, between the giver of ophthalmic prescriptions and the "filler" of the same (dispensing optician), and it can be done in this manner: Let every optician who wishes to stamp his fiat of disapproval upon the ignoble commission business, hang out a sign as follows: "Cut Prices on Oculists' Prescriptions," and if he wishes to accentuate the prevalence of the custom and ingeniously explain why he is able to cut the prices, he might also add "because we pay them no commissions."

This method of fighting the devil with his own weapons will be productive of two sources of good, i. e., the increased business that such a sign must inevitably bring in; secondly, the education of the public up to the knowledge that in the ophthalmic profession (to quote the New York Medical Record) "here and there some may have fallen so low" as to receive rebates, commissions or bribes from dispensing pseudo opticians, whose principal stock is composed of a few grains of knowledge, the absence of skill and an imponderable amount of adulation.

The public must be educated up to the tricks that are resorted to between these pseudo ophthalmologists and quondam opticians; therefore, it simply resolves itself down to the question: which are the best means to apprise and influence the public anent this disgusting practice.

There is not much use to attempt to influence the daily press, for at present it would seem that one-third of their reading space is taken up nowadays with laudations, panegyrics and eu-

logiums of the medical fraternity, wherein they, with Machiavellian diplomacy sing their own compositions as did the bards of old, recounting their deeds of skill and prowess from the Brown-Sequard testicular inspissation theory of endless life, down to the latest scheme of a German savant of Hamburg who evidently is suffering from the advertising microbe and who rushes into print with a scheme to cure detached retinas by puncturing the sclerotic coat of the affected eye a la pneumatic tire, attaching a tube thereto and pumping therein enough of some viscous concoction to supply the deficiency of the vitreous humour.

This is the sample of the kind of meat that these, our ophthalmic Caesars feed and wax fat upon. Of course, newspapers publish that which their clientele demand; this is a sensation-mongering age and that possibly accounts for the luxuriant vegetation of some spectacle doctors who use the columns of the daily press as a vent to scatter their theories.

Last week, at an insignificant gathering of a county medical society, held in a neighboring state, an ophthalmic gentleman, whose name we had never heard before, and, according to the doctrine of chances, we may not again in ten million years, got up and regaled the society with the usual rancous snort about refracting opticians and their duties, stating that their functions were to grind lenses and solder frames and a lot more of vacuous twaddle. Now then, the paper which printed that rot had that very day the advertisements of three different refracting opticians. And opticians should recollect that one-inch of reading matter disparaging to their cause and profession is of greater potency for harm than is ten inches of advertising matter which they have to pay a good round sum for.

We have herein pointed out the cause of the trouble; we refrain from wasting our time to point out the cure. It should be obvious and patent to all.

APHAKIA

ABSENCE OF THE CRYSTALLINE LENS.

This condition may be due to an operation for cataract, to absorption of the lens after traumatic cataract, or dislocation of the lens into the vitreous humor it may also be congenital. The state of refraction is, of course, greatly altered by the absence of the lens. Thus, an emmetropic eye becomes strongly hypermetropic; a hypermetropic eye still more so; whereas a myopic eye will become less shortsighted, or, if the degree of myopia was very great, it may even become emmetropic. The power of accommodation is completely absent in aphakia. This has been now incontrovertibly proved by Douders' numerous and most exact experiments. The acuteness of vision, even after the most successful operations for cataract, and with the aid of the most suitable glasses, does not usually reach the normal standard. In old persons, this is frequently due to certain senile changes which take place in all eyes, and often considerably deteriorate the sight. But we must not forget that the insufficient aid furnished by spherical glasses may be due to astigmatism; and we should, therefore, always try the effect of cylindrical glasses in such cases. Another not infrequent cause is to be found in the presence of secondary cataract, or even in the wrinkling of the transparent capsule, which may produce considerable effect upon the sight.

Cataractous eyes that have been operated upon require very strong convex glasses to neutralize the acquired hypermetropia. The strength of these glasses will vary according to the degree of the hypermetropia, i. e., the length of the optic axis; for the shorter the latter is, the stronger will the lens require to be. Two sets of glasses will be wanted, one for distant objects and one

for reading, sewing, etc. For the former purpose, the number generally ranges from four (4) inches to five (5) inches focus; for the latter from two inches to two and one-half inches focus. But as this varies considerably, different numbers must be tried until the best is found, and it must be remembered that in these lenses of high power, a slight difference may exert a very considerable effect upon the sight. In order to remedy the great spherical and chromatic aberration of light which is produced in these lenses from the difference in the thickness at the center and at the periphery, such spectacles are generally set in a broad horn or tortoise shell frame, which leaves only the more central portion of the glass exposed. If the patient is astigmatic, he will require a spero-cylindrical glass, which, if made in the ordinary manner, will be very heavy and clumsy. To remedy this defect Dr. Loring has had the lenses made in the following manner: "A simple cylindric glass of the required strength is first set in the spectacle frame in the usual way, the axis of the glass of course running in the required direction. A thin plano-convex glass is then ground, and, taking advantage of the fact that the lenses can be cemented by Canada balsam, this is firmly fixed by its plane surface to the back or plane surface of the cylindric glass." The weight of the two combined lenses when nicely made is only one-fourth of the ordinary cataract glasses.

THE CONJUNCTIVA

Opticians as well as laymen, or those not directly interested in physiology, have been more or less aware of the fact that man is in a transitional state, acquiring that which necessities compel and discarding that whose functions are obsolete. In these days of educative smatterings, we all have dipped more or less deeply into evolutionary theories and know that there are several organs or sections of our anatomy which could be easily dispensed with. In starting to enumerate them, the first that will shoulder its way into our memory is the vermiform appendix by reason of its immense popularity amongst people who could afford to have an "operation performed," for you know appendicitis is an ailment that poor people never acquire, at least, it is sufficiently discriminating to attack only fashionable people. At all events, it is an unnecessary appendage, because scientists have never been able to discover what functions it performs, and its excision makes no difference.

The spleen is another supposedly useless organ, while the pineal gland of conieum, as it is sometimes called by reason of its resemblance to a cone, is situated over the third ventricle of the brain and is supposed by many to be the vestige of an embryotic eye is still another portion of our anatomy that is not worth the space it occupies.

Of course, this same line of reasoning could be carried out

ad finitum, for only recently a surgeon in a German hospital totally extirpated the entire stomach of a cancerous patient, the operation proving to be an unqualified success; the patient is still living and has gained in weight. Shortly afterward, in a spirit of emulation, the same operation was tried on a patient out West. The operation was also a success, but—the patient died.

However modern surgery has demonstrated that we have numerous organs that can be dispensed with, as can be observed by reading both the medical and lay papers; but what is of more interest to opticians is the fact that there is an appendage to the eyes which they measure every day, which is practically useless, and can be and often is dispensed with altogether. The mucous membrane that connects the front surfaces of the eyeball to the lids derives its proper name from that function, i. e., conjunctiva. So far as its duties are concerned, while it is true that it performs the connection above stated, and at first glance one might presume that it served as a protection to the eyeball, when in fact the reverse is the case, it positively is a nuisance. It is a well known fact that the sclera or white of the eye is as tough as a piece of thick rubber; therefore, it needs no protection in the shape of a viscid membrane to cover it, particularly considering the fact that on account of its yielding tissues, foreign bodies, fine dust, etc., become imbedded therein, which acts like a piece of sand paper on the delicate membrane of the upper lid when it journeys downward during each successive nictation. Again, from a cosmetic standpoint, there are many beautiful eyes that are spoiled from beauty's point of view by reason of an undue thickness of the conjunctiva that gives the eye a jaundiced expressionless appearance which, when removed, simply metamorphoses that eye from the condition just described into a clean cut orb of vision, the sclera now looks clean and white as it should be, and moreover its removal precludes the appearance at some future time (particularly if the person leads an outdoor occupation) of that morbid condition of the membrane which resolves itself into what is known as a pterygium, and partakes of the form of a pustule or fatty excrescence. These conditions generally manifest themselves midway betwixt the canthus and the outer zone of the iris and if ignored their progress is always toward the cornea, which, if not forthwith removed by a very simple operation it destroys the transparency of the cornea, which is a calamity vastly worse than even the formation of a cataract, because that can be excised, but modern surgery has not as yet succeeded in transplanting a perfect cornea to replace a diseased one. Now, when tenotomies are performed after anaesthesia, the next thing to be done is to cut the conjunction with a small scissors made especially for it, so as to be able to grasp the operatable muscle thereby.

One would naturally presume that nature would restore the

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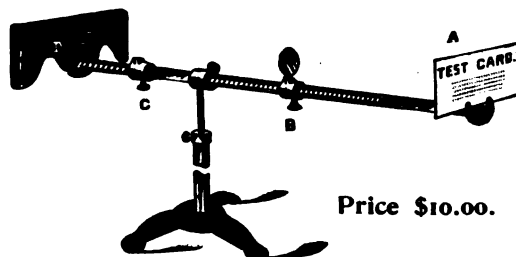
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connective tissue in much the same manner as is done in dermal wounds or incisions, but such is not the case. If a tenotomy for squint were performed upon a child of the age of 10 it could live to be a centenarian without the vestige of a second growth. The knowledge of this fact then should be of no inconsiderable value to the optician; it takes but a second to ask a client to look outward or inwardly, holding the head rigid and if the sclera looks perfectly clear with no vestige of conjunctiva, you may depend upon it that an operation or tenotomy has been performed. Now, if the optician is an objectivist and prides himself on his diagnostic powers, a little reflection will apprise him of the fact that that eye is not a seeing eye, practically blind, at all events it does not co-ordinate on equal terms with its mate. Why? Because if it did, a tenotomy would have been unnecessary, unless! the asthenope was unfortunate enough to be doctored by an M. D., who thinks that lack of co-ordination is responsible for all the pains and aches that flesh is heir to, and perform "graduated tenotomies" until there ceases to be either a lack of muscle to cut or a lack of purse to pay.

OPTICAL QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

To Correspondents. The names and addresses of correspondents must be given, not necessarily for publication, but merely to identify them if occasion should arise. No letters will be answered by mail which properly belong to this department.

Is Normal Vision Possible to all? W. A. (New York). "Is it possible to give normal sight to everybody? How can one tell if normal sight is possible?"

It is possible to restore normal vision to a defective eye, provided there are no opacities in the refractive media and the retina. The refractive media may be very satisfactorily examined by various methods without the aid of an ophthalmoscope, but that instrument will enable the optician to make a much more complete and thorough diagnosis or exclusion, of the presence of refractive opacities. The examination of the retina by means of the reflected light from the ophthalmoscopic mirror is the only scientific method of detecting opacities and diseases of that delicate structure. A practical knowledge of the manipulation of the ophthalmoscope for all purposes may be acquired by an intelligent person in a few days. Such a knowledge is almost indispensable to an optician who desires to pay special attention to refraction of the eye, and also to impress that fact upon his customers! The ophthalmoscope is very simple, yet scientific, in its construction. When it is taken apart and each part described and examined, the mystery previously attached to the instrument gradually disappears, and when the student, ophthalmoscope in hand, is brought face to face with a patient and receives proper instruction and guidance from a competent teacher, the interior of the eye, including the retina and the entrance of the optic nerve, are easily examined and the student is pleasantly surprised and instructed.

Another method of detecting the presence of refractive and reflective (the retina) opacities of the eye, and thereby ascertaining whether it will be possible to restore normal vision, is, by the aid of the perforated or pin-hole disc. The pin-hole disc is found in nearly all cases of trial lenses. It is formed of a thin metal plate with rim and handle and is similar in size and shape to the trial lenses which are usually round. In the center of the metal plate is a small circular perforation about the size of an ordinary pin hole, hence, it is called the pin-hole disc.

In order to ascertain whether you can improve vision, or restore normal sight to a defective eye, first record the sight of the naked eye and then direct your customer to look through the pin hole at the distant test-card of letters, and note whether vision is improved. If there is no improvement of vision, then it would be a waste of time to try the lenses, but if vision is improved then it should be restored to the same extent by the trial lenses properly adjusted. For instance, if vision without glasses equals 20-50 and with the pin-hole disc equals 20-20 (normal) we have indicated an entire absence of any opacities, and the possibility of restoring normal sight with glasses. When vision is not improved, but remains 20-50, it would indicate the presence of a

refractive or reflective opacity, which would prevent the possibility of any improvement of the sight by lenses. The exact location and nature of the opacity could be easily determined.

When a customer is presented who complains of poor vision for distant objects and tells a story of having tried several opticians and numerous spectacles all without success, it is a good rule, and one which every optician should adopt, to invariably use the pin-hole disc. If there is no improvement of vision with the disc, the customer should then be informed that his distant vision cannot be benefited by glasses. If deemed advisable by the optician, the reason why may also be given, namely, the presence of opacities in the eye. Should the optician desire, the examination could be continued with the aid of the ophthalmoscope until the exact location and nature of the opacity were made apparent. By this method of using the perforated disc much time and trouble will be saved by the optician, who can implicitly rely upon the indications which it affords.


Accommodative Asthenopia T. T. M. (South Dakota). "I have a customer, a little boy, about ten years of age, who is giving me a great deal of trouble. It appears that he had a severe attack of measles about a month ago, and since that time he complains of his eyes hurting very much when reading or studying, also that he cannot see to read more than ten minutes when the print will become blurred and indistinct. After resting his eyes a few minutes he can then resume his studies for about the same length of time, when the reading is again blurred as before. A bright light also hurts his eyes. His eyes have always been strong and never gave any trouble till now. His sight for distant vision is good. I tried each eye with Nos. 60 and 40 convex and then Nos. 60 and 40 concave, but he can see better without either of them. Will you please inform me what is best to do with such a case and give any directions that you may think necessary?"

The boy is suffering from the effect of the attack of measles. It is a common occurrence for an attack of measles, scarlet fever, etc., to leave the system in a very weak and debilitated condition. This debility is manifest in the muscles of the legs when walking, the arms when lifting and the eye when reading.

It is a well known fact that when the eye is looking directly forward at an object located twenty feet or further, the muscles of the eye are completely at rest, no contraction taking place in any of them. If the object is nearer than twenty feet the eye will adjust or accommodate the vision for that particular distance by contracting the muscle of accommodation (the ciliary muscle) by which contraction the focus of the light passing in the eye is retained on the retina, or the posterior wall of the eye. The nearer the object approaches the eye, and as long as it is clearly visible, the greater is the contraction of the ciliary muscle. If we should gradually move a paper that we are reading, so near to the eye that the print suddenly becomes blurred and indistinct, at that moment we have reached the limit of contraction of the ciliary muscle and at that moment, the muscle having exerted itself to the utmost, to follow and to gratify your desires, finding its strength incapable, suddenly relapses and relaxes to the normal position which it occupies when the eye is adjusted for distant vision. The boy's system as a result of the attack of measles is in a debilitated condition. This condition is manifest by a weakness of the muscle of accommodation located in the eye (accommodative asthenopia), the muscle being unable to remain contracted any longer than about ten minutes while the boy is reading at the usual distance. After resting a short time it may again be contracted until through mere lack of strength it suddenly relaxes and vision for near objects (reading) is blurred and indistinct.

A pair of convex spectacles No. 72 or 60 will have a very pleasing and beneficial effect. They will improve vision slightly by their weak magnifying power and will relieve the ciliary muscle of a portion of its contraction. These glasses the boy should use for reading. He should also wear a pair of medium shade (No. 3). Blue spectacles to protect his eyes from the sunlight. These glasses, the convex and blue should be worn until the usual health and strength of the boy is fully restored, which will probably require from two to three months.

T. B. Knowles, of Dexter, Me., is the possessor of a pair of iron bowed spectacles, the age of which, it is said, can be traced back 200 years. The bows are plainly hand forged, the amount of iron in them being sufficient to make several pairs of bows equal in weight to the style used at present. The glass in them magnifies but slightly, is much smaller than what is used now, and placed farther apart.



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OPTICAL NOTES

The semi-monthly meeting of the New York Microscopical Society was held on Friday evening, 2nd inst., at 64 Madison avenue. After the transaction of the usual routine business, John H. Yocum read a paper, illustrated by microscopical preparations on "How Sole Leather Is Tanned." Prof. Romyn Hitchcock exhibited and described, a new form of acetylene lamp for photography, and a quantity of dust, deposited during a dust storm within the United States Consulate at Tientsin, China, in 1891.

Students at the Ontario Optical Institute, Dr. W. E. Hamill, instructor: C. W. F. Howard, Hagersville; E. J. Keblewaite, Acton; G. A. Ramsden, Erie; W. E. Fraleigh, Toronto.

The following are taking a course in optics at present at the Johnston Optical Institute and College of Ophthalmology, at 84 Wabash avenue, Chicago: J. E. Lanning, Iowa; C. L. Furry, Iowa; E. S. Gutzmann, New Mexico; J. A. Hall, Kentucky; F. N. D'Huy, Kentucky; J. H. Sherratt, Iowa, and Robert Fuller, Illinois.

Herbert S. Freeman, foreman at the works of the Southbridge Optical Company, Woosocket, R. I., concluded his services with that company on Thursday. Mr. Freeman has bought a lunch business in Boston and will take possession next Monday.

Dr. W. J. Davis, the optician in the Longley Building, Woonsocket, R. I., has added an electric motor to his equipment, to drive the wheel on which his glasses are ground.

Frank N. Pinney, optician, at Middletown, Conn, is spending a short vacation in Waltham, Mass.

G. A. Anderson, of Taylorsville, Ill., has just finished an optical course and is now taking an engraving course in Chicago.

C. H. Brown announces the removal of his eye practice and optical offices from 1435 to 1022 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

M. I. Jacobs, of Luling, Tex., has finished an optical course in Detroit, and is spending his vacation in Chicago.

A. Martin, who last week opened an optical store at 617 Main street, Buffalo, has similar establishments in Philadelphia and New York. His Buffalo branch is very handsomely fitted up.

H. N. Foss, optician at Concord, N. H., is spending a short vacation in Waltham, Mass.

On the second Wednesday of this month will be held the last meeting of the Optical Society of the City of New York until after the heated term is on, after which, on the second Wednesday in September, the regular monthly meeting will be held, followed thereafter on the second Wednesday of the month, as has hitherto been the custom.

The closing of the first half of the year's sessions shows that the society is in a flourishing condition financially, numerically and otherwise. While only a local society both in name and deeds, it is nevertheless the strongest refracting opticians' organization in this country; notwithstanding the various elements within the society there has never been a discord of any kind.

REVIEW TRADE NOTES

A NEW 12 SIZE WATCH.—The strides which have been made during the last twenty years in perfecting the manufacture of instruments of precision in this country have been enormous and in no department has this been more noticeable than in the manufacture of watches. American watches, it is now conceded, even by foreign competitors, are unsurpassed by any in the world. This result has been brought about by the readiness with which our manufacturers have adopted new ideas and new methods of adding to the efficiency of their products. Scarcely a month passes but we have to chronicle something new in this direction. Improvements in mechanism, in size and appearance are daily being adopted by our manufacturers, while at the same time the question of price is kept steadily in view. An illustration of this steady march of progress is afforded by the new 12 size watch which will be placed on the market on July 1 by the Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company and the Hampden Watch Company. It is made in three grades, the Dueber grand with 17 jewels, the Dueber Watch Company, with 17 jewels and the John Hancock with 21 jewels. They are made to meet the requirements of the first-class retail trade and will be cased either in the finest 18 or 14-carat solid gold, or in gold filled cases. The reputation which these well known Canton firms have gained for excellence of workmanship will induce the trade to look forward with lively interest to the production of this, the latest of their productions.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLGY.

ONE WEEK FREE. CHICAGO.

The following letter has been mailed to our students, and the invitation is hereby extended to all who are interested in Optics:

Dear Sir—Being extremely desirous of renewing acquaintance with our students, both correspondent and attendant, we have decided to devote one week in June to a Post Graduate Course. We have had this under consideration for some time and have selected the week from June 19 to June 24, inclusive.

The course during the week mentioned will be especially adapted for those who are more or less familiar with the subject of optics, and many clinics will be at your disposal. We have large and well ventilated class rooms, and rooms especially adapted for fitting glasses, well lighted and provided with three model dark rooms.

We have endeavored to shape our program so that the visit will be one of profit and pleasure to you, and we cordially invite you to spend this week with us, free of charge, and if any of your friends are interested in optics bring them along; they will be made welcome, as we are prepared to care for a large number.

We shall be disappointed if you do not embrace this opportunity. With best wishes, and hoping to see you, we are, very truly yours,

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLGY.

By G. W. McFATRICH, Secretary.

Dictated "B."

The Following is the Regular Schedule of Lectures of the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otolgy.

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY
8:30-10:00	Elementary Optics and Anatomy.	Elementary Optics and Anatomy.	Elementary Optics and Anatomy.	Elementary Optics and Anatomy.	Elementary Optics and Anatomy.	Elementary Optics and Anatomy.
10:00-11:00	J. B. McPatrick, M. S. M. D., Prof. of Ophthalmology.	G. W. McPatrick, M. D., Prof. of Refraction.	J. B. McPatrick, M. S. M. D., Prof. of Ophthalmology.	J. B. McPatrick, M. S. M. D., Prof. of Ophthalmology.	G. W. McPatrick, M. D., Prof. of Refraction.	J. B. McPatrick, M. S. M. D., Prof. of Ophthalmology.
11:00-12:00	G. W. McPatrick, M. D., Prof. of Refraction.	H. S. Tucker, A. M. M. D., Prof. Anatomy and Physiology of Eye and Brain.	G. W. McPatrick, M. D., Prof. of Refraction.	G. W. McPatrick, M. D., Prof. of Refraction.	H. S. Tucker, A. M. M. D., Prof. Anatomy and Physiology of Eye and Brain.	G. W. McPatrick, M. D., Prof. of Refraction.
12:00-1:00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
1:00-2:00	H. F. Bennett, M. D., Prof. of Microscopy & Histology of Eye.	Quiz. Refraction and Anatomy.	Rev. J. Kittredge Wheeler, Prof. of Psychology.	H. F. Bennett, M. D., Prof. Microscopy and Histology of Eye.	Quiz. Refraction and Anatomy.	
2:00-3:00	E. G. Trowbridge, M. D., Prof. of Optics.	J. B. McPatrick, M. S. M. D., Prof. of Ophthalmology.	E. G. Trowbridge, M. D., Prof. of Optics.	E. G. Trowbridge, M. D., Prof. of Optics.	E. G. Trowbridge, M. D., Prof. of Optics.	
3:00-4:00	Quiz Refraction.	E. G. Trowbridge, M. D., Prof. of Optics.	Quiz. Refraction.	Fitting Frames.	J. B. McPatrick, M. S. M. D., Prof. of Ophthalmology.	

4:00 to 5:00 P. M. WEDNESDAY: The Hon. C. Porter Johnson, L. B., LL. D., Professor of Optical Jurisprudence.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

The F. Kroeber Clock Company, of 360 Broadway, New York, during the liquidation of the corporation is offering its large stock of eight-day clocks in iron, wood, gilt, chine and bronze at a reduction in price, and will send any member of the trade price lists on application.

Stern Bros. & Co.'s new line of rings, lockets, pendants, scarf pins, thimbles, etc., diamond jewelry and diamond mountings is now complete. Every effort has been bent toward the production of a line which should be at once novel, artistic and new. That the firm's efforts have been crowned with success is evidenced by the line.

M. B. Bryant & Co., the "oldest ring makers in America," have a line of rings regarded by the trade at large as staple as wheat. Bryant rings sell when anything does, and the line takes in everything made in rings.

Obituary

Lazarus Bernheimer, an old-time jeweler of Philadelphia, died at his home, 833 Marshall street, last week of general debility. He was born in Schenhausen, Bavaria, on April 18, 1808, and came to this country in 1834. Mr. Bernheimer was a founder of Joshua Lodge, S. O. B. B., and was one of the first members of the Reform School of Judaism in America. He was active in various Hebrew organizations, and was three times president of the Keneseth Israel Congregation, one of the most prominent Jewish churches in the country. Two children survive.

John M. Bartlett, a foreman at the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, of Meriden, Conn., died early yesterday morning, aged 51 years, from the effects of a paralytic shock received last Saturday afternoon while riding his bicycle between Meriden and Southington.

A. Miller, of Milwaukee, Wis., is dead.

M. Adams, of West Plains, Mo., died last week.

CUSTOMS

Under this head we give weekly a resume of the shipments and receipts relating to the trade covered by this paper, at the Port of New York, as well as the National Monthly Report, containing statistics of the imports and exports. We also cover reappraisements of imports and the decisions of the Treasury Department relating to imported goods.

POCKET KNIVES

Treasury Department, Washington, June 6, 1899.
Collector of Customs, New York, N. Y.

Sir: The Department duly received your letter of the 19th ult., in reply to Department's letter of the 13th idem, inclosing the communication of Messrs. Strauss, Sachs & Co., together with two samples representing a cheap grade of pocket knives.

You state that the appraiser at your port reports that "the present foreign value of pocket knives similar to the samples submitted is 49½ cents per dozen net, and that it is the practice to return for duty knives of this degree of finish at 5 cents each and 40 per cent. ad valorem under the proviso of paragraph 153, as being blades, handles and other parts of pocket knives imported in a manner other than assembled not finished knives, to harmonize with the Department's instructions (S. 20,804) of March 22, 1899."

The penknives referred to in said instructions directing an appeal from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers (G. A. 4,367) were penknives valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen, having two blades with handles consisting only of the usual metal linings, without the bone or pearl scales which are ordinarily attached, and the appraiser at your port in calling attention to said decision of the board, reported that the knives referred to therein comprised "blades, springs and linings, assembled and permanently fixed together," and that prior to the passage of the present tariff law such knives were commercially known as "skeleton knives," and were largely imported for the purpose of fixing thereto handles of "sterling silver," and the Department, therefore, directed an appeal in that case on the ground that they were not finished knives, as known to trade and commerce, nor within the meaning of the act, but that they were rather unfinished penknives.

The samples submitted in this case represent a cheap grade of poorly finished penknives with ordinary bone scales attached. The parts are assembled, and nothing remains to be done to make each in itself a complete, serviceable pocket knife; wherein they differ from the penknives, which were the subject of the decision hereinbefore mentioned. The Department is, therefore, of the opinion that merchandise of like character should be assessed with duty as pocket knives "wholly or partly manufactured," according to the appraised value thereof, under paragraph 153 of the act of July 24, 1897, and not as blades, handles or other parts of pocket knives imported in any other manner than assembled in finished knives, under the proviso of said paragraph.

You will be governed accordingly. Respectfully yours,
O. L. SPAULDING, Acting Secretary.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATE NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Under this heading will be found week by week Business News, Interesting and useful personal items from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias. We shall be glad to receive from our readers for insertion in this column, notices of removal and business changes of all kind. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning in each week.

NEW YORK

GEORGE F. KUNTZ'S EUROPEAN TRIP.—George F. Kuntz, of Tiffany & Co., who has recently returned from an extended trip abroad, visited every country of Europe, including Russia and Spain. Mr. Kuntz attended the annual banquet of the Chambre Syndicate des Diamants et Pierres Precieuses au France, in Paris, of which he is the only foreign honorary member and correspondent, and was also entertained at dinner at Oxford by a local society. Mr. Kuntz's business matters led him to Madrid, Valencia and other Spanish cities, at all of which he was received most politely and kindly by the upper classes, and nowhere in Spain did he observe any outward manifestation of ill-feeling on the part of the Spanish people toward himself or other Americans. Mr. Kuntz was in Valencia about the first of May, and at that time there were but two other Americans in the town, although before the war, Valencia being the headquarters of an United States Consulate, quite a colony of Americans was in residence. Now that full diplomatic relations with Spain have been resumed, many members of the former American colony will return. The loss of her colonial possessions, Mr. Kuntz thinks, is a blessing in disguise for Spain, as the Motherland is wonderfully rich in natural resources, and if due attention is paid to their development, a much brighter future awaits our late antagonist. Mr. Kuntz sailed for home from Gibraltar, May 8, on the Aller, and reached New York on the 17th, after a three months' absence.

J. H. Buck, of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, sailed last Wednesday on the White Star liner Britannic for Europe.

B. Hyman, of the firm of Hirsh & Hyman, 40 Maiden lane, who sailed for Europe on the St. Paul on Wednesday last, will remain abroad until July 15.

Thomas Le Boutillier, of Le Boutillier & Co., sailed for Europe on Tuesday, the 6th.

Marcus & Co., 857 Broadway, will, during the present summer, probably in August, remove their business from Broadway and 17th street to the Tower Building, corner Broadway and 45th street. The change of location is made at the suggestion of many patrons of the firm and for other reasons. Extensive alterations are in progress on the ground floor of the new store in the Tower Building, and when these are completed the firm will command double the room they now occupy. W. E. Marcus is now abroad, making an extended tour of the markets with the view of purchasing large stocks for the new store. He will return in about two months.

A. K. Sloan, of Sloan & Co., 23 Maiden Lane, has left town for a two months' vacation. His destination is Romaine, Labrador, where he will put in most of his time fishing.

Charles G. Malliet, of Chas. G. Malliet & Co., 14 Maiden Lane, who, with S. B. Ross, of the same firm, left New York May 3 for a business trip to Europe, arrived home on the Campania Saturday morning.

Veit Hirsh, of Hirsh & Hyman, is the proud possessor of a second son, born several days ago. The youthful New Yorker, although launched on life's voyage in the midst of Manhattan's hot wave last week, has taken a long lease of life, and bids fair to become a sturdy member of the family. A fire, which started in an adjoining flat last Saturday, threatened Mr. Hirsh's residence at 90th street and Madison avenue, but was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done.

The Mercantile National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
BROADWAY AND DEY STREET,
Solicits Accounts from the Jewelry Trade.



No. 190. Hunting. No. 194. Open-Face. Twenty-three Ruby Jeweled.



No. 189. Hunting. No. 193. Open-Face. Nineteen Ruby Jeweled.



No. 188. Hunting. No. 192. Open-Face. Seventeen Ruby Jeweled.



No. 187. Hunting. No. 191. Open-Face. Fifteen Jeweled.



No. 196. Hunting. No. 197. Open-Face. Seven Jeweled.

**FULL RUBY JEWELLED
ELGIN....**

Gentlemen's Watch

NEW (1898) MODEL

12 SIZE

Five Grades, Complete Series

ALL NICKEL

HUNTING OR OPEN-FACE

PENDANT SETTING

Always Ask Your Jobber for Elgin Movements

MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY THE

Elgin National Watch Co.

Factories,

**General Offices,
76 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.**

ELGIN, ILL., U. S. A.

**New York Office,
11 John St.**

SEE JOBBERS' LIST FOR PRICES, OR WRITE THE COMPANY.

MEETING OF THE JEWELERS' SECURITY ALLIANCE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Jewelers' Security Alliance was held on Friday, June 9, the following being present: Chairman Butts, President Bowden, Secretary Noyes and Messrs. Ball, Abbott and Wood, of the committee.

The following new members were accepted:

Glindemann & Schweitzer, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles J. Noack, Sacramento, Cal.; Burmeister & Andersen, Oregon City, Ore.; John J. Jackson, Newark, N. J.; Bert McFarland, Burgettstown, Pa.; A. J. Stark & Co., Denver, Colo.; Theo. C. Bothmann, Elizabeth, N. J.; Dillon, Hancher & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Anna M. Davies, Buffalo, N. Y.

THESE FIRMS WILL CLOSE JULY 3.—In accordance with a recommendation of the Directors of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade, the following firms have signed an agreement, dated June 8, for the closing of business on Monday, July 3:

Gorham Mfg. Co., H. A. Bliss, manager; Julius King Opt. Co.; Chas. F. Wood & Co.; Albert Lorsch & Co.; H. F. Barrows & Co.; Oppenheimer Bros. & Veith; Carter, Hastings & Howe; Mayhew & Carrington; J. W. Richardson & Co.; L. & M. Kahn & Co.; M. B. Bryant & Co.; C. G. Braxmar; Middleton & Brainerd Company; Robert S. Gatter; Aikin, Lambert & Co.; Aikin, Lambert Jewelry Co.; Mathey Bros., Mathey & Co.; Scofield, Melcher & Scofield; A. S. Gardner & Co.; Day, Clark & Co.; I. C. Yawger; Cooper & Forman; Solidarity Watch Case Co.; Edmond E. Robert; A. Hourier; R. B. Lester & Co.; Wightman & Hough Co.; Ripley, Howland Mfg. Co.; Conrad Schichlerling; The S. Wessan Co.; Maintien Bros. & Elliott; W. F. Doll Mfg. Co.; Goodfriend Bros.; T. G. Frothingham & Co.; Fessenden & Co.; A. Lounsbury & Son; American Watch Case Co.; Palmer & Peckham; A. Roseman; Kohn & Co.; Zimmermann, Rees & Co.; C. Sydney Smith; Louis Strasburger's Son & Co.; N. Y. Mutual Opt. Co.; Eliassof Bros. & Co.; Goodman Bros.; Wood & Hughes; Ludwig Nissen; J. H. Johnston & Son; The American Turquoise Co.; George A. Gerlach & Co.; F. A. Eastman; Bernheim, Cohen & Beer; S. & I. Berman; R. A. Thompson; Robert Schaefer; Theo. Lexow; C. G. Alford & Co.; Andrew K. Shiebler & Son; Eisenmann Bros.; Roy Watch Case Co.; Robbins & Appleton; Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co.; A. Schwob; Bonner, Grinberg, Rich & Co.; David Marx; C. Randall; Hipp, Didisheim & Bro.; Jung, Staiger, Klitz; Rothschild Bros.; Max Nathan; Alex. Widerhold; H. Bub; Seth Thomas Clock Co.; Ketcham & McDougall; L. Witsenhausen; O. M. Draper; W. L. Gilbert Clock Co.; James P. Harper; Trier Bros.; Rees & Yankauer; I. Freundlich; Feigenbaum & Schweiger; Martin, Copeland & Co.; Bugbee & Niles Co.; Low, Weinberg & Co.; Marx & Brod; Jules Racine & Co.; Barstow & Williams; Arthur J. Kahn & Co.; A. Wallace & Co.; H. A. Groen & Bro.; Leon Hirsch; Henry Ginnel & Co.; Dubois Watch Case Co.; W. S. Hedges & Co.; I. Ollendorff; Rosenzweig Bros.; J. Herzog & Co.; Joseph H. Fink & Co.; L. Combremont; John Scheidig & Co.; Gebhart & Parker; Ehlers & Co.; William C. Solomon; L. E. Meyer; Jules Ascheim; Charles Altschul; J. O. May; L. L. Grey; Mount & Woodhull; E. Howard Watch & Clock Co.; Charles H. Osborne; Hirsch & Hyman; Ingomar, Goldsmith & Co.; Joseph Fahys & Co.; H. Z. & H. Oppenheimer; Ira Goddard; M. Adler, Providence Stock Co.; Alfred H. Smith & Co.; John R. Greason & Son; R. Buhler; Hodenpyl & Sons; Hougland & Co.; W. H. Ball & Co.; Bay State Opt. Co.; Wadsworth Watch Case Co.; Elgin National Watch Co.; Keller & Untermyer Mfg. Co.; Cross & Beguelin; J. R. Wood & Sons; Chester Billings & Son; William I. Rosenfeld; Keystone Watch Case Co.; Crescent Watch Case Co.; C. Cottier & Son; Benedict & Warner; Neresheimer & Co.; E. A. Lehmann & Co.; H. C. Hardy & Co.

MEETING OF THE JEWELERS' LEAGUE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jewelers' League was held on Friday, June 9. There were present President Hayes, Vice-Presidents Bardel and Bowden, Chairman Van Deventer, Messrs. Street, Lissauer and L. Stevens, Jr., secretary. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Report of the treasurer was presented and approved. Five requests for change of beneficiary were received and, upon motion, granted, and the following applicants were admitted to membership: Wm. P. Talbot, New York City, recommended by F. E. Knight and L. Stevens, Jr.; Chas. H. Ingman, Louisville, Ky., recommended by L. Huber and L. Huber, Jr.; John K. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y., recommended by F. H. Dana and W. O. West; Leon Kantor, New York City, recommended by H. Sessler and F. E. Knight. Upon motion the meeting adjourned. The next meeting will be held July 7, 1899.

AN OPTICIAN CAUSES J. A. DENNISON'S ARREST.—James A. Dennison, an ex-Deputy State Attorney General and a well-known lawyer, who was arrested on Wednesday night, charged with passing worthless checks, was discharged by Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Court Tuesday morning. This action followed the withdrawal of the complaint by Ferdinand Kienter, an optician, of 39 West Forty-second street, who caused Mr. Dennison's arrest. Kienter accused Dennison of having purchased a quantity of goods from him on April 4, valued at \$4.50, in payment for which he presented a check on the North American National Bank for \$7.50, receiving \$3 in change. The following day, Kienter further complained, Dennison presented another check for \$5, which was cashed for him. Both checks, Kienter alleges, were returned by the bank, marked "N. G." Kienter said in court he had known Dennison for a long time, and would not have pressed the charge against him had he acted differently. Dennison's explanation was simply that his account at the bank had been overdrawn.

APPRAISER WAKEMAN'S ORDER OF JAN. 4. REVOKED.—The REVIEW in its issue last week called attention to the efforts of the Merchants' Association to revise the workings of the Customs Administrative act, and the Treasury rules governing the same. By a letter issued Friday, to Collector Bidwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding removes the chief grievance of

the importers by revoking the order of Appraiser Wakeman of Jan. 4 last. The complaint of the importers has been that under the Appraiser's order not merely 10 per cent. of the packages received from abroad have gone to the Appraisers' Stores, as provided by law, but a much larger percentage, as the result of the requirement that 10 per cent. of every class of goods on an invoice be sent to the Public Stores. This has resulted in nearly every package going to the stores in cases where the goods were varied and were not distributed in even proportion of 10 per cent. in each package, and the inconvenience and delay to the importer, incident to the examination of the goods, has been very annoying.

A JEWELER'S CLOCK OBJECTED TO.—William L. Wight, a dentist at 54 West Twenty-third street, applied to Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court, Friday, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Theo. A. Kohn & Son, of 56 West Twenty-third street, to remove their large illuminated clock, which stands at the curbing in front of their store. Mr. Wight claimed that the clock annoyed him professionally, and should be condemned as a nuisance. Justice Beekman denied the dentist's application, holding that the clock was authorized by resolution of the Common Council.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.—There were received at this port during the week ending June 10, optical instruments valued at \$929; jewelry, \$2,613; precious stones, \$211,132; watches, \$1,993, and silverware, \$1,620. The exports during the week ending May 31, were: Clocks, \$4,771; watches, \$923; jewelry, \$2,721; plated ware, 2,903, and optical goods, \$402.

Julius Eichenberg, of Providence, made a short trip to New York last week.

Lieut. Logan, of the U. S. cruiser Buffalo, which recently arrived at New York from Manila, was on Thursday last presented with a beautiful sword made by Tiffany & Co., New York, the gift of the crew of the Buffalo. Mayor Conrad Diehl made the presentation speech.

Only one prisoner, Michael Schaffer, a resident of Ohio, was fined \$100 on the 31st ult. for smuggling jewelry into the port of Jersey City.

Leopold Stern, of Stern Bros., 68 Nassau street, sailed from Southampton Saturday on the American liner New York for this city. Mr. Stern, who has been abroad for the past three months, will, upon his return, pass the summer with his family at the Knox cottage, Liberty, N. Y.

J. Klein, Max Traube and F. H. England, representing Hissauer & Co., are at home after successful trips. All will enjoy their annual vacation, after which samples will be replenished and fall trips begun in July.

A. Krower, of A. Lorsch & Co., 37 Maiden Lane, has just returned from a two months' business trip to Europe.

Albert Lorsch, of A. Lorsch & Co., who, together with his wife and daughter, sailed last week on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Europe, will make an extended tour of the Continent. Mr. Lorsch does not expect to reach home before November.

L. W. Sweet, of Sweet & Ellsworth, 39 Maiden Lane, who is a general agent for the Monarch Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, makers of the Monarch engine stop, with headquarters in Waterbury, was in town on Friday and reported business in New England in his line very brisk. Continuing, Mr. Sweet said general business conditions throughout New England were most favorable, all channels of trade being pushed to their utmost.

The Ansonia Clock Co. exported 80 large cases of various clocks to Calcutta, India, last week.

Horace E. Spear, of the Globe Optical Company, Boston, is spending a week in town with the Julius King Optical Company, taking a course in the refractometer.

J. P. Julia, the Cuban representative of the Julius King Optical Company, starts on the 20th inst. for a six months' business trip to the West Indies and South America.

The committee on import and appraisement of the Merchants' Association, which has been investigating the delays in the Custom House, published its report yesterday. After recounting the work done by the committee in its efforts to modify or remove the chief causes for grievance, the report goes on to censure Appraiser Wakeman for placing obstacles in the committee's way. The report further criticises the chaotic condition of the cases in the stores, and calls the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the fact that Appraiser Wakeman holds two salaried positions at the same time, viz., appraiser of the port, and general secretary of the American Protective Tariff League. Appraiser Wakeman, for his part, says he refuses to allow his office to be turned inside out by any committee of merchants.

BUFFALO

STRIKE AT THE NIAGARA FALLS SILVER Co.'s WORKS.—The trouble at the Niagara Falls Silver Company's works between the men and the manager, W. A. Jameson, culminated in a strike Tuesday morning, nearly 100 men quitting work. Manager Jameson is under arrest on the charge of intimidating his employees in violation of a State law, and is being held for the grand jury. From statements made by the strikers, it appears their principal grievance is against the employment of Canadian workmen, who accept employment at a lower rate of wages. S. B. Whistler, one of the foremen, was also arrested and held for examination. He is charged with having imported labor from Canada in violation of the Alien Labor Contract law. The disaffection has spread to the Oneida Community plant, a silver plating concern at Niagara Falls, where one of the managers of the company has been arrested, charged with intimidation. The local labor unions are supporting the strikers, and claim the strike will extend still further unless settled soon.

JEWELERS IN THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.—The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America is one of the most important commercial organizations in this country. The jewelry interests of the United States are fairly represented in the association, although this industry has not been particularly active in the export movement, which the association is especially intended to foster. Through the kindness of Mr. Theodore C. Search, president of the association, the following list of members connected with the trade was obtained:

J. B. Bowden & Co., New York, finger rings; R. R. Fogel & Co., New York, watches and jewelry; Ludwig Nissen & Co., New York, precious stones; Simon Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, silverware and jewelry; Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia, watch cases; Joseph Fahys & Co., New York, watches; Philadelphia Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J., watch cases; Robbins & Appleton, New York, watches; Trenton Watch Company, Trenton, N. J., watches.

The list includes the following silverware manufacturers: Gorham Manufacturing Company, New York; Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Meriden Britannia Company, Meriden, Conn.; William Rogers Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.; Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., Wallingford, Conn.; R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Co., Wallingford, Conn.; Whiting Manufacturing Company, New York.

Mr. Ludwig Nissen, of New York, has been a very active and enthusiastic member of the association, and the membership given above is largely due to his efforts. He is a member of the Executive Committee of this association.

The prizes contested for at the big State shoot, which closed Friday, have been displayed in the windows of Weed & Co., on Main street, during the week, and attracted much attention. The trophies consisted principally of articles of silverware, the first prize, the Dean Richmond cup, being a magnificent creation in silver, with a border of laurel wreaths upheld by a reclining Bacchus, the whole surmounted by the figure of a marksman in the act of taking aim at an imaginary target. The trophy is valued at \$1,150.

The police are looking for a sneak thief who stole two watches from the jewelry store of Jacob Schopp, at 246 Forest avenue, on Thursday last.

PHILADELPHIA

Guy C. Walraven sailed for London on Saturday for a three months' sojourn in Europe. Mr. Walraven will visit Paris, Vienna and the Italian art centers in the interest of Gimbel Brothers, and collect rarities and novelties to enrich the stock of that store.

Wm. Mitchell, watchmaker, of 820 Bucknell street, married Miss Mae Beardwood, last week. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, 569 Jamestown avenue, Roxborough.

S. W. Heiter has succeeded James Bathgate as manager of Wanamaker's watch department.

S. I. Pressville, a manufacturing jeweler and general engraver, now located on Columbia avenue, will open a store on Seventeenth street, above Diamond, as soon as alterations are complete.

Joseph Piper, who committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid at Asbury Park last Monday, is widely known in the jewelry trade in this city, where he was formerly employed. Piper was only in his 25th year and the cause for his rash act is said

to be domestic difficulties. He had only been married about one year.

The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company secured the contract for the prizes for the Pennsylvania State Lawn Tennis Tournament to be held at Merion next week. This firm also made a handsome loving cup for the members of Battery A, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, to present to their captain, Barclay Warburton.

Simon Bros. & Co. will hold their travelers' meeting at their store, 614 Chestnut street, some time within the next two weeks to outline their plan of procedure for the ensuing year. W. T. Holden, the Pacific Coast representative of the house, is in town, and E. A. Dorrance, the Chicago agent, is expected during the week. Several new designs are in the course of manufacture by this firm for introduction to the fall trade.

Thomas D. Pearce, of Pearce & Terraille, manufacturing and retailing jewelers, has been appointed to serve on several important committees by the Park Commission, of which he is a member.

J. H. Miller has opened a handsome new jewelry store at 2012 Ridge avenue.

Henry T. Hansell, of Wanamaker's jewelry department, will remove his family to Cheltenham Hills next week.

Harry Dwinell, of the jewelry trade, is spending a few days at Atlantic City.

MEETING OF THE JEWELERS' CLUB.—The last meeting of the Jewelers' Club of Philadelphia before the summer recess was held on June 2. President Hutchins received the reports of the committees and officers and announced that the affairs of the organization were in a most flourishing condition. The membership limit has been reached and fifteen applicants are on the waiting list. On June 30 the annual baseball game between the Philadelphia and New York representatives of the club will be played at Stanton. So intense has the rivalry between the two factions become that the local men are practicing daily and say they will certainly carry off the prize for the winning side. After the game luncheon will be served in the spacious clubhouse of the grounds, which formerly belonged to the defunct athletic club of the Schuylkill navy.

TRADE-MARK

ROY

REGISTERED.

To the Watch Case Trade.

Our attention having been called to the fact that a corporation has recently been organized in this city under the name of "Camm-Roy Watch Case Co." we respectfully notify the trade that it has no connection whatever with us and that we have commenced an action against it in the Supreme Court of New York to prevent it from carrying on business under the name of "Camm-Roy Watch Case Co.," and in such action we have obtained an injunction restraining it from using the name "Camm-Roy Watch Case Co."

ROY WATCH CASE CO.,**21 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY.**

New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Watch Case Jobbing Trade.

We respectfully notify the trade that we have no representative on the road other than our Mr. A. L. STEARNS.

ROY WATCH CASE CO.

New York, June 9, 1899.

LEBRECHT FRITZSCHE**Engraver, Die Sinker and Tool Maker**

Special Attention to MEDALLION and BADGE WORK.

73 Hamilton Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The Travelers' Protective Association of this city has appointed a committee to formulate plans to interest manufacturers in the National Export Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia this fall. Among those known to the jewelry trade on the committee are F. R. Case, Fred H. MacIntyre, J. McQuilken, Harry Fellows and Thomas E. Bannan.

Bureau Bros., bronze founders, of this city, shipped a life-size statue of Dr. Okonhyatekha, a Mohawk Indian chief, to Toronto, Canada, last week. The piece is to be placed in the hall of the Ancient Order of Foresters of that city, and will be dedicated on June 15.

The bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, to be presented to the City of Philadelphia by Justus C. Strawbridge, of Strawbridge & Clothier, has been put in place on its granite pedestal on the south plaza of the post office. The statue was modeled by John Boyle and cast by the Bannard Bronze Company, New York. When complete it will have cost more than \$12,000. It will be unveiled on Wednesday, June 14, with appropriate ceremonies.

PITTSBURG

TRADE CONDITIONS IN PITTSBURG.—Trade among the retail trade opened very auspiciously and the outlook is very encouraging for a good summer season. The numerous large weddings have made inroads in some of the stocks, also many sales are reported of gifts for graduates. Watches are in great demand, and certain popular sizes are extremely difficult to get owing to the extremely busy condition of the shops. At present there is a dearth of watchmakers in this city, some jobbers receiving two or three inquiries per day if they know of a good first-class watchmaker.

George B. Barrett has gone to Cambridge Springs, Pa., for a few weeks vacation.

Wm. Stucke, formerly with Charles T. Ahlborn, is now in the employ of Henry Dotzenworth, the manufacturing jeweler, in the Hussey Building.

W. J. Johnston & Co., of the Verner Building, have contracted to add more shelving and counters to their store. Owing to the increase in their trade it necessitated additional facilities for taking care of it.

The store of Grafner Brothers, on Fifth avenue, was closed for the last three days of last week owing to the death of their mother.

Buchbinder & Schemp, opticians, of Penn avenue, have placed their shop and store in the hands of the contractors for a general overhauling. They will also add some new lens grinding machines to their equipment. They have given one-half of their store room to their new department, known as the Fort Pitt Camera Co., dealers in photographic apparatus and supplies. In the rear of their store they have added a very complete dark room to be free to their patrons.

Beginning June 1 there was a general motion made to close all stores at 5 p. m., and this matter is now being generally observed by the jewelers of this city. There has been some attempt made among the jobbers to close at noon on Saturdays, but so far this has been unsuccessful.

TRENTON

Jeweler Thomas Tropp has contributed a handsome gold mounted cane to the sporting committee in charge of the St. Francis Hospital picnic. The cane, which is now on exhibition in Jeweler Tropp's show window, will be awarded to the winner of the mile walk.

The large clock in the Mechanics' National Bank Building, which has been undergoing repairs for some time past, has been placed in position again.

Angle, the optician of 348 South Broad street, was robbed a few days ago of a dozen pairs of smoked eye glasses. Mr.

Angle said that he suspected a poorly dressed man who came in the store on the afternoon of the robbery to look at some eye glasses.

BALTIMORE

A WATCHMAKER IN TROUBLE.—John Haven, a well known watchmaker of this city, was committed for court charged with the larceny of a solid gold watch valued at \$500 from Morris Cohen & Co. Haven has been in bad circumstances, and he took the watch to repair, and failed to return it. It was found in the pawnshop, where it is claimed he pledged it. Haven has worked for a number of jewelers and always acted honest.

WELL KNOWN THIEF ARRESTED.—Frank Hurley was arrested yesterday by Detective Thos. O'Donnell, of the Baltimore police force, who had followed him around. Hurley entered a number of jewelry stores and asked to be shown rings and other articles of jewelry. He did not succeed in getting what he desired. When taken to police headquarters he was recognized as the man who was wanted on the charge of stealing a diamond locket and other small pieces of jewelry from the store of Samuel Kirk & Sons last December. He was identified by Mr. Kirk, and was held for court in default of \$500 bail.

When you receive sample copies of The Jewelers Review it is an invitation to subscribe.

WASHINGTON

G. Barthel, 481 Pennsylvania avenue, Northwest, is selling out at auction.

The Castleburg Jewelry Company was victimized by Marvin G. Sperry last week on a worthless check for \$35. Sperry is now in jail.

Chas. Putsche, who was arrested last week on the charge of stealing a diamond ring from his employer, Chas. Fuchs, 1000 F street, Northwest, a manufacturing jeweler, was held for the grand jury on that charge, and sentenced to five months in jail for four other offences.

The current issue of the "Bulletin of the Department of Labor" contains a paper entitled "The Negro in the Black Belt; Some Social Sketches." The paper states that in Covington, the county seat of Newton County, Ga., there is a negro watchmaker who "is always busy."

The report of the French Bureau of Labor on the number and character of workmen's co-operative productive associations in France, just received in Washington by the Department of Labor, shows that there are five such associations composed of diamond cutters, having a membership of 151 persons, and the total wages paid during the year covered by the report amounted to \$63,443.

According to the 20th annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries of New Jersey, just received by the Bureau of Labor, there are 14 jewelry manufacturing establishments in that State, having a capital invested of \$1,096,110; using material valued at \$453,276, turning out an annual product valued at \$1,113,552, employing an average of 603 persons, who work on an average 274 days in the year.

Charles Putsche was arrested last week at the jewelry establishment of Charles Fuchs, corner of Tenth and F streets Northwest, where he had been employed for two days. He was charged with stealing a diamond ring from his employer. Fuchs is a manufacturing jeweler.

AT THE HOTELS.

Recent arrivals are posted daily in the office of "The Jewelers Review," where the bulletins can be inspected by members of the trade.

H. H. Tammer, of Denver, at the Cadillac; A. Snow, Jr., of New Bedford, at the Continental; G. I. Husted, of Mamesville, N. Y., at the Holland; E. J. Forest, of Allentown, at the Aulic; W. Schmidt, of Milwaukee, at the Grand; G. H. Wood, of Lowell, at the Imperial; J. E. McKee, of Waddington, at the Astor; W. Campbell, of Philadelphia, at the Gilsey.

F. E. Burr, of Carbondale, at the Grand; W. P. Morgan, of San Francisco, at the Manhattan; C. B. Safford, of Kingston, at the Morton; H. W. Pudan, of Springfield, at the Murray Hill; T. A. Pudan, of Springfield, at the Murray Hill; M. L. Levy, of San Francisco, at the Imperial; G. R. West, of Pittsburgh, at the Grand Union; C. F. Nieman, of Pittsburgh, at the Park Avenue; J. M. Van Heusen, of Albany, at the Manhattan.

J. C. Wasson, of Pittsburgh, at 45 Lispenard street; W. Bramley, of Montreal, at the Gallmon; A. G. Stone, of Chicago, at the Imperial; M. H. Harris, of Washington, at the Broadway Central; L. Filsenthal, of Chicago, at the Holland; A. L. Pease, of Hartford, at the Park; A. A. Skinner and C. P. Pike, of Boston.



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NOVELTIES A SPECIALTY.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

Under this head will appear all matter of interest to lapidaries, including foreign diamond market reports and all other news relating to precious stones. While we cannot publish all correspondence received, yet matters of interest will always receive a place in this department.

London, June 3.—L. and A. Abrahams will show their series of rough this week and will give the first sight to Henry Fera, of New York. At the present time this is worth a good deal of money, the supply being so limited and so many buyers of rough being here. I am afraid, however, that most of them will have to go home empty handed as has been the case so many times before. Several lots, which are not under the control of the syndicate, are likely to be sold, but that does not amount to much. Our polish market was fairly well supported this week, and we have sold several large parcels which were bought some time ago. I mentioned their purchase some time ago. They were bought by a temporarily formed syndicate, which, I understand, cleared 15 per cent. by their sale. M. DE LYON.

Amsterdam, June 3.—Last week was a very busy one. Everybody wanted polish goods. French buyers bought largely and the American contingent were not far behind buying everything in sight, though prices ruled high to the delight of our manufacturers, who had some lots on hand, which were not of the most salable description. The Americans bought from common meles to very fine stones, and several sent large parcels of goods home. Some of our brokers have received word from their American clients that they intend to visit Amsterdam next month and to those I would give a friendly word of advice which is, if they cannot buy what they want here, do not go to London or Paris in hopes of doing better. H. CHARLES.

Antwerp, June 3.—We have had a great number of buyers here for all classes of goods and we sold a number of large parcels to French and Russian buyers. Several American buyers came back from London this week. American buyers have the name for always trying to get the goods at their own price. Therefore they went to London, but have now returned pretty well convinced that they should have stayed in Amsterdam or Antwerp. I can give this tip to American buyers, that if they cannot buy in these two cities, they had better go straight back to America and stick to their old saying "that they can buy cheaper at home." Our rough buyers arrived yesterday from London with a poor supply of rough. It was in chavages, which was an advantage, but still we could use considerably more than they had. They say here that the well-known firm of Kryn & Waters have either sold their business or turned it into a company with two and a half million dollars capital with Gus Wonters as a managing director at a yearly salary of \$20,000.

J. AKIE.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Matter inserted under this head, 25 cents a line each issue. Two insertions, 20 cents a line each issue. Four or more insertions, 10 cents a line each issue. SITUATIONS WANTED and HELP WANTED advertisements will be inserted for one cent a word. No advertisement under either of these headings will be received for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany order. Subscribers may use this department free of charge.

Business Opportunities

WRITE FULTON & YEAGLEY, ATTORNEYS, DENTON, TEXAS, if you have notes or claims against Texas parties that you desire settled or compromised.

COLLECTIONS.—Prompt, persistent and personal attention given turning lathe. Also a tool sharpener. Address vicinity. EDWARD C. STURGES, 61 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Situation Wanted

SITUATION WANTED. First-class bookkeeper, twelve years with well known house, desires situation; excellent references; bond if necessary. L. A. J., care G. L. Abrams, 194 Broadway, New York.

Help Wanted

WANTED—An experienced jewelry salesman for the Eastern and Middle States. Reference. Address M., care of THE REVIEW.

Tools Wanted.

WANTED—A straight lining attachment for a Swiss Engine turning lathe. Also a tool sharpener. Address TOOLS, office of THE REVIEW.

SAILED FOR EUROPE

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Deitsch sailed for Europe on the 8th on the Ss. Bremen.

H. Canfield, of the Roy Watch Case Co.; B. Hyman, of Hirsch & Hyman, and G. H. Wood, of Lowell, Mass., sailed on the 7th on the Ss. St. Paul.

Harry Warren, of the Julius King Optical Company, sailed from New York last week on the Prairie Queen for a two months' tour of Europe.

Louis Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lynch and L. and M. Tannenbaum, all of New York, sailed on Saturday on the Etruria.

NEW RINGS.

OUR NEW LINES FOR THE FALL SEASON NOW COMPLETED.

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NEWS OF THE LAKE STATES

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Trade news and business and personal items from those States bordering on the Lakes will be found under this head. These States include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. We shall welcome any items of general interest from our readers, which should reach us not later than Monday morning.

CHICAGO

Among the buyers in town last week were the following:

G. E. Chappell, Paw Paw, Mich.; E. B. Sherman, Gray's Lake, Ill.; W. M. Swartz, Chadwick, Ill.; E. A. Dayton, of E. A. Dayton & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. A. Townsend, La Porte, Ind.; C. H. Coles, Sandwich, Ill.; J. E. Perkins, Manhattan, Ill.; A. E. Henry, Rockford, Ill.; A. M. Smythe, Elgin, Ill.; J. E. McCourt, Ludington, Mich.; A. G. Shepard, of Ingersoll & Shepard, Carbondale, Ill.; J. E. Eberhart, South Chicago, Ill.; C. D. White, of C. D. White & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; "Ned" Connor, Gibson City, Ill.; Stewart, Albion, Ill.; Mills, of Mills & Huff, Streator, Ill.; D. R. Lewis, Marion, Ill.; M. A. Hueman, McHenry, Ill.; A. B. Jones, Stewart, Ia.

Louis Manheimer left town last Saturday for a three weeks' Eastern trip.

Lloyd Milner, of Spaulding & Co., is in the East on a business trip.

Mr. Newman, of the Newman Clock Company, expects to go East shortly on a business trip.

E. J. Smith, of Spaulding & Co., has taken his family East. Mrs. Smith is in poor health.

J. B. Wood, of Chas. F. Wood & Co., 1 Maiden Lane, New York, was in town last week.

Mr. Hamilton, of Lehman, Hamilton & Co., of Denver, Colo., was in the city last week.

M. S. Benedict, of the M. S. Benedict Manufacturing Co., who was out of town most of last week, returned to the city on Saturday.

H. G. Nye, Chicago manager for C. Rogers & Bros., was away last week in Cincinnati and elsewhere, returning to his office on Monday.

J. W. Forsinger, who has been traveling in the East and South on business and on pleasure bent, is expected back next week.

C. D. Peacock is making a special window display of yachting cups and trophies. A large painting of a full-rigged ship—with sails in relief—attracts much attention.

Charles H. Pixley, of F. A. Hardy & Co., returned last Saturday from Columbus, O., where he had been attending the meeting of medical men for the purpose of showing the Hardy Ophthalmometer.

W. W. Browne, Chicago manager of the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, who has been East at the factory for a week or ten days past, is expected back this week.

H. D. Mix, H. W. Steere, C. P. Young, H. A. Bliss, F. D. White, Louis Hodges, A. J. Sherrard, George D. Lawrence, all traveling jewelers, were in this city last week. They stopped at the Victoria Hotel.

Mr. P. W. Sherwich, order clerk at the Chicago office of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., is away on his vacation. He will be absent from his desk two weeks, and expects to visit Hoboken, N. J., and New York.

S. Buchbaum & Co., the manufacturing jewelers in the Masonic Temple, whose shop is one of the busiest in the city, are busy at present getting up sheets for the fall catalogues of the jobbers.

G. Bilstad, a son of O. Bilstad, Cambridge, Mass., will graduate this month from the medical school of Northwestern University. He has been studying medicine for six years, and stands high in his class.

Morton C. Tilden, of Spaulding & Co., returned from a short vacation last week. He is to be married in the fall to Miss Matty Martin, of La Grange, Ill., and will take the balance of his holidays at that time.

E. F. Strickland and G. W. Payson, who cover some of the Western States for the Chicago office of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, were both back in the city last week. Mr. Strickland expects to go over to his home in Michigan for his vacation very soon.

William F. Juergens, treasurer of the Juergens & Andersen Company, who was married in April to Miss Louise Heissler, has returned from his honeymoon, and taken up his business duties again. Mr. and Mrs. Juergens will live on the south side, at 4400 Vincennes avenue.

Spaulding & Co.'s nine played the Wanderers' Cricket Club nine last Sunday. For next Sunday a game is scheduled with C. D. Peacock's nine. On July 1 Spaulding & Co.'s team will try another game with the men from Hymen Berg & Co., whom they beat 4 to 5 on Memorial Day.

A letter came last week to the Newman Clock Company, makers of watchmen's clocks and employees' time recorders, from the Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition, informing them that their bid for furnishing watchmen's clocks for the Exposition has been accepted. This is another triumph for the Newman watchman's clock.

The Newman Clock Co., of Chicago, have recently perfected a new portable watchman's clock, of which we shall give a description in our next issue.

Hyman, Berg & Co., of Chicago, have completed a piece of work for the launching of the Schooner "Roamer," owned by Clifford Perin, formerly of Cincinnati, that will take place at Beaufort, N. C., June 21. The firm has fixed up champagne bottles for several of the christenings of battleships and private vessels and for the occasion mentioned a bottle has been

enclosed in the gold wire netting of one piece that the firm has used on others. The work is well executed and is being done by hand and has attracted some attention here where the bottle is on exhibition.

R. M. Johnson made recently a handsome Department Commander's jewel, valued at about \$500, for presentation to Gen. John C. Bloch, by the Grand Army of Illinois.

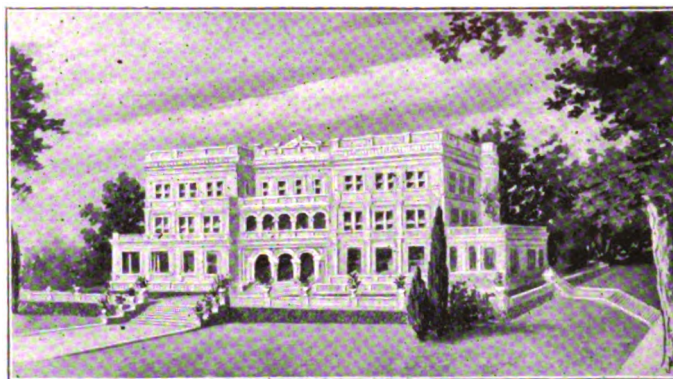
COLUMBUS.

William Watts, of the Silver Plate Company, Meriden, Conn., was in the city last week.

ELGIN

On one or two days during the recent spell of hot weather the furnace room hands at the factory of the Elgin National Watch Company laid off.

During the past year the exports of watches from Switzerland amounted to over \$13,000,000. The watches went to almost all parts of the civilized world.



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF OTTO YOUNG, NOW BUILDING AT LAKE GENEVA.

Above is an illustration of the summer residence which Otto Young, of Otto Young & Co., 149 State street, Chicago, is building at Lake Geneva. It was designed by Henry Lord Gay in the Italian classical style of architecture and will be of white Bedford stone on all sides richly carved. It will be three stories in height, and will front 174 feet with a depth of 70. The loggias in front connect with arcades leading through the house and opening on verandas at either end, making a veranda or open connected walk 250 feet long. The roof will be of tile, and will be constructed with a view to its use as a roof garden. On the main floor there will be a carriage porch, with an entrance leading into a great hall, connecting with a staircase hall. The main hall opens to the parlor, music-room, and billiard hall. There will also be on this floor a library, dining-room, reception-room, butler's pantry, two refrigerating rooms, a kitchen, and servants' dining-room. In the second story there will be nine sleeping-rooms and a large hall parlor. The third story will contain seven guest rooms and seven servants' rooms. In the basement there will be a bowling alley, bicycle storage rooms, and an icehouse. The entire building will be heated by steam. The cost of the house will be \$100,000.

A MEMORIAL TO CHARLES FREDERICK LIVERMORE

Mrs. Charles Frederick Livermore has just been the recipient of a graceful memorial of her husband, the Western manager of the Middletown Plate Company, whose death last April caused such widespread regret. A number of Mr. Livermore's friends joined forces to send flowers to his funeral. Many other friends heard of this plan, and wanted to join in it, and as a result so much money was contributed that, after some \$30 had been spent upon a quantity of beautiful flowers, a very considerable amount remained. It was decided to spend the balance in the preparation of a memorial, to be presented to Mrs. Livermore. Suitable resolutions were adopted, and A. B. Garman, an artist in the Inter-Ocean Building, was given the work of properly engrossing them. The finished result of his labor is a handsome black, leather-bound volume, containing a very lifelike portrait of Mr. Livermore, the resolutions adopted by the subscribers, and the autograph signatures of the friends interested—eighty-nine in all. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, we have learned with feelings of deep grief of the decease of our beloved friend, Charles Frederick Livermore, in whose death the jewelry trade has lost one of its most honorable, upright and conscientious mem-

bers, who for many years has borne a worthy regard among us and earned by his uniform courtesy and geniality the respect, good will and high regard of every one in the trade with whom he came in contact, and by his untiring adherence to principle has gained an honored position among his fellowmen;

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and little child our earnest sympathy in their great affliction; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be suitably engrossed, with our individual names attached, and presented to the widow at an early date, with our sincere condolences.

Following this were the signatures, headed by those of Col. G. H. Hulbert, president of the Middletown Plate Company, and Thomas H. B. Davis, vice-president. Messrs. J. M. Stanley and L. E. Fay have been principally interested in the execution of the memorial volume.

After the volume had been paid for there was still a sum of money remaining. This was deposited for the five months' old baby boy, and accompanying the memorial volume for Mrs. Livermore was sent a passbook from the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank showing a deposit of \$59.00.

There was no canvass made for the contributions to this memorial. Each subscriber came unsought, and testified voluntarily to the esteem in which he had held Mr. Livermore.

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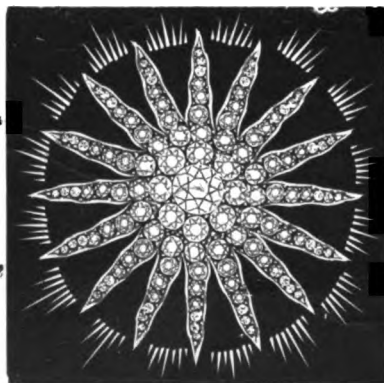
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DIAMOND



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CINCINNATI

Frank Herschede was successful in getting the Young Men's Business Club to locate their new clubrooms over his store. The building in which Mr. Herschede's store is located is a roomy one, and the three upper floors will be occupied by the club.

Herman Smith, the Mayor of Charleston, West Va., was in Cincinnati the past week on business and pleasure. Mr. Smith is one of the most prominent retail jewelers in the State and was formerly a Cincinnati man. He enjoys the distinction of being the only member of his party to be elected on a long ticket, of which the other side got all the rest.

As yet no answer has been filed by the firm of Duhme Brothers & Co. to the suit brought by the Duhme Jewelry Co. to restrain the first named concern from using the name Duhme without some distinguishing title. There is allowed 30 days in which to make the answer, and it is promised that when the answer is made that accusations made by the company against the firm as to goods handled and stock carried will be gone one better in the answering petition.

L. Gutman, of L. Gutman & Sons, will leave on Wednesday on a fishing trip, and after returning Mr. Gutman, together with his wife and daughter, will go to Gloucester, Mass., about July 1, for the summer.

Frank Emmerling, of Hillsboro, O., one of the well known jewelry men of the State, was in Cincinnati this week buying goods.

Edward Albert, of Albert Bros., is preparing for a trip East.

There will be a good crowd of jewelers go to St. Louis on the occasion of the Elks' Convention. There will be one crowd made up of C. A. Remme, manager of the Queen City Watch Case Manufacturing Co.; L. F. E. Hummel and Ed Lohmeyer, the retailers.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. CaJacob, of Wapakoneta, O., were in Cincinnati this week on their wedding trip. Mr. CaJacob is a prominent retail jeweler of that place, and the bride was a society belle of Dayton, O.

There are rumors of the starting of a new manufacturing concern in this city that will be one of the largest in the jewelry line in the number of those engaged in making fine work. The reports are quite definite, and it is said that something will come of the movement.

DETROIT

RELEASE OF A JEWELRY THIEF.—County Auditor Lou Burt and Secretary Hurlburt, of the Detroit Park Commission, were in partnership in the wholesale jewelry business twelve years ago when their store was burglarized of \$7000 worth of jewelry. Henry Adams was convicted of the crime after a sensational trial and sent to Jackson prison, from which he was released only last Friday. Adams always denied his crime, but on Saturday owned up to Mr. Burt that he was the guilty party. He said he got into the jewelry store from a furniture house next door. Adams refused to implicate any one else and would give no hint as to what became of the jewelry.

F. C. Allen, representing A. Wittnauer, of New York, was in Detroit last week.

The following buyers were in the city this week: Bert Amsden, Ypsilanti; Max Jennings, of St. Clair; Fred Grimm, of Mount Clemens; F. H. Woodman, of Woodman, Cook Company, Boston; C. A. Marsch, of Attleboro, Mass.; A. J. Lucas, of A. H. Bliss & Co., North Attleboro; J. C. Squire, of Hamilton Watch Company, Lancaster, Pa.; J. Hamilton, of Hamilton & Hamilton, Providence; Joseph Dean, of Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass.; M. Wood, of Howard Sterling Company, New

York; Mr. White, of A. Busbee & Co., Chicago; Frank Snow, of C. C. Darling & Co., Providence; Mr. Pierce, of Bay State Optical Company, Attleboro, Mass., and F. G. Burgess, of the Standard Optical Company, Geneva, N. Y.

F. Rolshoven & Co. are advertising in the windows and newspapers "great reduction in gold watches during June."

Mr. Landsberg, manager of L. Black & Co., is going on a trip to New York and Saratoga to spend the summer months.

The Detroit Yacht Club has decided to give twelve silver shields as time prizes in its races this year, two of the trophies to be given in each race. Traub & Co., of Detroit, will probably get the contract for the manufacture of the shields.

F. C. Wayworm, jeweler, at Hancock, Mich., is taking the optical course in the L. Black School of Optics.

The L. Black Company is doing a big business in souvenir goods, both wholesale and retail. A. Landsbery, president of the company, is at Saratoga on a vacation.

Mr. Noack, Sr., member of Noack & Gorenflo, wholesale jewelers, has returned from an Eastern trip.

TOLEDO

OPENING OF STARR JEWELRY CO.'S NEW STORE.—The event of the past month was the opening of the Starr Jewelry Company's new store on Summit street. E. E. Starr has been in this city but a little over six months and his business has grown to such an extent that it has been necessary for him to have larger and better quarters. To this end he has opened on Summit street one of the largest and best selected stocks in the city. The opening days were Friday and Saturday and the place was thronged with people. The usual musical programme was rendered and the guests were presented with elegant souvenirs.

The Centennial Company has received the new design to be used as a trade mark for the coming exposition. It is a very handsome thing and represents the progress of the State from 1702 until the present. The design is already being worked up by a number of local jewelers, and they will make it up in badges and buttons. Some very handsome souvenir spoons have been turned out and the new design has become a fad in the city.

KEOKUK, IOWA

By all odds the handsomest jewelry store in the State of Iowa is that conducted by T. R. J. Ayres & Sons, at 509 and 511 Main street, Keokuk. This house was established thirty-four years ago by T. R. J. Ayres, and success crowned his efforts from the outset.

PACIFIC AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

The news under this heading is received from those States bordering on the Pacific and extending inland to the Rocky Mountains. Trade news and correspondence from our readers is always welcome and should be received at this office not later than Monday morning in each week.

SAN FRANCISCO

On the 4th inst. Miss Tillie Nordman, daughter of Joseph Nordman, president of the Berteling Optical Co., and of Nordman Brothers, was married to Dr. D. M. Coney. The rooms of the California Hotel, where the wedding took place, were prettily decorated with flowers, while among the guests were many members of both the jewelry and optical trades, to whom both the bride and her father are so well known.

NEW EASTERN AGENCY IN SAN FRANCISCO.—A new resident coast agency has been established in this city in the new Adams Building, corner Sutter and Kearny streets, apartment 502, Herbert C. Van Ness, manager. The opening lines of this agency are two of silver novelties representative of the Newark factories of Wm. W. Hayden Company and Link & Angell, and the genuine gun metal line of novelties manufactured in New York by J. N. Provenzano. Through much traveling Manager Van Ness is well and favorably known to the coast trade.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.—At the fifth annual meeting of the San Francisco Merchants' Association Frederick W. Dohrmann, of Nathan, Dohrmann & Co., importers and wholesale and retail dealers in pottery, glass and chinaware, bric-a-brac and porcelain, was unanimously re-elected president. Report showed that the membership, which had grown from 47, when the association was organized, to 1,057, embraces the following representation of trades, to whose interests The Review is devoted:

Opticians—Berteling Optical Co., California Optical Co., Hirsch & Kaiser and Henry Kahn & Co. Jewelers—California Jewelry Co., A. Eisenberg & Co., Glindeman & Schweitzer, Alphonse Judis, Hammersmith & Field, George Greenzweig & Co., King, Moss & Co., Phelps & Adams, Rothschild & Hadenfeldt, M. Schussler & Co., Schumacher & Co., K. G. Schwartz, Shreve & Co., San Francisco Diamond House and W. K. Vanderslice Co. Art Glass—Jos. F. Brouchoud and California Art Glass Works; also Perley & Culp, china decorators, and Occidental Art Leather Co.

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Special Facilities for the Safety of Valuable Samples.

WILLIAM W. CLARKE, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

Business and personal news interesting to the trade from the States under the above heading will be found in these columns. We have a special staff of correspondents in all the important centers, but are always glad to receive from our readers items of news which they consider of general interest to members of the trade. Such notes should reach this office on Monday morning.

BOSTON

JEWELRY TRAVELERS' OUTING.—Arrangements have practically been completed for the annual summer outing of the Jewelry Travelers' Association of New England, which will be held July 9. It has been decided not to go to a summer resort this year, but the afternoon will be spent in a cruise down Massachusetts Bay. The tug Vesta has been engaged by the Executive Committee for the occasion, and a delightful time is assured. An elaborate luncheon will be served on board. The number has been limited to sixty, the capacity of the tug, and members will be expected to give notice immediately of their intention to take the trip.

Exports from the port of Boston for the week ending June 2 amounted to the sum of \$2,294,639, and included clocks to the value of \$818.

Charles F. Morrill, of the Jewelers' Building, ex-Commodore of the South Boston Yacht Club, was one of the prominent figures at the opening of the new clubhouse of the South Boston Yacht Club.

Henry W. Patterson, of Smith, Patterson & Company, 52 Summer street, was the sergeant in command of the fifth battery of artillery in the parade of the famous Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company last Monday.

Miss Grace Dean, formerly cashier with D. C. Percival & Co., was married on June 7 to Harry J. York. Many of the boys at the store were present at the ceremony. Together they gave the couple a handsome silver tea service. The firm of D. C. Percival & Co. presented Mrs. York with a beautiful diamond brooch.

The final date for the hearing by Judge Adams of the case of E. A. Bigelow and R. R. Gilman, assignees of the firm of George H. Richards, Jr., & Co., against the American Waltham

Watch Company, has been set by the agreement of all parties interested for Wednesday, June 14.

Treasurer William A. Bates, of the Ripley, Howland Manufacturing Company, left Boston on Thursday for an extended trip to the West and the Yellowstone Park. It is expected that Mr. Bates will be gone about four weeks.

Kettell & Blake are having some handsome new signs placed in position, one of which will cover the whole outside of the store between the windows on the Franklin street side.

H. M. Rich & Co., trade auctioneers at 9 Franklin street, held an auction sale of a large lot of diamonds from half to four carats, valued at \$8,000, on Wednesday morning last. A large lot of watches was also disposed of at the same sale.

When you receive sample copies of The Jewelers Review it is an invitation to subscribe.

Marcel N. Smith, senior member of the firm of Smith, Patterson & Co., Summer street, has just bought a fine piece of property in Brookline for investment. The property is located on Babcock street, Babcock Hill, and adjoins his present residence. The new property cost about \$15,000.

The Boston police have received a telegram from the chief of police of Kansas City, stating that he had arrested in that city Louis J. Wyman, who formerly lived in this city, charged with the embezzlement of diamonds valued at \$5,000 from Isadore M. Hirshe, of 42 Holborn street, Boston, in 1896. Wyman represented himself to be a dealer in diamonds and secured \$5,000 worth of stones from Mr. Hirshe on memorandum. He never paid for them, it is alleged, but pawned them with the Collateral Loan Company. No trace of the man could be found after his disappearance and nothing more was heard from him until a peculiar case in Kansas City attracted the attention of the Boston police. It appeared that Wyman was employed by a concern there. He went home to supper, but when he returned he made a report to the police that the safe had been robbed of \$1,000 worth of diamonds. One thing led to another and the Boston police were communicated with. They asked for the arrest of Wyman until requisition papers could be served.

It would seem that the financial affairs of Alvah Skinner are in a bad way just at present. The latest move in the case is the petitioning of Mr. Skinner into involuntary bankruptcy in the United States Court. From this move it is evident that

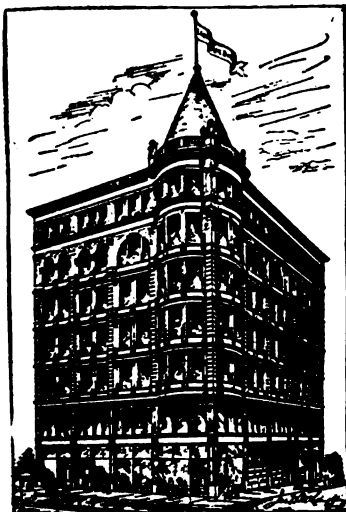
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EFFECTUALLY SOLVES THE PROBLEM—how to save ALL the GOLD from JEWELERS' WASH WATER. It is CHEAP and DURABLE, costs nothing to operate, and will PAY FOR ITSELF IN ONE YEAR. We put them in for Manufacturing Jewelers on trial at our own risk until they have proved their worth. Write for particulars and testimonials.

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363 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.

the affairs of the firm will not be speedily settled. Soon after the announcement of the assignment was made Mr. Skinner and Assignee Pullen went over to New York to try and patch up an arrangement with the heaviest creditors, who are located in that city. This step was not productive of the expected results and the next thing was the bankruptcy proceedings. Neither Mr. Skinner nor his former assignee, whom the creditors refused to accept, will make any statements as to the bankruptcy proceedings. Callers on this and similar missions at the store are met with a chilly reception and the blunt announcement that no information will be given out.

Treasurer E. B. Floyd, of Floyd, Rounds & Co., corporation, jewelers, has filed the following annual statement with the commissioner of corporations: Annual meeting held February 20, 1899. Certificate filed June 2, 1899.

Cash and debts receivable	\$5,513
Manufactures and merchandise	15,238
Fixtures, etc.	1,000
Profit and loss	2,836
Total	\$24,587
Capital stock	\$16,200
Debts	8,387
Total	\$24,587

William S. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Wales, has just returned from a business trip to New York and Philadelphia.

Arthur Cross, with John B. Humphrey, Jewelers' Building, has returned from a fishing trip through Maine.

John S. Lowell, watchmaker to the trade in the Jewelers' Building, has been enjoying himself on a shooting trip at Plum Island, Newburyport, where he had excellent luck with the gun.

Peter Crossin, of the firm of Crossin & Co., stickpin and white-stone goods, left last week for the West.

PROVIDENCE

The salesmen who are returning from their annual spring trips to the West report the conditions of trade in that section of the country to be most promising, many of the local firms receiving larger orders than at any time in their history. The increase in orders is such that a number of the prominent members of the trade think that the fall trade will be the best enjoyed in many years.

Mayor Henry G. Thresher, of Central Falls, who is a member of the firm of the Waite, Thresher Company, manufacturers of gold and plated novelties at 61 Peck street, has been confined to his home for some time by illness, but is now able to be out, and he has gone down on the Cape to recuperate.

The shop of Theodore Foster & Brother has been reopened after the annual repairing.

Arthur C. Stone, traveler for George Dover, findings, etc., at 235 Eddy street, has returned from the West, where he met with considerable success, considering that it was his first visit to that section. Mr. Stone expresses himself well pleased with the reception given him by the Western buyers.

The buyers continue to flock into the city, and the past week among those noticed were Frank Lenald, Chicago; J. A. Schwarz, Philadelphia; B. Marx, St. Paul; D. Buxton, Springfield, Mass., and L. Hainsfurther, of St. Petersburg.

THE ATTLEBOROS

Fred L. Balcom has gone on the road for R. M. Derrick & Co., as traveling salesman.

Through the efforts of J. E. Blake, president of the James E. Blake Company, the Frank Mossberg Company, of Providence, manufacturers of novelties, has been induced to locate in town. The possessions of this firm were moved to town last week to quarters in the Blake building on South Main street.

David S. Spaulding, of D. S. Spaulding & Co., of Mansfield, has returned from a short vacation spent at the Rangely Lakes.

David E. Makepeace, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, attended the annual meeting of that organization last week.

According to a local paper the United Traction and Electric Company of Providence has attached the property of Homer M. Daggett, Jr., of Daggett & Clap, for \$4,500.

Attleboro is planning to have a big Fourth of July celebration this year, and has enlisted many of her prominent jewelry manufacturers to assist in the preparations. On the committee in charge is Emmons D. Guild, of W. H. Wilmarth & Co.; Homer M. Daggett, Jr., Sidney O. Bigney, of S. O. Bigney & Co.; Walter J. Newman, of Horton, Angell & Co., and James E. Blake, president of the James E. Blake Company.

Last week John Rawcliffe, an employee of Cheever, Tweedy & Co., was arrested on a warrant charging him with violent assault on his wife.

There was a small fire last week in the jewelry shop of D. S. Spaulding & Co., Mansfield. The damage done was very slight.

William H. Blake has deeded a large piece of land on South Main street to James E. Blake.

George L. Brown & Co. and Allen, Smith & Thurston will occupy the third floor of the Makepeace building when completed.

Major E. S. Horton, of Horton, Angel & Co., has offered to give a well located tract of land to any out-of-town jewelry manufacturer who will locate and build in this town.

The employees of the Plainville Stock Company have organized a baseball team, and are to play the employees of other shops in town.

WORK BEGINS ON J. M. BATES' NEW FACTORY.—The contract for building the big jewelry factory of Joseph M. Bates, of the Bates & Bacon Watch Case Manufactory, on the site of the shops burned in the destructive May, '98, fire, was given to a local contractor last week. Work on clearing up the grounds and getting rid of the burnt rubbish from the old shops was immediately commenced. Work on the stone foundation of the building is to be commenced this week. Mr. Bates stated to the representative of the REVIEW that no time is to be spared in the building of the factory, and that work is to be pushed forward with all speed possible. The building will be 248 feet long and 40 feet wide, except the two head houses, one on each end of the building, which will be 50 feet wide. The building will be of wood and three stories in height over a roomy basement. The two head houses will be of brick. The factory will contain over 50,000 square feet of floor space. Over 1,000 workmen will find employment in it.

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WALTHAM

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH FACTORY NEWS.—On Saturday, June 3, 100 shares of American Watch Company stock were sold by auction at 148 per share. Treasurer L. C. Lane, of the Factory Relief Association, makes the following report for the month of May: Received, \$316 and paid out \$216 in sick benefits, leaving a balance of \$100 to add to the large bank account. The report for the month of May, 1898, was: Received, \$273 and paid out \$248.

Roy T. Boynton, of Albany, N. Y.; D. C. Drury, of Manchester, N. H., and C. L. Newman, Nashville, Pa., were in the city last week.

The following notice has been posted on all the fire hose in the corridors at the American Waltham Watch Company, to the effect that any unauthorized handling of the fire apparatus will mean instant discharge for the offender.

Among the visitors to the watch industries in this city during the past week were:

Winfield Brown and John A. Carle, of Boston, Mass.; T. C. Vickers, of Denver, Colo.; J. E. Chardon, New York; M. L. Hazelton, of Worcester, Mass.; Walter E. Aldrich, of Lowell, Mass.; Charles W. Beckwith, of Pekin, Ill.; Jacob H. Curry, of Newark, N. J.; Arthur L. Kilburn, of Rochester, N. Y.; James A. Parland, of Meriden, Conn.; William E. Bryant, a dealer in jeweler's materials at St. Paul, Minn., and David E. Beecher, manufacturer of watch material at Birmingham, England.

MERIDEN, CONN.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY'S NEW OFFICE.—The International Silver Company expects to occupy its new office by July 1. Nearly all of the Britannia Company clerks are now installed in their new office on the second and third floors of the addition just completed, and alterations on the first floor are now under way.

The International Silver Company has just given an order for 15,000 catalogues. It will take 150 reams of paper to get them out.

The transfers of the Meriden Britannia Company, Wilcox Silver Plate Company and Meriden Silver Plate Company to the International Silver Company were recorded with the city clerk, Town Hall, last Tuesday.

HERE AND THERE

D. E. Ketcham, a jeweler of Golden City, Mo., has just returned from a trip to Eastern cities, which was for both business and pleasure.

E. B. Sherman, the enterprising jeweler of Gray's Lake, Ill., is also mayor of that flourishing city.

Work on the jewelry factory of the W. F. Main Co., at E. Iowa City, Ia., will begin at once.

Geo. Tallman is about to build a two-story addition to his jewelry store at Lanark, Ill.

On Wednesday night last, the jewelry store of A. H. Higgins, of Unionville, Mich., was burglarized.

E. N. Crawford, who is located at Williams, Ariz., is also deputy postmaster there.

W. Q. Veach has fixed up his jewelry department at Sabula, Ia., in god style in the post office building.

Burglars entered the drug store of Aull & Co., at Auburn, Ky., and stole five or six hundred dollars' worth of valuables. In addition to a regular line of drugs the firm carried jewelry and the burglars made deep inroads in this. A number of valuable watches, rings, razors, knives and other articles were taken.

Thomas Yost, formerly a jeweler at Fresno, Cal., has gone into the orange-growing business.

BUSINESS CHANGES AND REMOVALS

J. Cassingham has purchased E. H. Paul's stock of jewelry at Arcola, Ill.

F. B. Means, formerly of Bloomington, Ill., has removed to Monticello, Ill.

L. O. Stevens will succeed to and continue the jewelry business in Macon, Ga., and assume all liabilities of the firm of L. O. Stevens & Bro., of Macon, Ga.

J. E. Jarck, an experienced watchmaker and jeweler from New York, has purchased the stock of A. Craig Voorhees, at 115 Church street, New Brunswick, N. C., and will reopen the place with a new and complete stock.

F. I. Bailey, late of New Hampshire, has purchased the business and stock of A. A. Wendell, of Aiken, Minn.

Robert Leding is the successor of Moore & Leding, 1225 F street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The jewelry store of P. J. Merriman, in Diamondville, Wyo., has been closed up temporarily.

W. A. Edinger has sold out his entire stock of jewelry in Pasadena, Cal., to George H. Randall.

E. L. Winans has gone out of the jewelry business he has been conducting in Sedan, Kan., but will continue in the watch repairing business at that point.

Dan S. Parks has sold out his stock of jewelry in Colorado, Texas.

The firm of Grover & Teed, of Attleboro, Mass., was dissolved last week by mutual consent, Leonard W. Teed retiring. A new firm known as Grover, Son & Co., consisting of Charles L. Grover, Louis E. Grover and Edgar A. Cummings, has been formed and will conduct the business.

A. V. Legg has moved his business from Tipton, Va., to Clay, W. Va.

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES

A. P. Workman and Paul Newman have formed a partnership under the firm name of Workman and Newman, and will conduct a jewelry business at 185 Eddy street, Providence, R. I., their principal line being white stone goods and plated rings.

E. H. Whitmarsh & Co. is the name of a new concern which has taken quarters in the Fitzgerald Building, Providence, R. I. The firm removed here from Wrentham in order to get nearer to the trade.

M. L. Miller is the name of a new watchmaker who has just opened up for business in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

M. Friedman has opened up a stock of jewelry in Weston, Mo., having moved it to that point from Eighteenth and Vine streets, Kansas City, Mo.

The Tontine Mercantile Association, of Lincoln, Neb., with a capital stock of \$50,000, has filed a charter to do business in Colorado. The object of the company is to purchase and sell diamonds on the profit sharing plan. It is not allowed to contract an indebtedness of over \$1,000. The incorporators are E. R. Pence, A. R. Talbott and M. L. Stewart, of Lincoln. C. K. Huntington and C. Schlotfeldt are the Denver agents of the concern.

James Steenson has opened up a new stock of jewelry in Bronaugh, Mo.

C. Venor will open a store at Peotone, Ill.,

Claude Howard has opened a jewelry store at Frankfort, Ind.

J. E. Hathaway, from Kansas City, has opened a store in Parkville, Mo.

Culp & Co. have started a jewelry store at Boise, Idaho.

Rothstein & Lippman Bros., of Bradford, Pa., have recently opened a branch store at Johnstown, Pa.

Scatergood & Jacobs have recently opened a store at Alma, Mich.

J. Spring has opened a new jewelry store at Waynesfield, O.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES

Newton H. Andrus has purchased the stock of jewelry of Leopold Kabis, Cheyenne, Wyo., giving a chattel mortgage for \$2,000 as part purchase price.

A. D. Spaulding has given a bill of sale to a half interest in his jewelry business in Solomon, Kan., for \$400.

Albert Porter, a jeweler of Leonard, N. D., has given a chattel mortgage for \$50.

N. S. Heslion, who has been engaged in the jewelry business in Kansas City, Mo., has given a bill of sale for \$100.

The jewelry establishment of Mrs. F. R. Brown, in Cheyenne, Wyo., has been closed up, under a chattel mortgage.

A chattel mortgage for \$225, has been given by J. O. Peterson, a jeweler of Brookings, S. Dak.

R. A. Paar, a jeweler, of Carthage, Mo., has given a warranty deed for \$650.

A bill of sale amounting to \$2,000 was given last week by S. A. Moreland, to his stock of jewelry located in Tipton, Iowa.

George T. West, a jeweler, of Ottumwa, Ia., has given a chattel mortgage for \$175 and a bill of sale amounting to \$380.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

MRS. HOFFMAN'S BANKRUPTCY.—The stock and fixtures of Hoffman's jewelry store, at 17th and Market streets, Philadelphia, will be sold at auction by M. Thomas & Sons on Tuesday, June 19. Gustavus Sickles, a son of M. Sickles, of 618 Chestnut street, was appointed receiver to wind up the affairs of Mrs. Hoffman, who was declared bankrupt. Harry Barry is in charge of the store.

The Rohrer stock of jewelry, at Hancock, Mich., was sold on Monday morning at public auction, and was bid in by W. A. Washburn, the receiver, for \$3,350, and will be turned over to Mr. Rohrer, who will again engage in business at the old stand in a few days.

Walter H. Thompson, formerly engaged in the jewelry business at Sioux City, Ia., confessed insolvency in the United States district court at Chicago, June 3, by scheduling debts amounting to \$27,700. All the indebtedness was contracted before 1893, and none of the individual claims is large.

Alfred Ebenstein, agent, residing at No. 1774 Madison avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, \$27,813, and assets, \$3 cash in bank. He was formerly a jeweler at No. 357 Grand street and failed in January, 1898.

William Wilkinson, a watchmaker at Umatillo, Ore., recently filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy in the United States district court. His liabilities are \$6,907.97, and his assets, which are exempt from execution, amount to \$250.

The jewelry store of Augustus Chouffet, at 397 Main street, Buffalo, was closed up on Monday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Burns on four executions. Mr. Chouffet confessed judgments to Minnie Chouffet for \$1,111.26 and to Caroline M. Chouffet for \$1,220.76, upon which executions were issued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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Editor of The Jewelers Review.

Dear Sir: Will you kindly inform me where I may find manufacturers of jet and gutta percha jewelry? Yours faithfully,
W. H. JONES.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

All the news with interesting and useful trade notes will be given in these columns weekly. This heading covers all the States Eastward of and adjoining the Rocky Mountains and all the Southern and Gulf States. We shall heartily welcome any notes from those of our readers who can send us prompt information of any trade news of general interest. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning.

MINNEAPOLIS

C. OLSON & Co's. NEW STORE.—Chas. Olson & Co. have moved into their remodeled store at 215 Central avenue. The store is made 22 feet longer and 5 feet wider, papered maroon and green; new hardwood floor; the window is made wider and longer, also having a handsome new plate glass. The wall cases are ebony-made, and shows the silverware to good advantage. The show-cases are large and the floor cases are made of heavy plate glass with marble base. They have purchased a handsome new electric regulator. Olson's have undoubtedly the neatest and most attractive jewelry store in town.

Mr. Boreson, formerly with B. Leber, has accepted a position with S. E. Olson.

R. Bunker, traveling salesman for S. H. Clausen & Co., has returned from a Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa trip. Mr. Bunker reports business good.

Mr. J. E. Reeves, of the firm of J. E. Reeves & Co., passed through the city on his way East, where he intends to take a course in optic.

John Grutsch, formerly with F. O. Fiske, has accepted a position as manufacturing jeweler with the Minneapolis Jewelry Manufacturing Company.

F. B. Sweet, with S. H. Clausen & Co., is the chairman of a movement arranging for a Twin City field day. The most important event will be a ball game between the Minneapolis and St. Paul jewelers and a bicycle race, open to all jewelers of the State. All applications for entries should be in the hands of the chairman by the 19th. A subscription list is circulated around to the different jewelry firms and many have donated handsome prizes. They will also have a programme printed and nearly all advertising space has been taken.

Mr. H. Birkenhauer, of H. Birkenhauer & Co., has recovered from his recent illness.

Chas. A. Carpenter, with the Minneapolis Jewelry Manufacturing Company, was on a fishing trip to Armandale, Minn., being gone from Saturday noon till Wednesday morning. Mr.

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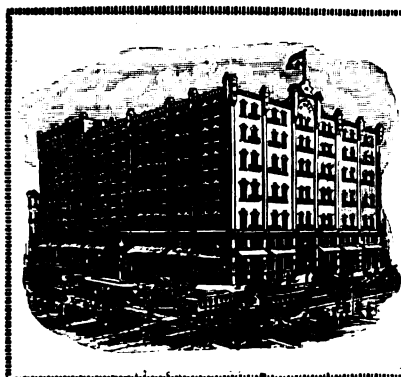
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Carpenter was well awarded, bringing home a nice string of fish.

W. E. White has gone to Groton, S. D. Mr. White was formerly with B. Leber, of this city.

The jobbers and retail jewelers of this city closed a half day on Decoration day.

A. Leber, of 208, has recovered from his recent illness and is now able to resume business.

A. C. Schwend, with the Minneapolis Jewelry Manufacturing Company, has resigned his position and accepted a position as letter carrier.

ST. LOUIS

F. W. Hoyt and wife left for Passaic, N. J., last Thursday, on account of the sickness of Mrs. Hoyt's mother, who resides there. On his return Mr. Hoyt expects to do some buying in Attleboro and Providence. Day G. Wilde has left to finish up Mr. Hoyt's trip in Southwestern Missouri.

Oscar G. Link, a watchmaker, of 2902 Chouteau avenue, committed suicide by taking poison last week. He died at the city hospital.

August Mueller, an old-time watchmaker, of 918 South 14th street, was buried last Sunday.

Miss Anna Meyer, bookkeeper for J. W. Carey & Co., has gone to Kansas City for a few days.

A party of prominent jewelers, consisting of Ed Massa, of the Bauman-Massa J. Company; P. J. Pfeffer, of the St. L. Clock and Silverware Company; Rudolph Heitz, Herman Mauch, William Mauch, and wives, has left to spend a few days' vacation on St. Francis River, Arkansas. Some of them expect to stay for some time, and a number of others will follow in a few days, among them Fred Hugenine.

J. L. Freund has increased his force by taking into his employ Al. Nelsch, watchmaker, and Theodore Braun, of St. Charles, Mo.

Hy. Loewenstein received an order for thirty-three large solid gold medals from the Southwestern Amateur Rowing Association, to be awarded at their annual regatta, taking place at Clifton Terrace, June 17 and 18.

BUYERS IN THE CITY.—H. W. Foerste, Okawville, Ill.; William Brazee, Pacific, Mo.; J. E. Cotter, Gillespie, Ill.

The register of the Southern Hotel this week shows M. W. Smith, of Providence, to be a visitor.

William Weidlich has left on a trip through the Southwest, expecting to be about one week.

OMAHA

TRADE REPORTED GOOD IN OMAHA.—The jewelry jobbers of Nebraska report excellent trade conditions in their line. Collections are about on a par with last year, though they have not been as good since May 1, as prior to that time. The volume of business, however, is generally reported to be about thirty-three per cent. in excess of the same months of last year. Many of Omaha's jobbers cover the entire territory between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast, and their estimate of business conditions apply to that whole section of the West. Representatives of the Eastern manufacturers who are now calling on Omaha trade assert that they find prevailing conditions in this section of the West better than they have been for years. Their fall orders are large—at least forty per cent. larger than the same period last year. The manufacturers' representatives have no fault to find with their collections, and assert that discounts are away ahead of last year. Local jobbers do not, however, report discounts from their Nebraska trade as startlingly good, though they declare they are satisfactory and up to the usual. On the whole, the jobbers, manufacturers' agents in the territory and the retailers of the section are quite pleased with the situation.

L. N. Landfelder, representing the R. L. Griffith & Son Company, of Providence, R. I., is in the city calling on the jobbers. He reports the factories well pleased with the condition of fall orders in Nebraska and the adjacent States. He reports collections and discounts fifty per cent. better now than at the same time last year.

Sol. Bergman will be in New York City July 5. Mr. Bergman declares his business is about one-third better this year than last. He does not see anything especially striking in the discounts, however, though Mr. Bergman finds the situation somewhat better than last year.

George Barton, with Fontneau & Cumings, of Attleborough, Mass., is calling on the Nebraska jobbers this week.

J. E. Mockridge, of the Mockridge Jewelry Company, is calling on the Omaha jewelry jobbers.

The Shook Jewelry Company reports jobbing business one-third better this year than last, with fall orders coming in heavily. While he finds few new stocks being put in, he finds many changes and improvements everywhere. Collections are fair.

Reichenberg-Smith Company finds plenty for the Omaha jobbers to do, and their business is much better than last year, with collection fair. Fall orders they find quite strong.

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Willson, H. B., & Co.	757
Wood, C. F., & Co.	772
Worrell & Fahy	770
Zeller, C. J.	772

KANSAS CITY

R. S. Searles, of 111 East Twelfth street, was fined \$50 for not reporting the purchase of a gold watch to the police department, as provided by ordinance. A detective found the watch in his stock, and it was stolen property.

J. Q. A. Shelden, a well-known jeweler and optician of Manhattan, Kan., has been in the city several days this week, visiting his son, C. M. Shelden, who is connected with the C. L. Merry Optical Company.

The Meyer Jewelry Company has just received a new supply of machinery, and would like to increase its force of workmen, but good workmen in this part of the country seem to be scarce.

C. S. Raymond, formerly engaged in the retail jewelry business in Omaha, where he had one of the largest stores in the city, having sold out his interests a few months ago, has been in this city during the greater part of the last week, and is reported to be looking for a good location for a large retail business.

S. N. Roseberry, the jeweler who located a short time ago at 129 East Twelfth street, moving his stock to this city from Bucklin, Mo., is reported to be dissatisfied with his location, and being unable to better it at the present time he will try to find a location in some other city.

F. B. Patterson, who has been in the jewelry business in Great Bend, Kan., for a considerable time, having had charge of the business of the E. R. Moses Mercantile Company, has been in the city during the past week, buying a stock of goods for himself, which he will open up in Great Bend.

Miss Maude Livers, bookkeeper for the Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Company, is taking a vacation at the present time, and during her absence from the office N. R. Fuller will attend to her duties.

BUYERS IN KANSAS CITY.—The following have been in the market: H. E. Turck, Ellenwood, Kan.; Mr. Arnold, buying for P. Doherty, Ellenwood, Kan.; Mr. Cheeney, of Edwards & Cheeney, Sedan, Kan.; Fred Essig, Plattsburg, Mo.; S. J. Strickler, Salina, Kan.; W. J. Hindman, Hutchinson, Kan.; George Baer, Fairfax, Mo.; Mr. Meeker, of Fleming & Meeker, Shanute, Kan.; E. C. Gatlin, Blue Mound, Kan.; B. R. Smithers, Cameron, Mo.; J. S. Pfeiffer, Parsons, Kan.; L. S. Grimm, Lebanon, Kan.; J. C. Shomo, Ottawa, Kan.; H. M. Heckart, Springfield, Mo.; W. C. Tomlin, El Dorado, Kan.; F. A. Herbert, Garnett, Kan.; R. L. Kirby, Tonganoxie, Kan.; Samuel Friedberg, Topeka, Kan.; Y. M. Lowenthal, Blockton, Iowa; J. E. Clemings, Harrisonville, Mo.; J. M. Markell, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; A. Z. Magede, Richmond, Mo.; L. G. Trower, Oberlin, Kan.

Fred Nyman, the representative of C. A. Kiger, leaves for another trip over his territory this week, after staying in the city a week.

E. S. Villmoare, a traveling representative of J. A. Norton & Son, just reached the city from his territory, and will stay off the road for about a month.

"Jim" Scott, the traveler for Woodstock, Hoefer & Co., who a few months ago was badly injured in a runaway, has just arrived in the city, and will remain here until he is again able to travel. He still uses crutches, but is able to get around with them very well now.

N. R. Fuller, traveling for the Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Company, who has been on the road since the first of the year, without coming in, is now in the house for a stay of about a month.

LOUISVILLE

William Kendrick's Sons have just turned out a rather unique piece of work. They have furnished to a street medicine man ten buttons set with eight diamonds apiece. Each button cost the flashy doctor just \$150.

George Rieger, of George Wolf & Co., is on the sick list.

One of the five copies of the loving cup designed by Enid Yandell, formerly of Louisville, now of New York, is on exhibition in a Fourth avenue jewelry window.

V. A. Bate, bookkeeper of William Kendrick's Sons, who has been ill of typhoid fever for some weeks, is recovering.

William Buschemeyer, the manufacturing jeweler, has put in a new set of blowing machines, which are operated by electricity. They are the only ones of the kind in the city.

The Louisville jewelers report exceptionally good business for this season of the year. The June weddings were never so plentiful nor were the gifts ever more costly.

NEWS OF THE TRAVELING MEN

CHICAGO.—The following representatives of Eastern houses are in town, or will be within the week:

E. W. MacAllister, of Irons & Russell, Providence; R. J. Marsh, of C. A. Marsh & Co., Attleboro; Edwin L. Mumford, of Waite Thresher Company, Providence; George C. Booth, of Hutchinson & Huestis, Providence; C. H. Clark, of J. F. Sturdy's Sons, Attleboro Falls, Mass.; Mr. Tappan, of The D. F. Briggs Company, Attleboro; Wade W. Williams, of Arnold & Steere, Providence; J. G. Fuller, of J. G. Fuller & Co., Providence and New York; Mr. Gallagher, of Sinnock & Sherrill, Newark, N. J.; O. H. Oakley, of Thornton Bros., Providence; Walter E. Hayward, Attleboro; F. B. Lawton, of the Lawton-Sherman Company, Providence; George L. Sweet, of Chapman & Borden, Plainville, Mass.; William Rosenberger, of A. Wallach & Co., New York; Mr. Bigney, of S. O. Bigney & Co.; George Southwick, of Union Braiding Company, Sandwich, Mass.; C. A. Whiting, of Whiting & Davis, Plainville, Mass.; W. L. Griffith, of The R. L. Griffith & Son Company, Providence; William W. Middlebrook, of B. A. Ballou & Co., Providence, R. I.; Charles F. Langhaar, of Hancock-Becker Company, Providence, R. I.; William Basselman, of T. Quayle & Co., Providence.

BOSTON.—Traveling men in town found things coming a little more their way the past week, although the majority did not get round till the latter part on account of the holiday. Among the optical people in town was noticed C. Fred Hill, of the American Optical Company, of Southbridge. Chris Morgan and Mr. Cope, of the International Silver Company, were over among the trade. Among the other salesmen noticed were the following named: T. B. Wilcox, Jr., Pairpoint Mfg. Co.; George Sylvia, Mount Washington Glass Co.; George Caldwell, Lenau & Co.; Harold Sweet, R. F. Simmons & Co.; C. B. Hancock, Hancock, Becker & Co.; Fred Clarkson, Albert Lorsh & Co.; Henry Ide, H. C. Hardy & Co.; Mr. Colby, Towle Mfg. Co., Newburyport; John Thornton, Thornton Bros.; W. G. Clark, W. G. Clark & Co.; Tom Frothingham, T. G. Frothingham & Co.; Harry Barrows, H. F. Barrows & Co.; E. L. Spencer, E. L. Spencer & Co.

CINCINNATI.—Prominent among the traveling salesmen here this week are registered the following: Charles W. Hemple, Sandland, Capron & Co.; F. B. Lawton, Lawton-Sherman Co.; C. T. Barbour, Plainville Stock Co.; W. F. Maintien, Maintien Bros. & Elliott; A. B. Chace, F. S. Gilbert; H. G. Nye, C. Rogers & Bros.; C. G. Perry, Ripley-Howland Mfg. Co.; William Rosenberger, A. Wallach & Co.; F. W. Collom, W. O. Hutchins; F. W. Bloomer, Cory-Reynolds Co.; A. L. Crook, George L. Vose Mfg. Co.; Charles S. Isabel, Louis Strasburger's Son & Co.; Mr. Strandberg, Cheever, Tweedy & Co.

BALTIMORE.—Drummers did very little business in this city last week. Among representatives in town were:

Simon Adler, Rosenbaum & Adler, New York; Leo Goldsmith, Louis Wolfshelm, M. C. Birch, for New England Watch Co.; S. C. Powell, Leo Ottinger, for Stern Bros.; Frank Lawrence, for Spencer Optical Co.; C. V. Spalding, George A. Stockder, The J. D. Bergen Co.; Alfred Silverstein, Alex. C. Chase.

IMPROVEMENTS, NEW GOODS AND PATENTS

Under this head will appear descriptions of all new productions in Machinery, Tools, Manufacturers' Designs and Patents, domestic and foreign, relating to the trade. Those interested are requested to forward us for publication, free of charge, full descriptions of articles, with photographs or drawings whenever possible.

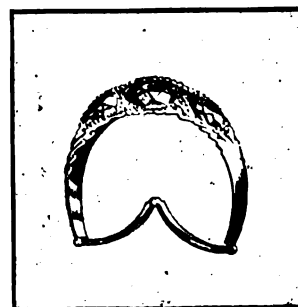
COMBINATION FINGER RINGS

BY E. P. BUNYEA.

There has been within the past few years a great many patents granted for peculiar finger rings combined with various small implements or tools for various purposes, such as knives for cutting twine, toothpicks, match scratchers, and devices for many other uses.

A combined finger ring and scarfpin was patented to a German in 1881, and is shown in the following illustration:

The ring is made in three sections pivoted together, so that when it is to be used as a finger ring a continuous ring is produced, and when it is to be slipped upon the ends of the scarf, the two pivoted sections will be pressed inward so as to hold and retain the ring upon the scarf and to prevent its easy withdrawal. The illustration following discloses the invention, without other description.



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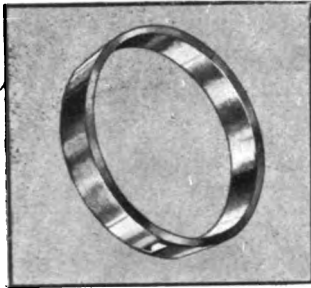
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CHICAGO

An inventor from Virginia shows a unique idea in the following illustration of the toothpick ring. The ring, Fig. 1, is made



TOOTHPICK RING. FIG. 1.

hollow or tubular, and is provided with a small slot at one point in the outer wall of the ring. A toothpick, Fig. 2, made of resilient material like spring gold, contains the gem setting at the larger end. The point of the toothpick is inserted within the slot and pushed inward until its shank occupies the space within the tube of the ring, the gem or setting then occupies its proper place upon the ring. By grasping the gem or setting the toothpick may be removed and used, after which it can be replaced by inserting the point in the slot and pushing it back in place. A combined ring and knife is shown in the following illustration:



TOOTHPICK RING. FIG. 2.

A ventilated ring is shown in the following illustration: Some persons find it extremely disagreeable to wear heavy rings, owing to the fact that the circulation of the blood is arrested, or that there is a tendency to undue perspiration underneath a tightly fitting heavy ring. To obviate this objection the inventor places a slide or inner section within the ring, which may be adjusted to the desired tightness to give ventilation between the slide and the body of the ring. The inner surface of the slide may be provided with slight projections or be slightly roughened to permit air to circulate between the finger and the slide, thus keeping the finger cool.



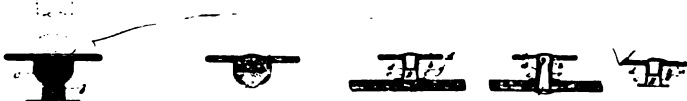
VENTILATED RING.

NEW PATENTS GRANTED.

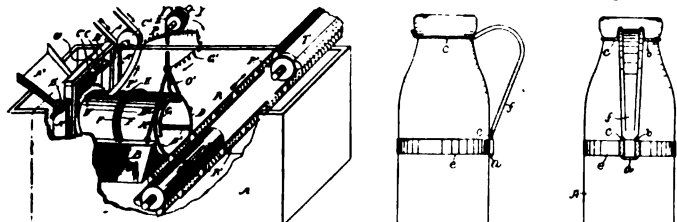
Compiled weekly by Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, patent lawyers, 41 Wall street. Copies of patents under this head can be had from the Patent Office, postage free, at 5 cents per copy.



626,433. Cuff-Button. Henry A. L. Libaire, New York, N. Y. Filed March 24, 1899. Serial No. 710,324. (No model.)
626,408. Button. Charles A. Bryant, Wakefield, Mass., assignor to the Patent Button Company, Waterbury, Conn. Filed March 15, 1899. Serial No. 709,129. (No model.)



626,398. Button. James V. Washburne, Waterbury, Conn., assignor to the Patent Button Company, same place. Filed Oct. 9, 1897. Serial No. 654,629. (No model.)
626,399. Eyelet Attachment for Buttons. James V. Washburne, Waterbury, Conn., assignor to the Patent Button Company, same place. Filed Oct. 27, 1897. Serial No. 656,539. (No model.)
626,392. Button. Franklin G. Neubert, Waterbury, Conn., assignor to



626,361.

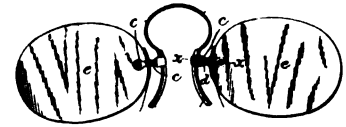
626,262.

the Patent Button Company, same place. Filed Feb. 6, 1899. Serial No. 704,635. (No model.)

626,262. Handle for Glass Bottles. Henry E. Wright, Somerville, Mass. Filed Feb. 23, 1899. Serial No. 706,461. (No model.)
626,361. Method of and Apparatus for Electroplating. Alfred A. Blackman, New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 27, 1898. Serial No. 691,989. (No model.)
626,544. Hood for Emery Wheels. Otto Konrad, Ripon, Wis. Filed April 4, 1899. Serial No. 711,688. (No model.)
626,609. Manufacture of Alloys. Charles E. Guillaume, Sevres, and Louis C. Dumas, Paris, France, assignors to the Societe Anonyme de Commeny-Fourchambault, Paris, France. Filed Nov. 16, 1897. Serial No. 658,741. (Specimens.)

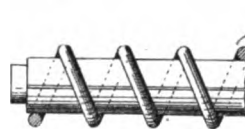


626,575.



626,536.

626,575. Eyeglass-Gage. Levi A. Stevenson, Gaylord, Mich. Filed Nov. 22, 1898. Serial No. 697,177. (No model.)
626,536. Eyeglasses. Willard B. Greene, Wakefield, Mass. Filed March 18, 1899. Serial No. 709,587. (No model.)



626,348.



626,533.

626,533. Insertible Tooth for Diamond saws. Henry Forster, New York, N. Y. Filed March 27, 1899. Serial No. 710,569. (No model.)
626,348. Manufacture of Silver-Lined Gold Tubing. John J. Sommer, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 11, 1899. Serial No. 705,353. (No model.)

DESIGNS



30,931.

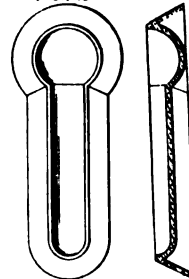


30,932.

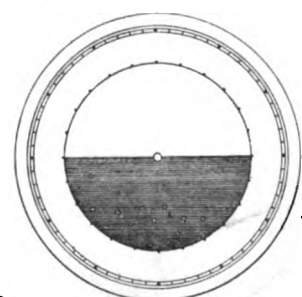


30,933.

30,933. Handle for Button-Hooks, etc. Eustace Crees and Charles S. Court, Providence, R. I., assignors to the Waite, Thresher Company, same place. Filed May 12, 1899. Serial No. 716,589. Term of patent 3 1/2 years.
30,932. Badge. Harry E. Oyer, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed April 15, 1899. Serial No. 713,207. Term of patent 3 1/2 years.
30,931. Badge. Joseph T. Bailey, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed May 5, 1899. Serial No. 715,743. Term of patent 14 years.



30,936.



30,937.

30,937. Clock Dial. Manly M. Gillam, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Universal Time Company, same place. Filed April 13, 1899. Serial No. 712,933. Term of patent 14 years.
30,936. Ash Receiver or Similar Article. Duncan McMillan, Newark, N. J. Filed March 21, 1899. Serial No. 709,982. Term of patent, 3 1/2 years.

TRADE-MARKS

NICKELOID

33,052.

33,052. Nickelized Sheet Metal and Articles Manufactured Therefrom. American Nickeloid Company, Peru, Ill. Filed May 13, 1899.



This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the measurement of time and kindred subjects. In addition to the contributions of regular writers, the views of expert horologists will appear from time to time, as well as expressions of opinion and individual experiences of watch, clock and chronometer makers.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Horological opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED HOROLOGICAL DEPT.,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HENRY GANNEY, Editor.

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JUNE 14, 1899

No. 24

MOUNTING WATCH WHEELS

Looking over various horological writings we fail to find any description of the usual method of mounting collected scape wheels. There were only two methods used in the past for mounting watch wheels, but the American watch factories have introduced a third, and we now have in addition to fixing wheels on the pinion levers, or brass collets, a system of simply driving the wheel on to the pinion arbor. This plan has been considered too primitive in Europe, and has never been adopted on even the cheapest of work; but there seems no objection to it, and the inertia of the wheel is reduced by the weight of the collet, a very true arbor is required and there is just a possibility that the wheel may be distorted in driving it down a very tight arbor, by a hammer or falling weight, as we observed the factory workers doing; the process of rubbing or pushing it down to position by a pointed tool, might be an improvement. The London escapement makers do not rivet either escape wheels or balances, but rub them on after the manner of the jeweler setting his jewel holes, but in a contrary manner; the jeweler rubbing his brass setting inward and over the stone, and the escapement maker rubbing his hollowed brass collet rivet, outward and over the wheel, while revolving it in the turns with a hair bow before finishing the pivots; if pivots are finished they are put in hollow centers or holes and the shoulder receives the pressure of the tool, which is a rounded burnished point that will not cut the brass rivet.

The plan is pretty old, as we have just recollected a duplex escape wheel nearly a century old, and find many others which have the back of the collet seat so conical or tapered that it would be impossible to rivet them. The advantages of the rubbing over riveting are obvious, as all parts of the balance or wheel are more truly and simultaneously fixed than is possible by the various blows in riveting. Holes in wheels should not be opened with a broach, but left as from the arbor on which they are cut, except to remove any burrs that may have formed in thinning the wheel. Several nicks with a graver pushed against the outside edge of the hole should be made, which will hold the expanded rivet tighter. The rivet must be cut hollow and thin, so as to yield to the pressure applied. It is not possible to open a hole in a wheel truly with a broach, and wheels cut singly when riveted on the pinion are considered best, but economical manufacturing will not now admit of single wheel

cutting, and requires numbers of uniform wheels cut simultaneously. English scape wheels are too thin and light for single wheel cutting, and several have to be cut together to resist the force of the tool that cuts them, but a very careful mounting on a collet is required. Topping, though often recommended in books (that ought to give better advice) as a remedy, is useless, as the spaces between the teeth of a wheel whose hole is not central, all vary, and the pallets have to be reduced to pass the smallest spaces, and wastes in injurious drop much of the power, and produces variations in the escapement destructive of its timekeeping qualities. The absolute truth of pivots, arbors and wheel holes, are fundamental principles in watch making, and when we remember how the error of the pivot or arbor is multiplied by the difference in diameter of the pivot and wheel, and an untrue pivot that is but slightly eccentric, will render useless both the roller and balance itself, we readily perceive its importance. The cutting out of wheel centres in the split chuck as we have seen it done in the factories might be improved by a simple tapered hole or rings with a spring pump centre on which the wheel could be placed, the pressure of the drill would cause the wheel to touch where it fitted the cone, and the spring bottom would keep it flat and cause it to revolve; if not, a pin in the spring bottom would catch the wheel bar and do so, the conditions of perfect truth would thus be secured, as well as by the old-world process of waxing the wheel on the lathe chuck. Very few wheels that we have tested have exhibited perfect teeth when tried with callipers and toucher. The old watchmakers seemed to have paid more attention to wheels and pinions, as we may see by many old wheels having rings turned at points of teeth and wheel arms. As the depths and vibration and wear of the watch is greatly affected by the gearing, it is of the first importance, and a watch is all gearing from one end to the other. In replacing a collet and wheel on an old pinion that has become loose, a new collet is necessary, as it cannot be fixed on again truly. A new collet should be made and nearly finished on an arbor, then placed on the pinion and driven down to nearly its right position, then finished on the pinion with a sharp-pointed graver, the wheel being tightly fitted, then a few nicks made with the graver on the outward side of the hole, the rivet nicely hollowed and projecting very slightly above the wheel, or it will never bind it when rubbed over and down by the pointed polisher, whilst revolving in safety on the chamfered shoulders of the pinion in the turns. The tightness can be tested by holding it in the fingers and trying if it is tight. Much force must not be used if it is a scape wheel that is being handled. If a wheel is riveted with a punch it is necessary to finish the rivet with a burnished graver point afterwards, but riveting has gone out of fashion except on pinions directly in the wheel itself.

POISING TOOL.—The callipers are frequently used for poising a watch or chronometer balance, to see whether the metal is evenly distributed around the axis, but it is the opinion of many good watchmakers that the test does not afford sufficiently exact indication of the truth of the compensation balance for fine work, the poising tool must be used. As good as any of the kind has the movable standard kept in contact with the bed of the tool by springs so as to be independent of the truth or otherwise of traversing screw. The pivots of the balance rest on knife edges formed of sapphire, which may be adjusted to the desired distance by means of a screw. Screws on each side of the standards serve to level the knife edges.

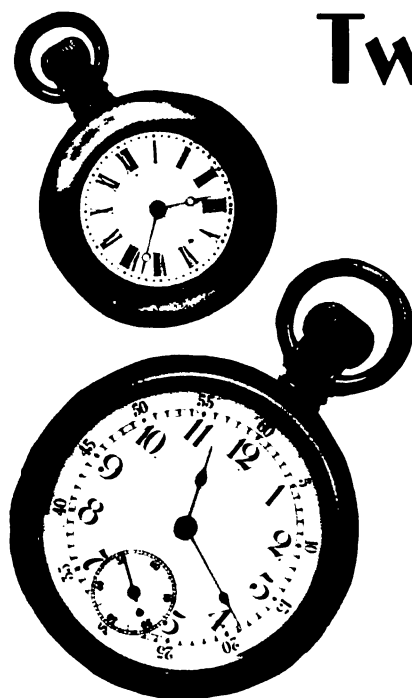
PINNING THE SPRING TO THE COLLET

No matter what quality the springing is to possess, whether ordinary or for the highest class of adjusting, the method described for selecting will be found the easiest and the best, and is applicable alike to flat springs or those intended for overcoils.

The first operation will be with the eye, a certain portion of which is to be broken off; so much should be broken out, as, when the collet is placed inside the center, a clear space will be left about the same distance from the collet as the coils are from each other; then, when enough of the inner end has been turned in to go into the hole, and only just to the far end of it, without any projection; the inner coil may be bent with a short curve, springing from the point of attachment, and terminating exactly where the following portion of the coil is at the right distance from the collet. It is important that this short curve should be, as truly as can be estimated, a continuation of the spiral; only approaching the center more rapidly. A violent kink should never be permitted; even with a soft spring a mere kink disarranges the particles of the steel, but with a hardened and tempered one, there will be an incipient crack, which may not be discernible, but, all the same, will have an important influence on the final results. But this is not all; as we hope to show later on, the forms of both the inner curve of the spring at the collet or eye, and the outer end attached to the stud, have marvelous influences on the times of vibration in long and short arcs, and as it is impossible to keep the arcs of vibration uniform, even with an ideally perfect motive force in a machine which is subjected to all sorts of outside disturbing influences, it is clear that something must be done, if practicable, to make the times of vibration uniform in long and short arcs. This is called "Isochronism," and the subject will be continued later on. At present we are concerned with pinning the spring to the collet, and the previous note as to the form of curve being borne in mind, the tools required must be considered. These are tweezers with ends of various forms, and a pointed instrument like a stiff needle, fixed firmly in a convenient handle. Tweezers with ends of all shapes and sizes may be bought at the tool shops. Many springers use only one double-ended pair; one end with flat in-

ternal sides, the other with one side round fitting into the other side of a corresponding hollow. With the flat-sided end a curve may be opened, with the other end curves may be closed, all by mere compression with the fingers. But it will soon be found that if the ends of the tweezers are not parallel in every direction there will be a tendency to work the spring out of truth in the flat, because, although the wire of the spring may be narrow, one side will be bent more than the other, so that there will be practically two curves, one on either side of the wire, resulting in a twist. Therefore even the flat ends of the tweezers should have parallel sides, but much more the round and hollow ends must not only have parallel sides but the hollow and round internal parts should be portions of cylinders of equal diameters at both ends. It will usually be found that bought tweezers are more or less taper, and will need correcting. For manipulating the eye of the spring the tweezers must of necessity be narrow, but the requisite strength may be got by having them thick, and a stubbornness in this direction will give the strength required without affecting the curvature of the spring. It is advisable to have narrow-pointed stiff tweezers for the eye, the hollow and round ends portions of small cylinders while other tweezers with broader points and the hollows and rounds of larger cylindrical diameters will be better for bending the outer coils. A good selection of tweezers being provided, the curving and fitting of the inner end of the spring may be proceeded with. It is often said that a clever workman can produce desired results with any sort of tools, but, on the other hand, if the workman gets the best tools procurable he is undoubtedly in the best position for doing good work, with the greater ease to himself, the least expenditure of time, and the best ultimate results. So far for the tools and the way of bending the eye of the spring.

PLYERS.—Watchmakers should, when handling the steel parts of watches use plyers lined with brass, as these cannot magnetize them, and they are not so likely to bruise the steel. Some use plyers lined with ivory for handling highly polished work. Plyers with the jaws annealed and polished will be found handy for gripping tempered steel pieces.



Two Well-Made Thin Model Watches

The "Cavour" for ladies and "No. 333" for men both especially well-suited to replace costly gold watches *during the outing season*. Low in price but accurate as timekeepers. They have a graceful beauty in shape and design. Smooth finish cases of "Nickel-Silver," a pure white metal which never wears brassy.

The only nickel watch that can be sold to your high-class customers. Every watch timed in its case and warranted.

Send your orders in at once to allow us a little time for shipment. We find it difficult to keep up a stock much ahead of the demand. A new line of stylish enamel watches for ladies will be ready July 1st. These are of *Elf* and *Cavour* sizes,

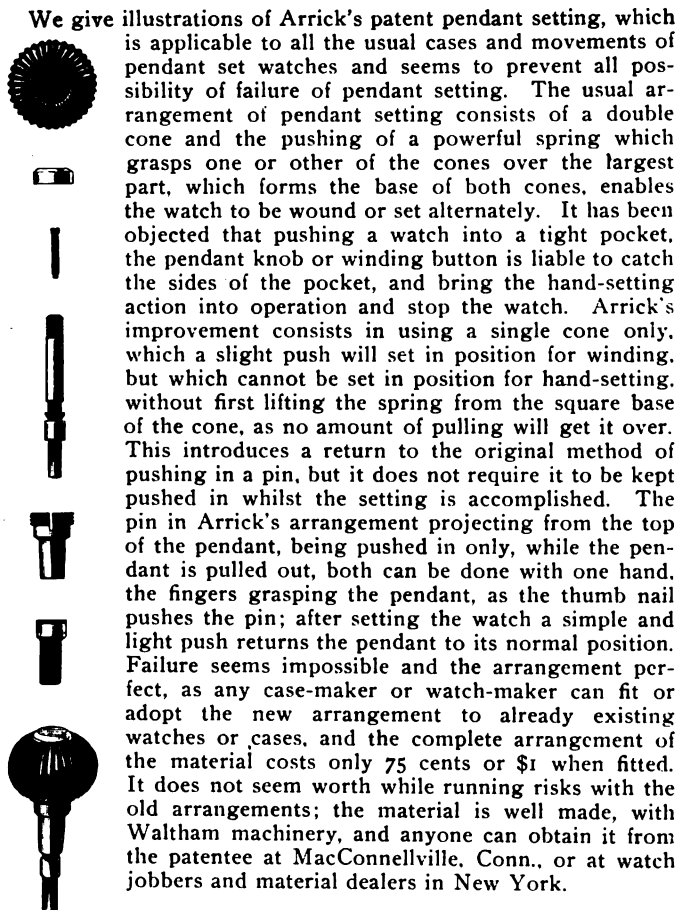
artistically colored, bright or dull enamels, matching the rich colored suitings in vogue. Hardly any two designs alike, but all strikingly beautiful.

No. 333.—14 Size Arabic, Roman or Card Dial.

No. 6051.—15 Line Arabic or Roman Dial.

THE NEW ENGLAND WATCH CO., Waterbury, Conn.

A PERFECT PENDANT SET WATCH



THE H. R. PLAYTNER PRIZE COMPETITION AS NOTED IN LAST WEEK'S ISSUE

With a wish to encourage and stimulate a *desire* to excel in that important branch of horology so frequently neglected, viz., mechanical drawing, Mr. H. R. Playtner, Director of the Canadian Horological Institute, of Toronto, Ontario, has placed in the hands of the Horological Society, of Philadelphia, the sum of ten dollars to be awarded in a prize competition to be held under the auspices of the society, and has promised a like amount annually for the same purpose. The committee appointed to draw up rules for the government of the contest presented their report at a meeting of the society on the 1st. The report was as follows:

Rules governing the H. R. Playtner Prize Competition in Draughtsmanship relating to Horology:

- (1) This competition shall be open to anyone, without regard to age, occupation or residence; and no limit shall be placed on the number of drawings submitted by each competitor.
- (2) All drawings must relate to watches, chronometers or clocks, or parts thereof; or to tools or appliances used in their manufacture.
- (3) All drawings must be in the hands of the secretary of the Horological Society of Philadelphia before November 1, 1899.
- (4) Previous to November 1, 1899, the Horological Society of Philadelphia shall appoint three of its members to act as judges in this competition.
- (5) Maximum values will be given by the judges as follows:

On the device.....	For originality.....	15 points
	For practicability.....	15 "
	For usefulness.....	20 "
On the drawing.....	For accuracy.....	15 "
	For execution.....	15 "
	For finish.....	20 "
	Total.....	100

(6) All drawings must be in black India ink on white paper or card-board.

(7) Each drawing shall be marked by some motto, or sign, by which it can be recognized and designated (but not otherwise marked), and shall be accompanied by a sealed envelope indorsed on the outside with the same motto, or sign (but not otherwise marked), such envelope containing the name and address of the competitor, together with his signed statement that the accompanying drawing was executed entirely by himself.

(8) It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Horological Society of Philadelphia to keep these envelopes secure and unopened until the report of the judges is presented to the society at its first regular monthly meeting after the judges shall have completed their examination. The report of the judges having been presented and accepted, the secretary shall, in the presence of the members, open the corresponding envelope and announce the name of the successful competitor or competitors, and shall forward a report of same to the trade papers. The outside wrapper, containing the drawing and its accompanying envelope, must be addressed to Mr. F. C. Dwyer, 157 North Twenty-second street, Secretary the Horological Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

(9) The drawing or drawings which wins the prize shall remain the property of the society, but all other drawings will be returned by the secretary on receipt of request accompanied by sufficient stamps for postage.

(10) Should the judges consider none of the drawings worthy of the prize, it will not be awarded.

FRICK'S AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC PROGRAMME CLOCK

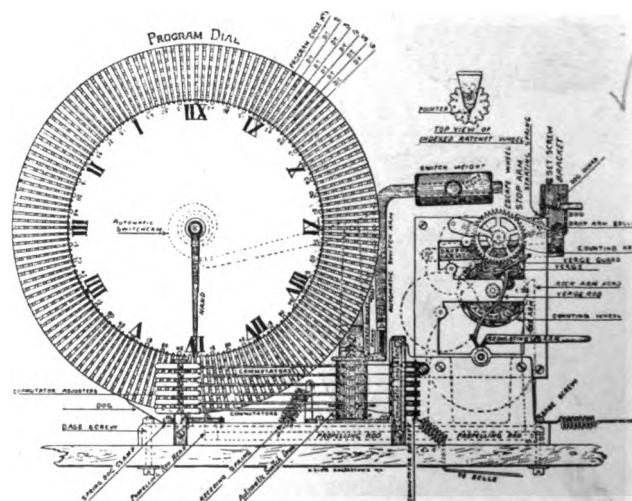
The object of this clock is to operate audible or sight signals on recurrent schedules or programmes, such as are used in schools, colleges, manufacturing establishments, railroads, etc.

This programme clock is so designed that no perceptible load is placed on the time movement, the programme mechanism having its own independent motor, which is simply controlled from the time movement. This plan leaves the time movement unincumbered with any complicated circuit-closing mechanisms, which interfere with correct time-keeping, and at the same time secures an abundance of power to make the programme mechanism positive in its action. The programme mechanism is entirely separate and independent from the time movement, except that it is controlled from the time movement, as above.

By referring to the clocks on exhibition this evening, and illustrations of same, it will be seen that the programme mechanism proper consists of a programme dial which is driven by a suitable mechanical motor and an automatic switch and connections, all of which are mounted on a suitable base. In this clock the programme motor is started once each five minutes, when it revolves the programme dial one space, or five-minute period, and is reset for the next movement.

In the programme dial are as many circles of holes as it is desired to give different programmes or schedules. Tapered pins are inserted in these holes by the figures on the dial to the times it is desired to have the signals given.

The programme mechanism in the case with time movement is designed for giving different programmes on different days and nights of the week, such as are used in colleges and other institutions in which day and evening programmes are used, and in which the programme for Saturday and Sunday are different from the other days of the week. In this clock it will be noticed that there are six commutators which are carried by the insulating posts at the motor end and by suitable commutator adjusters at the dial end. It will also be observed that the



MECHANISM OF FRICK'S PROGRAMME CLOCK.

commutator adjusters have vertically elongated holes in them, and that when the commutators are in their normal positions they rest at the lower ends of these elongated holes and below the path of the pins in the programme dial, consequently, when in this position, no signals can be given. The automatic switch drum is made of an insulator and has as many circular rows of holes as there are commutators, each row having 14 equally spaced holes, 7 holes being for the 7 days and 7 for the 7 nights of the week.

SELECTING A SPRING

Usually each man has a way of his own, and with practice and experience succeeds in finding one more or less nearly to time. Some take the roller off, and, placing the spring on the staff, push the roller gently on so as to hold the spring while trying it, others put a bit of wax or cork on the staff, instead of the roller; both these methods make improper or, at best, uncertain allowance for the amount to be afterwards broken out of the eye. A better plan is to take the collet off, place the spring in position as centrally as may be, press the collet on to it so as to hold it firmly, and then proceed to count the vibrations. In this way the useless part of the eye will be covered and held out of action as nearly as possible to the right amount, and as the spring is fairly secure, the vibrations given to the balance may be larger and unaffected by the slipping, incidental with the other ways.

A spring being selected in the first place by guess or judgment, and temporarily attached in one or other of these ways, it may be roughly tried by taking hold of it with tweezers at the part estimated to be the outside end. Some simply hold the balance by the outside end of the spring in the air and allow it to vibrate up and down, noticing whether the vibrations appear fast or slow, and change the springs till one is found somewhere near to time. A better plan is to let the bottom staff pivot rest on some hard smooth surface, such as a polished steel stake or a watch dial, holding the balance in a horizontal position by just raising the spring with the tweezers sufficiently, and not dishing it more than needful for the purpose. With the spring thus firmly secured to the staff, and held so nearly in its natural plane position, it may be almost as nearly timed as if it were in the watch. The easiest way now to time it is to have a watch of the same train held to the ear with the left hand, while the balance which has been previously set with a good motion may be watched by the eye; in a few seconds it will be seen that the vibrations are either too fast, too slow, or nearly right. When a spring has been carefully selected in this way it will nearly always be found the right strength.

A BATH FOR CLEANING CLOCKS

In an iron vessel, enameled or of terra cotta, which can be placed on the fire, pour 2 liters of water, and then 50 grams of scraped marseilles soap; add 80 to 100 grams of whiting, and finally a small cup of spirits of ammonia. For hastening the dissolving, warm, but do not allow to boil.

If the clock to be cleaned is very dirty or much oxidized, immerse the pieces in the bath while warm, and as long as necessary. Take them out with a skimmer or strainer, and pour over them some benzine, letting the liquid fall into an empty vessel. This being decanted and bottled can be used indefinitely for rinsing by supplying the loss through decanting and evaporation.

If the bath has too much alkali or is used when too hot, it may affect the polish and render it dull. This may be obviated by trying different strengths of the alkali. Pieces of blued steel are not injured by the alkali even when pure.

THE WATER CLOCK AT CANTON, CHINA

The famous clepsydra, or water clock, at Canton, China, that has been keeping time for 560 years without loss or irregularity, is an affecting monument as viewed by a reverent or sentimental tourist. To the cold eye of reason it is only a clumsy arrangement of four stone jars placed one above another, and arranged with troughs from which the water runs drop by drop from one pot to another.

In the lowest and smallest jar a wooden float supports a brass rod that is lined and marked with Chinese characters, and as the brass rod rises through the cover of the jar the course of the hours is seen. In this temple of the water clock, perched high on the city wall, the priest sells time candles that record the passage of the hours as they burn.

HAMMER HARDENING.—The only way of hardening brass and copper is by compression. Hammering, if uniformly and skillfully done, answers better than rolling or other methods, but considerable practice is necessary in hammer hardening such a piece of brass as a clock plate, or it will be buckled or distorted out of all shape in the process. Steel, of which watch pallets are made and which is required to be just as hard as will allow of its being worked, is compressed by rolling.



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CERAMICS

Under this head special attention will be given to pottery, bric-a-brac and porcelain, which now form an important part of the jeweler's trade. Fine products of the potter's art have always been prized by the select few but recently the popular taste has caused a demand for these goods which has encouraged artists of recognized ability in their production, as new wares are constantly appearing, especially in foreign countries.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY FOR POTTERY

John A. Taylor, of Carteret avenue, Trenton, N. J., is introducing a recently perfected system of color photography into the local potteries. By the new process a photograph may be taken of a flower, a landscape, or, in fact, any object and when finished all the natural colors are brought out as in real life. No after coloring with a brush or pencil is needed, the camera taking the colors as they appear. The patent and rights are owned by Parker L. Walter, of New York City.

It is believed that the invention will be invaluable to the ceramic art in many ways. For instance, a photograph may be taken of a beautifully decorated piece of ware and the result will show all the colors, making a valuable picture for sample uses. Mr. Taylor has several samples which are unusually brilliant, the colors being very life-like. One is a photograph of a woman, showing the complexion and dress effects; another is a group of the inventor and his friends standing on the board walk at Atlantic City. The tints are life-like and perfect in both cases.

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SUGGESTIONS ON FOREIGN TRADE

Under this head will appear summaries of all consular reports and other matter from foreign countries containing in a brief form useful information relative to jewelry, optics, horology and kindred trades.

PEARL FISHERIES OF DUTCH EAST INDIA

Consul Everett sends the following report from Batavia, March 28, 1899:

Shells constitute one of the most important articles of exportation from Macassar. In 1893, the Pearling and Trading Company, Limited, London, sent a schooner and some luggers to the Aroo Islands, to try exploitation in deeper waters. This company appears to have had good success, for its fleet left this archipelago only when forced by a Dutch law of 1894, to the effect that only inhabitants of the Netherlands and Netherlands India, or companies established in these countries and under the Dutch flag, should be permitted to engage in pearl fishing.

In 1896, the Eastern and Australian Trading Association, of Amsterdam, began operations, which, however, do not appear to have been successful, for the company liquidated in 1898.

An undertaking on a larger scale is the Djoempandang Maatschappij, established at Macassar in 1898, with a subscribed capital of 150,000 florins (\$60,000) for fishing in the Timor waters, with a fleet of one schooner and ten luggers. The company has succeeded in securing apparently valuable concessions.

The chief market for mother-of-pearl shells is Paris; only small quantities are shipped to London, Hamburg and Amsterdam.

There were exported in 1896 about 150 tons; in 1897, 200 tons, and in 1898, 250 tons. There is no doubt that 1899 will show a further considerable increase. Notwithstanding this augmentation, prices have been fully maintained. Aroo shells here at £140 (\$700) a ton; Timor, Ceram, and New Guinea and Celebes shells at £80 to £100 (\$400 to \$500).

Besides mother-of-pearl shells, there are also found in this archipelago cheaper varieties, which are caught exclusively by natives and used in Germany and England for button manufacture, etc.

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REVIEW**

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Volume XXXII

NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1899.

No. 25.

JOHN MORRELL CUTTER

John Morrell Cutter, vice-president and general manager of the Elgin National Watch Company, like many another successful Chicagoan, comes of New England stock. Though born in South Londonderry, Windham County, Vermont, only three years of his life were spent in the Green Mountain State, and he was brought up at Winchendon, Worcester County, Massachusetts. After his school days he was put into the newspaper office of the Winchendon "Courier," where he read proof, set type, worked the old hand Franklin press—in short made himself generally useful. In 1872 a position with the then well-known and prominent firm of manufacturing jewelers of New York, Merrill, Fitch & Allen, offered and he left Winchendon to undertake the new work. Leaving this employment early in 1876, he returned to Winchendon, where he spent most of that year, busying himself again in the printing trade. Later he accepted a position as entry clerk with the Elgin National Watch Company at Chicago, and December, 1876, found him in the Western metropolis starting in on the



JOHN MORRELL CUTTER.
VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.

work at which he has been so successful. Not long after his arrival he was detailed for a special employment to rewrite the official records of the company. In spite of the fact that the vault of the Elgin National Watch Company had come through the ordeal of the great fire in much better shape than most others in the burned district, its contents were not a little damaged, and Mr. Cutter was entrusted with the duty of looking for their preservation. After that he organized a method of systematizing the office records, and made the first movement record. This employment led him eventually into the sales department, where he stayed until 1884, when at the annual meeting of the company he was made general agent at Chicago. In 1897 he was made a director and in 1898 elected to his present office of vice-president and general manager. He is also a director in the Chicago Brass Company, and holds a similar position in the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

In 1889 Mr. Cutter traveled round the world, stopping in Australia, where there was at that time an agency of the Elgin National Watch Company. He was gone eight

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months 1892; saw Mr. Cutter married to Miss Margie Watson, daughter of the late Dr. Lewis C. Watson, of Alexandria Bay, N. Y. There is one child—a six-year-old boy. Mr. Cutter is a member of the Chicago, Calumet, Washington Park, Onwentsia, and Exmoor Country Clubs; was three years secretary of the Calumet Club, and one year chairman of its house committee, and one year a director of the Exmoor Country Club.

Great change and development in the Elgin National Watch Company have occurred during Mr. Cutter's twenty-three years of active service. From 671 operatives when he first came, he has seen the number of employees on the company's pay rolls grow to 3,200; he has marked a gradual increase in daily output from 250 movements to over 2,100; and he has witnessed the phenomenal development of automatic machinery and labor saving devices. And in this continuous progress and development of the great watch industry it takes only a casual observer to note the part played by the industry and keen business insight of Mr. Cutter.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Our object under this head is not to deal with Scientific matters in an abstract or theoretical way, but to give such particulars of Scientific facts as may be capable of adaptation to practical industrial uses. We shall point out, too, new developments and improvements in Scientific matters which will be useful to the craftsman and manufacturer, while the Industrial side of this department will include notices of new tools, machinery and appliances. At all times we shall welcome communications from our readers who may have suggestions to offer on this head.

GILDING, SILVERING, COPPERING AND NICKELING OF ALUMINUM.—The following are the processes of the French manufacturers Lanson and Le Blanc:

Articles of aluminum to be coated with other metals are cleaned by a dilute solution of caustic soda or potash, or hydrochloric acid, and then brushed thoroughly with pure water. Thus prepared, they are coated with gold, silver, copper or nickel by means of the following baths:

Gold.—Chloride of gold, 20 grams; cyanuret of potassium, 40 grams; phosphate of sodium, 40 grams; distilled water, 2 liters.

Silver.—Nitrate of silver, 20 grams; cyanuret of potassium, 40 grams; phosphate of sodium, 40 grams; distilled water, 1 liter.

Copper.—Cyanuret of copper, 300 grams; cyanuret of potassium, 450 grams; phosphate of sodium, 550 grams; distilled water, 5 liters.

Nickel.—Chloride of nickel, 70 grams; phosphate of sodium, 80 grams; distilled water, 1 liter.

These baths should be heated to a temperature of between 60° and 70° and kept there constantly during the whole operation. The anodes ought to be of the same metal as the one which is dissolved in the bath.

METHODS OF WORKING ALUMINUM.—Aluminum behaves nearly like copper, to which it may be compared with respect to toughness and ductibility. But if the metal is to be hardened by hammering, it should be worked cold as far as possible.

Allied with 6 per cent. of copper and hard-hammered, it can be turned and planed readily. The tools should be in good condition and the operation performed rapidly as with wood. It should be moistened with oil of turpentine or petroleum in preference to soap water.

The work of the fraise is similar. The tool clogs so easily that it must be often cleaned. Aluminum is susceptible of a very beautiful polish; its luster is not white, like that of silver and nickel, but like tin, a little bluish. It is first cleaned with pumice stone; and for polishing, a mixture of fine emory dust and tallow is used in the form of cakes, on which the polishing brushes are rubbed. For the finish, red-stuff is used, with oil of turpentine.

TO BROWN ARTICLES OF METAL.—The article ought first to be cleaned with either nitric acid or muriatic acid, then immersed in an acid affecting the metal and dried in a warm place. A light coating is thus formed.

For a second coating acetic or formic acid is used preferably for aluminum, nickel and copper, but for iron and steel, muriatic or nitric acid. After cleaning, the article is placed in a solution of tannin or gallic acid, and is then dried in a warm place as before.

The second coating is of a yellowish brown color. On placing it near the fire, the color can be deepened until it becomes completely black; care must be taken to withdraw it when the desired shade is produced.

In place of the acids employed for the first coating ammonia may be used.

GREEN OR GOLD COLOR FOR BRASS.—French articles of brass, both cast and made of sheet brass, mostly exhibit a golden color, which is produced by a copper coating. According to the Schweizerische Industrie Zeitung, this color is prepared as follows: Dissolve 50 grams of caustic soda and 40 grams of milk-sugar in 1 liter of water and boil a quarter of an hour. The solution finally acquires a dark yellow color. Now add to the mixture, which is removed from the fire, 40 grams of concentrated cold blue vitriol solution. A red precipitate is obtained from the vitriol, which falls to the bottom at 75 degrees C. Next, a wooden sieve, fitting to the vessel, is put into the liquid with the polished brass articles. Toward the end of the second minute the golden color is usually dark enough. The sieve with the articles is taken out and the latter are washed and dried in sawdust. If they remain in the copper solution they soon assume a green color, which in a short time passes into yellow and bluish green and finally into the iridescent colors. These shades must be produced slowly at a temperature of 56–57 degrees C.



[Entered at the Post Office in the City of New York as second-class matter.]

THOMAS JACOB, Editor and Publisher.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE JEWELERS REVIEW,
170 AND 172 BROADWAY, COR MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 216 CORTLANDT.

VOL. XXXII

JUNE 21, 1899

No. 25

NOTICE.

In answer to the many letters received at this office, and to save unnecessary correspondence and delay, we wish to state that this paper has no connection whatever with J. J. Fogerty or with Fogerty's Jewelers Directory.

The Jewelers Review is issued regularly every week and will put forth every effort to furnish the best and latest news and information concerning jewelers, gold and silversmiths, horologists, opticians and allied industries. Persons interested in these trades will confer a great favor by sending us the news of their localities and their views respecting the manufacture or treatment of any articles in the above lines. It is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents asking questions requiring answers through the columns of the Jewelers Review will state the information desired plainly and in as few words as possible. All answers will be published as promptly as the nature of the enquiry and the pressure of business will permit. Readers need have no hesitancy in asking questions on any subject in which they are interested consistent with the nature of this publication.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Two Dollars per annum in advance, One Dollar for six months, postage prepaid to any point in the United States, Mexico or Canada. Single copies ten cents each.

Foreign Subscriptions.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, Four Dollars per annum in advance.

Subscribers changing their address should state the old one as well as the new to insure proper delivery of the paper.

THE JEWELERS REVIEW ABROAD

Copies of this paper can be found in Europe at Holborn Viaduct and the Royal Hotels, London. Herald office and hotels L'Athenee and Grand Terminus, Paris. The Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, St. Antoine and the Continental Hotels, Antwerp.

ADVERTISING RATES

will be furnished on application. Under the new management the circulation of The Jewelers Review has steadily increased until it practically covers the entire jewelry and allied trades. Advertisers will find that there is no better medium to reach the trade than The Jewelers Review.

Advertisements to insure insertion in the next issue should reach this office not later than Saturday.

COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED

Space will always be reserved in the Jewelers Review for news items of interest to the trade, such as changes in place of business, co-partnerships, dissolutions and the movements of traveling representatives and buyers.

Jewelers contemplating a trip to New York can have their mail addressed to this office, where it will be held until called for, or forwarded to any other address if desired.

Our Manufacturers Win the Contracts

It is gratifying to note that in no less than three instances last week we recorded specific instances of the way in which American manufactured goods are invading the markets of the world. Specially noticeable is the fact that a Chicago firm won the contract to supply the Paris Exhibition with watchmen's clocks. Another firm, this time in New York, in one week despatched no less than 80 cases of clocks to India, while the exports from Boston alone in one week included clocks to the value of nearly \$1,000. Surely a striking testimony, if such were needed, to the excellence our manufacturers have obtained in this branch of trade.

A Profitable Addition to the Jeweler's Stock

The progressive jeweler who is continually on the lookout for ways and means whereby he may extend his borders will do well to study the question of lamps. There was a time, and that not so very many years ago, when a lamp was simply an article of domestic use, and when very little thought was bestowed on its adornment; now this is changed and, though, of course, lamps still fulfil their old-time mission, yet the advent of gas and electricity has removed them from among the necessities of life and classed them among its luxuries. This being so attention has been bestowed on their ornamentation, and now the once homely oil lamp is a thing of beauty and may be classed with other bric-a-brac and bijouterie. The variety of materials used in their manufacture is almost unlimited, silver, electro plate, cut-glass, porcelain and bronze, often adorned with semi-precious stones, being among these, and not only we believe would a jeweler find a ready sale for these goods, but a few artistic lamps judiciously displayed would form a most attractive and at the same time appropriate addition to his store and show window.

Protecting the Trade

The advantages of membership in the organizations which watch over the interests of the trade were aptly illustrated by a case to which we have drawn attention in our news columns. The trade have a vivid recollection of the robbery of a large quantity of jewelry from W. L. Pollock, of Pollock & Co., when Mr. Pollock was shot by the notorious thief, Shercliffe. Mr. Pollock was a member of the Jewelers' Protective Union, who took up the case with spirit. The thief temporarily made good his escape, but was relentlessly pursued by officers of the union, who at last succeeded in capturing him, and gaining for him a well merited sentence of 17 years imprisonment. Part of this he has served and strenuous efforts are being made in various quarters to effect his release. If the case had not the support of the union it is likely that their efforts would prove successful, but Shercliffe's sympathizers find that in the union they have to contend with an exceedingly powerful and tenacious opponent. Representations have been made in the proper quarter that this man, Shercliffe, is a menace to society, and incidentally to the members of the jewelry trade, and we think it may be taken for granted that the union will see to it that he serves the remainder of his period of imprisonment.

The Circulation of the Jewelers Review
for issue of June 7 was 10,005 copies.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY CIRCULATION

For FEBRUARY, MARCH
APRIL and MAY was

10,052 COPIES.

Our post office and other receipts are open to the inspection of those who desire to verify this statement.

Watch Nonsense— Exposed Winding Wheels.

The commonest Watches, 65c. Clock Watches,
have EXPOSED WINDING WHEELS.

STEEL IS LIABLE TO BECOME MAGNETIZED.



In the construction of our 12 size Movement, in fact, all our Watches, the Winding Wheels are where they belong—under the Dial, and out of Danger of becoming magnetized; or if they should become magnetized, there is one thickness of Nickel between them and the Balance—therefore, cannot interfere with the running of the Watch.

**It is a Detriment to the Performance of a Watch,
It is Nothing New, and No Improvement,**

to put great blocks of Steel, Steel Winding Wheels on top of the Barrel Bridge, close to the Balance, so that if they become magnetized, they will surely interfere with the running of the Watch.



The Dueber-Hampden Watch Works

CANTON, OHIO.

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have everything ready to jump out as the hour of 4 arrives. The government gets the advantage of this extra spurt from thousands. On other days the clerks are not so particular, and do not hesitate to let unfinished work go over until the next day. But on ball days they run no risks, and clean their desks up so that they cannot be held back from the game."—Washington Star.

How One Man Crushed the Watch Trust.

The Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company, by a recent decision in the United States Court of Appeals, which declared the so-called Colby Patent Pending Setting Watch Device invalid, has finally wiped out of existence the last vestige of the illegal and corrupt Watch Trust.

Mr. John C. Dueber, president of the Dueber and Hampden Watch Companies, after a bitter fight with the Watch Trust for the past eight years, has, unaided and alone, brought about this result.

This Watch Trust embraced all Watch Case Manufacturers except the Dueber Company, all Watch Movement Manufacturers except the Hampden Watch Company, and all wholesale dealers in Watches—all of whom are compelled to refuse to deal in watches of the Dueber-Hampden manufacture, pay a royalty on this, now decided illegal, Colby Patent, or else go out of the Watch business.

This decision of the Court of highest authority places the Dueber-Hampden Watch Company, at Canton, O., decidedly at the head of all Watch Manufacturers in America.—St. Louis Republic, June 2, 1898.

Waning Agriculture.

In 1874 there were 3,630,300 acres of land devoted to the growing of wheat in Great Britain and 188,711 acres in Ireland. In 1896 only 1,417,641 acres were thus cultivated in Great Britain and 36,529 acres in Ireland. During the same period the area of permanent pas-

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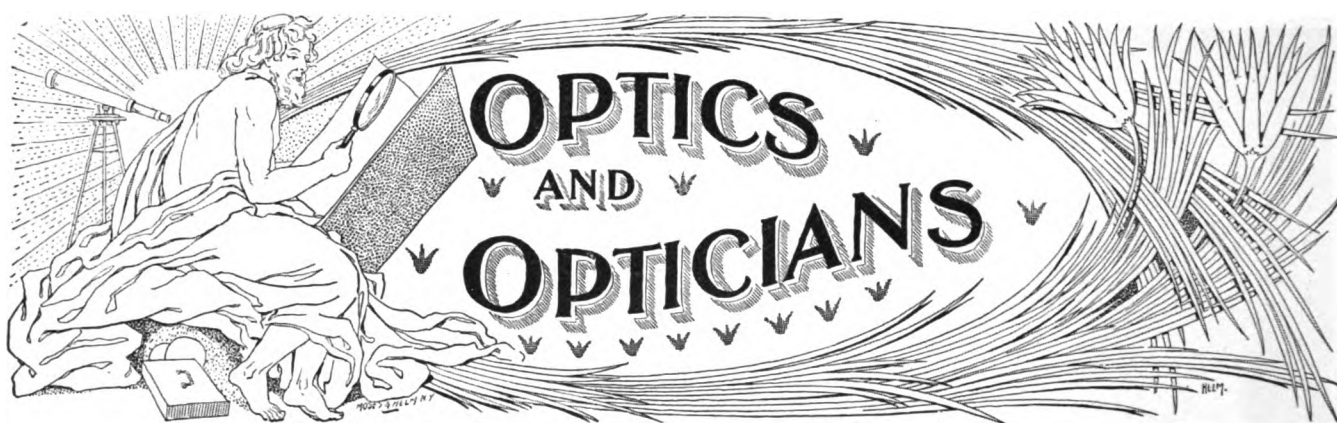
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WHEAT—No
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TOLEDO, Jul
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OATS—Nove
CLOVER—S
BUFFALO.
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@4.00.
HOGS—Good
\$3.60@3.65, pl
@3.50, medium
SHEEP AND



This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the science and study of optics, and will be sustained by able writers on this subject. Under this head will be published full reports of meetings of the several optical societies, as well as all news of interest to opticians, together with copies of lectures and other papers relating to optics.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Optical opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED OPTICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

L. L. FERGUSON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII

JUNE 28, 1899

No. 26

The Duty of Opticians

Organization that does not organize is very much like Hamlet's father's ejaculation in Shakespeare's tragedy of that name, wherein the bard of Avon puts in the King of Denmark's mouth the following statement, "My words fly up, my thoughts remain below; Words, without thoughts never to heaven go." Just so it is with optical organizations; their resolutions, and senses of their meetings fly outward and upward, but they do not seem to strike the needful point, i.e., the ear of the public. Public opinion shapes the destinies of every idea or theory that affects the welfare of civilized mankind. What historians have aptly termed the "fourth estate," have in the past few centuries unfettered themselves from feudalism, monarchism, despotism, etc. But those of the third and fourth estates did not accomplish their purposes by assembling covertly and passing resolutions that never saw the outside of the room wherein they were drafted. They possessed the hardness of their opinions and the courage of their convictions; they boldly proclaimed their opinions on matters that affected the common weal, and eventually their dreams in the guise of the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence became tangible and immortal truths which both prince and proletariat recognize the justness of to-day without question.

History repeats itself, but does not plagiarize. Events do not happen at various periods that are a counterfeit presentiment of each other, nevertheless there are cardinal points of similarity, which viewed synthetically should afford comparison, which in turn should give us wisdom. And the quicker that opticians will realize that resolutions framed in their society and that have hitherto was "done for as soon as they were begun for" are of negative importance; by reason of never seeing the light of publicity, the better it will be for them. And if opticians will still cling to such a fatuous policy, their position and tasks will be similar to old Sisyphus of mythological lore who forever rolled a boulder up hill, and whose ponderable mass always gravitated downward, negating his physical exertions. We do not harbor the silly view of a certain editor that opticians are an inchoate mass of mediocrity that need education by means of his "exclusively optical" paper.

The optician of to-day possesses a vastly greater amount of optical condition than does his medical confrere who works

along identical lines. It matters not when and how his education has been derived, whether empirically, scholastically or otherwise. There is certainly a difference without a distinction between the optical scholar who goes to Chicago or Boston for a month's term of optical tuition and the sawbones of the rural districts who comes to New York for a two-weeks' "Post Graduate Course" in a medical clinic and then branches out as an "oculist," and who does not know the difference between the light of the sun and the phosphorescence of a firefly. It is this latter class of hungry pretensions that prate about the iniquity of opticians prescribing glasses, etc., and that find vent for their veiled scurrility in the columns in the daily press. Whilst those of the medical profession who have earned a position of respect and livelihood amongst their respective communities are distinctly conspicuous by their absence from these ophthalmometrinous malcontents, that wish to crucify opticians that have followed their honored vocation for over four hundred years, because in the mutations of time it was discovered twenty years ago that a pair of plus fiftys would cure a case of megrim.

Professional callings are supposed to elevate a man's ideals and to remove him from the sordidity of rank commercialism, but the latter certainly must be the actuating motive which spurs a "medical optician" to have surreptitiously placed in the footnote of a public school text book that people should only consult an oculist (?) and that "He, by testing the eye, can alone decide whether any or what glasses should be worn." The Pharisee thanked his Maker that he was not as other men are. Presumably the author of this most valuable text book says ditto to those sentiments, which we must heartily reciprocate but from another point of view, because we do not wish to be possessed of what is known phrenologically as the perversion of self-esteem.

Another and more public outburst of twaddle occurred in a widely read periodical, a year or so ago, from the pen of a medical optician, which was not refuted through the same medium. And now it seems that another of the same calibre hailing from Philadelphia proposes to get all of the County Medical Societies throughout the country to pass resolutions discountenancing general practitioners from sending their cases of refraction to the optician, *mirabile dictu*.

We can imagine the delicious time this medical Moses will have in weaning sturdy honest medical practitioners from their natural ally, i.e., the refracting optician. For when the medical practitioner sends his patient to the optician, he has the moral assurance that what he wants done, shall be conscientiously performed and no more. But if he sent his patient to the indigent oculist, what would be the result? Why he would immediately find a sympathetic relation between the sphincter iris and the sphincter anus, and before the oculist would get through with the ametropic candidate all his sphincters would be in first-class condition, and incidentally the rest of his physical anatomy. The general practitioner would impatiently wait for the return of his prodigal patient from the oculist but he would be like the "letter that never came."

Now in the light of these several sources of attack which have been enumerated against refracting opticians, and in view of the fact that resolutions in optical societies are resolved and solved, and go no further, the best thing for them to do is to acquaint the populace at large of the fact that opticians are the logical measurer of eyes, and the only way this can be accomplished is to obtain access to the public ear through the columns of the daily press. An optician does not expect commercial support from his optical confrere, neither does one oculist from

another, but both non-medical and medical opticians derive their moral and financial support from the general public. They are the ones to woo, cajole or caress, and just at present a few medical opticians are busily engaged thereat. Meanwhile we sleep.

WORKING DISTANCES IN SKIASCOPY

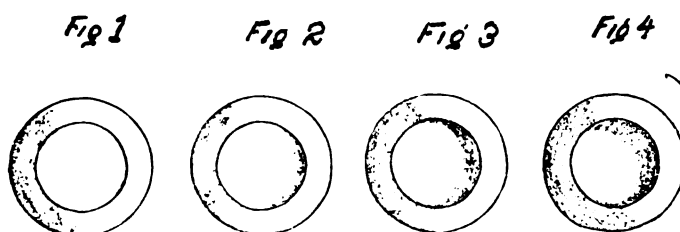
LECTURE ON SKIASCOPY DELIVERED BEFORE THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY L. L. FERGUSON

(Copyright, 1898, by The Jewelers Review)

Continued

Another and quite accurate method for the estimation of the amount of aberration in ametropic conditions is the observation of the amount of light and shade areas that is to be seen in the observed's pupil. This amount varies in proportion to the amount of the error, when the retina of the eye is situated directly at the principal focus of the dioptric media, as every optician knows, it permits the in-going parallel rays to impinge upon the retina and from thence reflected backward in exactly the same path. This, then permits the operator to view the fundus reflex devoid of shadow or penumbra on the edges as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Now myopic and hypermetropic errors of all kinds, either simple, compound or mixed, show a decrease in the size of the illuminated area, and necessarily a corresponding increase in the amount of the shadow, as is evidenced in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. This then taken in conjunction with other phenomena before mentioned, serve as an excellent computational index to the amount of error in situ and may be summed up in the following statements:



1. The closer the working distance, the greater the hypermetropia.
2. The closer the working distance, lessens the amount of myopia.
3. The greater the working distance, more easily can weaker errors be estimated.
4. The slower the transit of the retinal reflex, the weaker the error.
5. Sharper definition of the penumbra indicates greater errors.
6. The larger the fundus reflex, in proportion to the size of the pupil the weaker the error.

Which naturally infers the seventh statement that:

7. The greater the area of shadow, where there should exist reflex indicates a larger amount of error.

A thorough comprehending of those assertions are necessary before astigmatism should be corrected by retinoscopy and for the following reasons: Astigmatism implies that there is an unequal refractive power and whilst in the correction of the same, intermediate meridians are disregarded; yet it is of prime importance that the operator should be able to recognize which angle possesses the greatest, least, or intermediate amount of error as a preface to the imposing of the neutralizing cylinder thereon a knowledge of which must be obtained comparatively; for instance, if the more perfect the eye, the more reluctant is the light to disappear from the pupillary area, and the same reasoning applied to meridians instead of eyes will make existing simple astigmatism easily diagnosed. The most frequent cases of simple astigmatism are those that have the horizontal meridian perfect, whilst at right angles thereto, i. e., 90 degrees myopia exists, so we will take such a case and see how it tallies with the above given rules. First of all to be noticed is the brilliancy of the reflex, according to rule 6, which will prove that the horizontal meridian is perfect because it is more brilliant than it is in the vertical. Now apply rule 4 and it will be observed that the reflex is sluggish and reluctant in the 180 degrees axis, whilst at the 90 degrees meridian it seems to move with greater alacrity.

Furthermore, the diagnose can be corroborated by the shape of the reflex, which even in the milder errors of astigmatism assumes the shape of a rod of light, the definition of its edges serving as a clue and guide to the amount of the error as per rule 5.

This must be explained as follows: Every optician knows that cylinders refract light in a plane parallel to their axes, and at right angles thereto, there is no refraction whatever; now then, a simple astigmatic eye for illustration's sake is nothing but a simple cylinder; true, in the horizontal meridian there exists a curvature, but that necessarily exists to refract the light down to the retina, and it may therefore be regarded the same as the axis of a glass cylinder; at right angles thereto in the 90 degrees meridian, whatever surplus or deficit there exists represents the amount of the astigmatism; we say, for instance, that there exists M. A. of 4.00 D., now it requires a - 4.00 D. cyl. axis, 180 to correct the same. Now then, this M. A. in the eye gave exactly the same phenomena as does a + 4.00 D. cyl., which pursuant to the fact that it only refracts in the direction parallel to its axis and the phenomena resultant is that of a long rod of light brighter and sharper in proportion to its refractive power. The width and brilliancy of this rod of light in the eye then will be in direct ratio to the error as per rules 5 and 6. The novice, of course, is able to recognize a strong cylindrical lens much quicker than a weak one say of .25 or .50 dioptral power, yet when long experience has made him proficient, eventually not only is he able to recognize the weak cylindrical lenses as being cylinders, but he can also estimate focal powers and axis also, without even using a neutralizing lens. Just so is it in the weaker refractive errors, skiascopically considered; at first a trifle difficult, but afterward he will find that not only can the weaker ocular errors be determined readily, but that they can be estimated equally as well as a mild cylinder. The result of this then is that the proficient skiascopist would rather encounter a mild case of astigmatism, or, in fact, any refractive error of weak proportions than those of greater aberrancy, for not only is the diagnose made equally as correctly but the direct estimation will more likely prove to be correct.

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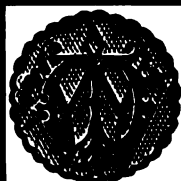
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"OBJECTIVE VERSUS SUBJECTIVE OPTOMETRY"

BY P. A. DILWORTH, NEW YORK CITY

There seems to be of late in some of the papers that publish optometrical literature, articles that show a strong tendency to belittle everything outside of the test case. Advanced opticians must inevitably feel "zero at the spine" when they read articles which state "when the test case will not answer your purpose, that you should send the case that requires objective examination to the other class that dabble in optometry, and you will lose nothing, etc." Now, such writings are not productive of elevating opticians as a class scientificward or otherwise. If the authors of the above style of literature understood the uses of objective methods, to wit: ophthalmoscopy and retinoscopy even in a rudimentary way, they would readily see the inestimable value that those tests are for the correct prescribing of glasses. The subjective optician who depends upon the trial case exclusively, by virtue of his limitations, places himself in an intellectually absorbent state, and by reason of his limitations is compelled to listen to all sorts of chimeras, vagaries, etc., from the ametropic candidate for glasses. The subjective optician being the possessor of only a limited amount of scientific knowledge, is compelled to place entire reliance upon the answer of his client, and invariably has to listen to the graphic portrayal of how astigmatic lines appear iridescent, or possibly how the upper part of a vertical line looks intensely black while the lower portion looks so dull as to be unrecognizable, etc., and considerably more of such descriptive rubbish ad infinitum. He is then supposed to take this mass of real and fancied testimony, and weld it into a refractive formula. This might be thought to be rather an extremist's view, but times innumerable in my practice have I found astigmats of 1.00 D. or less, who stoutly affirmed that all lines "looked alike," and, strange to relate, when the objective correction was imposed they still looked alike. Now, if one can effect a reconciliation of such statements upon the part of an ametrope and show the verity, if any exists, therein I am willing to be convicted and corrected. Again, as the subjective optician has to rely almost entirely upon the answer of his clients to his interrogations, doubtlessly will acknowledge that it is not altogether any unkindly motive (or, wishing to appear pedantic,) that actuates me to say that, in cases whose

vision which cannot be brought up to normal conditions, and for which he prescribe glasses, he is taking upon himself the responsibility of perhaps harmful interference; not knowing the cause of the existing abnormality. Whereas, the optician who pursues the objective phase of optics is by his own intuitiveness readily able to diagnose the condition, and not only to diagnose but prognosticate the refractive error to within the fraction of a dioptre. The objective optician is able to ascertain instantly whether it is a case for glasses, and thus save considerable time that is lost with the trial case. Objective refraction systematically used in all cases stimulates the optician's perceptive faculties first, and when those are whittled to a keen, discerning edge, you may depend that the growth of his causality or reasoning faculties has kept apace therewith. In other words he who pursues the objective phase of optics assiduously must of a necessity eventuate into what is latterly termed a Diagnostician. Objective tests are good for young children, objective tests are good for those not only afflicted with asthenopia but also stupidity; also for foreigners not understanding our language. In such persons we cannot correct errors of refraction with any degree of certainty without objective tests. Again, no matter how bright the average human genus is in other things, when he lapses into the examination chair, he generally gets more or less mentally perplexed, and, considering this to be so, the value of objective methods are inestimably greater than subjective. In view of the foregoing facts, which admit of no contention, it can be readily observed how necessary it is for the refractionist to use such means. And it is indeed exceedingly interesting to note that prominent opticians, men who possess not alone scientific ability but that highest kind of mental power called genius, acknowledge that objective tests are of the greatest help to them in their special work. And because of their inestimable value in this wonderful age of scientific advancement, all refracting opticians should be able to use objective tests. My limited observation has taught me that the more importance we can attach to objective optometry, the sooner will opticians be recognized as a scientific body. I will not abuse your patience by reiterating upon the uses of objective tests; suffice it to say that he who uses them gets his information in full, and in the shortest possible time.

THE EYE and Its Relation to Health.

By CHALMER PRENTICE, N. D.

A magnificent work on the use of higher prisms in optics. The author ably treats this interesting subject. In fact, much of the work is out of the ordinary and is richly suggestive along the lines of thought seldom touched by the average writer. Every optician should have a copy in his library.

214 Pages, Illustrated. \$1.50.

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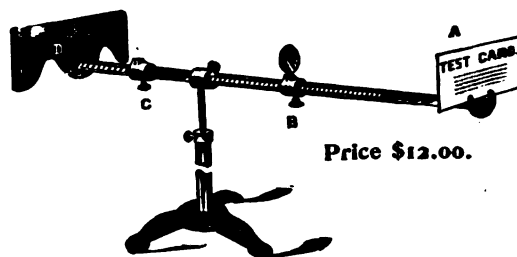
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OPTICAL QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

To Correspondents. The names and addresses of correspondents must be given, not necessarily for publication, but merely to identify them if occasion should arise. No letters will be answered by mail which properly belong to this department.

Hyperopia and Amblyopia T. P. (Texas). "I have a boy thirteen years old who has hyperopia in both eyes. At thirty feet he can only read 160 foot type. With plus 11 inches S for left eye and plus 8 inches S for right eye he can read the 100 foot type at thirty feet. This is the greatest improvement I can make. Will you please inform me why he does not have better sight with these glasses, as they are clearest I can find, but do not give satisfaction?"

The fact that the plus lenses improve vision also proves the presence of hypermetropia. If they are the strongest lenses that can be found for distant vision they undoubtedly correct the hypermetropia. That being corrected you must look for astigmatism. If this is present it must also be corrected with the proper lens. If after correcting the astigmatism the sight continues defective the cause must be looked for in the refractive media of the eye. The cornea, aqueous humor, crystalline lens and vitreous humor must be examined in their order. If they are free from opacities, then the defect may be looked for with confidence in the retina.

In order to examine the refractive media, it is necessary that you should be familiar with the ophthalmoscope for that purpose.

He Has Muscae Volitantes M. H. (Arkansas). "Will you kindly give me your opinion of the following case. My customer complains that he sees at a reading distance a small dark speck constantly moving about on whatever he is looking at. If he looks on the snow at his feet the speck increases in size to about nine inches long and assumes the form of a cluster of yellow flowers with transparent streamers like worms. Sometimes it looks like drops of fat on the top of soup. At times, when the light comes from certain directions, there is a reflection of the figures which seems to be further back in the eye and inverted. I have suited him to glasses. His sight is fairly good, seeing well at a distance without glasses and using No. 13 convex for reading. The doctors tell him it is congestion of the eye, caused by granular eyelids and can be cured. He is 53 years of age and works at photography; often for a long time (viz., two or three hours) working in a room dimly lighted by red glass."

Your customer is afflicted with minute moving opacities, which are located in the vitreous humor in his eyes.

We frequently hear people, having otherwise perfectly normal eyes, complain of specks or dark spots apparently floating or moving before their eyes. These moving specks are due to minute imperfections in the structure of the vitreous humor. They are induced by any debilitated condition of the system that impoverishes the blood. Their appearance is a positive indication that the vitreous humor, which, in its normal condition partakes of a jelly-like consistency, has become more or less fluidous.

In some instances these opacities appear suddenly, remain visible for a few weeks and then disappear, whilst in other cases they may have been noticed for a number of years. They are most apparent when a bright surface is looked at, such as a white wall, wash bowl, etc.

These volatile spots, or, as they are technically termed, muscae volitantes, (French: mouches volantes), which are visible, are located close to the retina and it is their shadows which fall upon the retina, that appear to be moving objects in the air, or upon the bright surface at which we are looking.

Muscae volitantes do not interfere with the acuteness of vision and aside from their annoying presence, have no injurious effect. They are not the result of granular lids or any inflammation of the external portion of the eye proper, but may accompany inflammation of the retina or choroid, which are located inside of the eye.

Persons who are afflicted with muscae volitantes should be strongly advised to dismiss them from their minds and not look for them, because by persistent watching, others will be very probably noticed.

ANISOMETROPIA.

East Stroudsburg, Pa.—Here is a case of anisometropia (old lady about 60 years.)

Vision without glasses:

R. E. 20-200, almost 15-120.

L. E. 20-60.

Vision with lenses:

R. E. + 300 Sph. 20-20

L. E. + 100 Sph. 2-30, almost 20-20.

This was the best I could do objective, also subjective; test no astig.; no organic disease. I gave her the glasses as per test, but am sure there will be trouble with a add. + 2.25. She can read, but right here is the trouble; the R. E., which has the best distance vision, without glasses does the worst; no glass will make her see the smallest print as plain as the L. E. What would you give her in this case for distance, also for reading? I am sure the distance glass will not be with comfort, as the difference is so great, but if I take any of the right eye she does not see good enough for distance. I think from the above explanation you can give me your advice, which is greatly appreciated. Add + 2.25 and will make her read, but the left eye will not do as well for reading. Range of accommodation does not make much difference. She sees as well at 9 or at 18, but poorly.

Answer:—The old lady in her youth was myopic, because if she had not been so, at the age of 60 she would have had a greater amount of acquired hypermetropic than 1.00.

Now then actually the antero-posterior diameter of the left eye is greater than the right organ, therefore, it conduces to a larger retinal image, which allows her to see plainer for reading. We are sure that upon a close ophthalmoscopic examination there will be revealed in the left eye a stretching of the retinal fibers or possibly a partial staphyloma which would render vision sub acute for distance, but would not hinder for close, owing to the fact that all things being equal, retinal impressions are larger when viewing a close object than when viewing another object in the distance.

In just such cases, which are not altogether rare, that the farsighted eye is used for distance whilst its mate, the nearsighted eye, is utilized for reading, the brain alternately suppressing the visual sense according to whether the farsighted eye is used for distance or the nearsighted organ for reading.

Therefore, while this appears to be anisometropia, reasoning by rule of thumb, we think it to be a case of alternate monocular vision, and as such your correction may be worn with impunity and immunity.

We would suggest the trial of a strong dissociating prism, impose it over the left eye (both eyes being open) and direct client's attention to a distant object, now quickly remove the prism and the eye evinces no desire to readjust itself, it will demonstrate the fact that it is alternate monocular vision.

But if the eye does readjust or sweep over in its orbit to view the light in its actual position it demonstrates that it is a case of anisometropia, which then ignore the poor eye, in fact, prescribe a plane glass therefore, so that the differences in the size of the retinal illuminations will not be a disturbing factor when they are fused into one image in the brain.

The very fact that when the +2.25 presbyopia correction is imposed that the left eye sees better at 9-inch distance than at the regulation 14 inches proclaims the fact that there previously existed in that eye a myopic state.

We think you will be safe in presenting your own formula, and that no trouble will result therefrom.

ACCOMMODATIVE ASTHENOPIA.

D. J., Colorado.—"What glass would you propose as a "staying" rather than a "magnifying" help in the following case? The eyesight seems perfectly good, reading any of the test types at the proper distance, but the eyes grow weary and sometimes painful after reading an hour or two. Business makes it imperative to do a great amount of reading?"

Presuming that the eyesight is normal the symptoms indicate an inco-ordination of the muscles that move the eyes about in any desired position. These muscles, the recti, should be care-



We Can Teach You...

personally or by correspondence, how to correct all defects of vision by means of the Trial Lenses and Test Cards, without using mydriatics, in-

struments, etc. This is the simplest and most satisfactory method of Refraction.

JOHN S. OWEN, M.D., Principal.

DETROIT OPTICAL INSTITUTE,

23 E. ADAMS AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

fully examined, while the patient is looking at a distance, and if any deviation is manifest in either eye it should be corrected. Supposing that there is no inco-ordination present, we would then prescribe a prism 2 degrees base in for each eye. These lenses would relieve the internal rectus muscle of each eye two-fifths of its entire work of turning the eye inward towards the nose when reading at about fifteen inches, and would afford considerable, if not entire relief to the patient. The patient should be directed to hold his reading as far as possible from his eyes and yet be able to see it distinctly.

THE ACUTENESS OF VISION.

A. E. I., Florida.—“What is the acuteness of vision and how can it be ascertained?”

The acuteness of vision refers particularly to the sensibility of the retina, or to impression made by light upon the retina. If the refractive media and the retina are in a normal condition the acuteness of vision must be normal and manifest, i. e., does not require any test to bring it out. Such an eye will read the 20 feet letters on the test card at 20 feet distant from the card.

A Myopic, Hypermetropic, or Astigmatic eye may have normal acuteness of vision which is latent, and can only be made permanently manifest by correcting the error of refraction with the proper lenses. It can also be made manifest by means of the pin-hole disc.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The third annual convention of the Optical Society of the State of New York began its three days' sessions in this city, Monday evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Parlor D R, where all the meetings will be held, was filled with representative opticians from all parts of New York State, when, at 8:30 o'clock, President A. Jay Cross called the convention to order, and after a few preliminary remarks of welcome to the members of the society proceeded to read his annual address. President Cross congratulated the opticians upon the constant advance they had made the past year, notwithstanding the persecution the profession had been subjected to at the hands of the medical and surgical societies. The president's address dealt largely with the medical movement, which throughout the country is attempting to limit optical practice. In speaking of the Illinois medical practice act, which regards as a practitioner any one treating, operating on or prescribing for a physical ailment, injury or deformity of another, Mr. Cross said: “I think a wise move for the optician of that State would be to take a test case to court at once. All dictionaries, I believe, give a medical definition of the terms here used, and I think any unbiased and intelligent judge would rule that treatment, operations and prescriptions are, primarily, intended to effect cures, and therefore do not apply to the practice of opticians, in their adaptation of spectacles and eye-glasses, any more than the man who adapts a high chair to a hunchback, could be accused of encroaching upon the domain of medicine.”

The remainder of Mr. Cross' address was devoted to a resume of the attacks upon the optical profession during the past year, and a review of the steps taken to combat them. In closing President Cross strongly advocated a national uniform system of scientific examinations in optics and optometry. Mr. Cross' address was enthusiastically applauded.

Other papers read were: “The Care of the Human Eye,” B. T. Clark, Utica; “Do Opticians Require a Code of Ethics?” F. L. Swart, Auburn; “Children's Eyes,” B. B. Clark, Rochester, and “Objective vs. Subjective Optometry,” L. L. Ferguson, New York. After the reading of the papers a general discussion ensued followed by an adjournment to Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The programme for the executive session to be held yesterday afternoon was as follows: Reading of minutes, unfinished business, new business, followed by a discussion.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the time is ripe for the inauguration of a national movement among the optical societies of the country, for the establishment of a standard of examinations in optics and optometry, with the granting of certificates of proficiency, together with permission to those qualifying to affix to their names and business correspondence some kind of symbolic letters that will enable the public to be informed as to the qualifications of those opticians holding such certificates; and it is further

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the incoming president to correspond with committees from other

optical societies, with a view to the perfecting of details and the carrying into effect the spirit of these resolutions.

The last number on the programme for the afternoon meeting was the nomination and election of officers.

The programme for the remaining session of the convention is as follows:

Tuesday Evening, June 27 (Open Session).—Hour of Meeting, 8 o'clock p. m. Reading of papers and discussion of same (continued). Demonstration of Ophthalmoscopy and Skiascopy, with Lantern Projections, L. L. Ferguson, New York City. Instrumentation in Optometry, with a Description of Two New Mechanical Devices for the Subjective and Objective Estimation of Ametropia, A. Jay Cross, New York City. General discussion (continued). Adjournment.

Wednesday Evening, June 28.—Banquet at Marlborough Hotel, Broadway, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, at 8 o'clock p. m. Tendered by the Optical Society of the City of New York to the visiting members of the Optical Society of the State of New York.

Among those attending the convention are:

E. R. Mason, Binghamton; A. P. Barnes, Corning; B. T. Clark, Utica; F. Seward, New York; E. R. Jones, Trenton; F. L. Swart, Auburn; B. B. Clark, Rochester; G. F. Applegate, Trenton; L. L. Ferguson, New York; P. A. Dilworth, New York; A. Rifenbergh, Brooklyn; F. G. W. Coates, New York; Briggs Palmer, Boston; M. Wolff, New York; L. Kahn, New York; C. Amols, Brooklyn; H. W. Appleton, New York; E. A. Cacordeal, New York; L. Gotthold, Jersey City; N. W. Harris, New York; A. J. Cross, New York; F. A. Wall, New York; F. B. Marchant, Brooklyn.

At the afternoon session, which opened at three o'clock, an amendment is to be proposed as follows: that “Local Societies shall have the privilege of joining this society in a body. They shall pay \$1 per annum for each active member thereof.” The minutes of the secretary and the report of the treasurer which were read, showed that the society was in an exceedingly prosperous condition. As we go to press the election of officers for the coming year is taking place, and we shall give a full report of same and the subsequent proceedings of the convention in our next issue.

OPTICAL NOTES

G. A. Brock, optician, has opened a store at Joliet, Ill.

The rooms of the Minneapolis Optical Company, in the Boston Block, were badly damaged by fire Sunday, the 11th of June.

The Chinn-Beretta Optical Company's new and up-to-date apartments at 32 Grant avenue are being visited and admired by the trade generally. The services of H. E. Elfin, a refracting optician of experience from Oakland, Cal., have been secured by this new company.

Harry A. Belknap, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has found that his optical business has increased so much that he has fitted up a room in the rear of his store for that purpose. A new attraction in his front store is a magnificent deer head from the animal he killed in Maine last fall.

The special course of the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology opened on the 19th and consisted of a course of twenty-seven lectures. The sessions were of an exceedingly interesting character and we regret that demands on our space prevent our giving a full report in this issue, but we shall do so next week.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

BOSTON

THE CLOCK MAKING CONSOLIDATION.—It looks as though the arrangements which were to have consolidated the Chelsea, E. Howard, United States and the Columbia concerns into one watch and clock manufacturing industry would be abandoned by Charles H. Pearson, the promoter, who is at the head of the Chelsea Clock Company. Assignee George A. Carpenter, of the E. Howard Watch and Clock Company, states that Mr. Pearson has forfeited the payments on the option which he had secured on that plant, and while it is possible that something may be done in future, it is so difficult to secure financial underwriting for trusts at the present time that the attempt has been abandoned for the present, at least as far as taking over the Howard factories is concerned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To The Jewelers Review:

Gentlemen—Will you kindly inform me what is the most profitable watch making and also what work you can recommend on

We can recommend the following: “Watchmakers' Handbook” by Saunier, \$2.50; “Watch and Clockmakers' Handbook” by Britten, \$2; “The Watchmakers' Library,” \$1; “Nethrop's Guide to Watch Work, Past and Present,” \$2.50. Ro- “Handbook on Gems,” \$1, and Kirkpatrick's “Simple and the Discrimination of Gems,” 80 cents, are both excellent

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MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATE NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

Under this heading will be found week by week *Business News*, interesting and useful personal items from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias. We shall be glad to receive from our readers for insertion in this column, notices of removal and business changes of all kind. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning in each week.

NEW YORK

Leopold Stern is spending the week at Liberty.

C. Du Bois, of Walton, N. Y., is spending several days in New York.

The employees of Tiffany & Co. have begun to enjoy their annual vacations.

Louis Tiffany, accompanied by Mrs. Tiffany, arrived home on the St. Paul Saturday.

John F. Saunders, of 68 Nassau street, arrived from Europe on the Lucania on Saturday.

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S. Hertz, 12 Maiden Lane, returned on Monday after a two weeks' vacation, spent at Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fahys were passengers on the Cunarder Lucania, which reached New York Saturday morning.

The judgment in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, obtained on May 9, 1899, against Charles H. Smith for \$309.50 was satisfied Saturday.

E. Edwards, president of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, returned to New York on Saturday on the St. Paul, after a several months' sojourn abroad.

Ludwig Nissen, who, with Mrs. Nissen, sailed for Europe on the Fuerst Bismarck June 1, was registered on Thursday at the Paris office of the New York Herald.

A. C. Sandberg, city representative of Alling & Co., will be married to Miss Lilian May Easte, of Brooklyn, to-day. They will have a short honeymoon tour to Niagara Falls.

Henry E. Oppenheimer, of H. E. Oppenheimer & Co., 12 Maiden Lane, sails on the White Star Liner Majestic to-day. Mr. Oppenheimer expects to be abroad about two months.

John Valk and Henry Snowden, representing N. H. White & Co., and N. S. Valk, representing the J. D. Bergen Co., are members of a party on the yacht Fleetwings, now sailing toward New York from Southern waters.

Caroline Kopelovich, formerly in the jewelry business at 401 Broadway, who failed in 892 for \$22,000, and was recently married to Judge John H. McCarthy of the City Court, has satisfied various judgments growing out of the failure.

Mr. Doll's action in endeavoring to have the splendid speedway, built at an immense cost to the taxpayers, thrown open to all pleasure seekers, including bicyclists, has met with the hearty commendation of the great majority of New Yorkers.

Business in this city during the first four days of July will, in so far as financial and mercantile interests are concerned, come to a complete standstill, owing to the widespread observance of Monday, July 3, as a holiday, in connection with the celebration of the Fourth.

The International Silver Company was unable to occupy its new offices this week, owing to the failure of the contractors to bring the alterations to completion. The officers of the company, however, anticipate that within a very short time, they will be installed in their new home.

The New York Jewelers' Board of Trade and the New York Jewelers' Association are busily engaged in closing up their individual affairs, preparatory to the consolidation, which was voted to take effect July 1, but so many matters have presented themselves in connection with the winding up of the organic life of the two bodies, that it probably will be some weeks before the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade is fairly launched on its career.

WILL CLOSE JULY 3.—The following firms have added their names to the petition circulated by the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade agreeing to close July 3: Hamann & Koch, Wm. Barthman, O. M. Farrand, D. C. Van Riper.

A. J. G. HODENPYL, former president of the Jewelers' Board of Trade, has been appointed an expert in the Department of Varied Industries of the Paris Exposition of 1900, and will have entire charge of the watch and clock, plated ware, jewelry and manufactured leather goods industries, all of which are in the Department of Varied Industries.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.—There were received at this port during the week ending June 10, optical instruments valued at \$612; jewelry, \$2,009; precious stones, \$119,263; watches, \$2,111, and silverware, \$3,206. The exports during the week ending May 31 were: Clocks, \$1,232; watches, \$619; jewelry, \$2,994; plated ware, \$2,116, and optical goods, \$412.

J. B. BOWDEN will summer at West Hampton Beach, L. I., where he owns a cottage. Mr. Bowden, in speaking of the trade outlook to a representative of The Review, said that in his opinion everything looks very bright for an active fall trade. It is encouraging to know that Mr. Bowden's optimistic views concerning the future are shared by a large proportion of the trade at large.

WILLIAM F. DOLL brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Park Commissioners to test the constitutionality of the Speedway law, and the Park Board's rulings in reference thereto. Pending the interpretation of the law, Judge Gildersleeve has issued an order enjoining the Park Department from interfering with Mr. Doll should he elect to drive a landau or ride a horse on the Harlam speedway. The commissioners, in obedience to Judge Gildersleeve's order, have instructed the police that Mr. Doll be allowed to use the Speedway, in such manner as he may choose, between noon and 2 o'clock.

CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND vs. LYNCH.—A permanent injunction was granted in the Supreme Court on Thursday in favor of the Casperfeld & Cleveland Company, 144 Bowery, restricting Mrs. T. Lynch from using the name of the Casperfeld & Cleveland Company in print. The injunction grew out of advertisements issued by Mrs. Lynch last December in the daily press, to the effect that she had procured the stock of Casperfeld & Cleveland, which she offered forthwith for sale. As a matter of fact, the Casperfeld & Cleveland Company claimed that Mrs. Lynch had never come into possession of their stock, or any part of it. Mrs. Lynch's attorney failed to present arguments to the motion to make the injunction permanent, and allowed it to go by default. In addition to the permanent injunction sought by and granted to the Casperfeld & Cleveland Company, the firm has now pending a suit against Mrs. Lynch for \$25,000 damages for loss of business.

C. H. DUHME, connected with the firm of Duhme Bros., Cincinnati, O., has been passing through some troublesome experiences in New York. It seems that he and his wife came to this city with their nephew, a young man of the name of Fowler, who was possessed of a considerable fortune and who at one time had spent some time in a sanitarium, owing to mental aberration, following sunstroke. It was the lad's father who made the trouble, alleging that Mr. and Mrs. Duhme had kidnapped his son. Mr. and Mrs. Duhme were, in consequence of communications by wire between the chief of police of Detroit and Captain McClusky, taken to police headquarters. Here, however, they completely satisfied the chief detective officer, stating that the lad was completely cured, that he came to New York with them of his own free will and how, when confronted with his father in Detroit, he preferred going with his aunt to New York. John D. Conely, an attorney, has been engaged to look after the interests of Mr. and Mrs. Duhme. It is stated

The Mercantile National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
BROADWAY AND DEY STREET,

Solicits Accounts from the Jewelry Trade.

that the lad's father, who is making the trouble, is a thoroughly worthless man and that the boy was placed under the care of the Duhmes by his dying mother.

The boy's father endeavored on Saturday to persuade Governor Pingree, of Michigan, to issue requisition papers for the return of his son to Michigan, but this the Governor refused to do. Mr. and Mrs. Duhme have left the Waldorf Astoria for Poland Springs, Maine.

BIG CUSTOMS SEIZURE.—Jewelry to the value of \$100,000 was seized on the arrival Saturday of the American Line steamship *St. Paul*, from Cherbourg and Southampton, by Deputy Surveyor Daniel F. Dowling. The owner was Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, of this city. The jewelry consisted of one pearl collar, one arrow pearl pin, one diamond sunburst, one diamond spray pin, one turquoise bracelet, one pearl string necklace, one diamond chain bracelet, one pearl ring, two pearl and diamond rings, one emerald and diamond ring, one diamond and sapphire necklace, one book charm, one dice charm, one watch and brooch, one pearl watch charm, one ruby butterfly, one gold chain and charm, one diamond catch, one scarfpin, vest and sleeve buttons. The pearl and diamond necklace is valued by Gen. Mindil at \$56,000, and a black and white pearl ring at \$10,000.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE ROY WATCH CASE CO.—Judge Gildersleeve, in Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court on Monday handed down a decision in the case of the Roy Watch Case Company vs. The Camm-Roy Watch Case Company, in which he grants an injunction, pending the suit now in the court, restraining the "Camm-Roy Watch Case Company" or any other name which includes the name of the plaintiff, or so nearly resembles it as to induce the belief that the plaintiff and defendant are the same corporation. Quoting from Judge Gildersleeve's opinion, which is a lengthy one, he says: "The circumstances savor strongly of a fraudulent design, but the defendant's officers solemnly deny any wrong intent in the selection of the defendant's title. Without analyzing too closely the moral quality of their motives, we may accept the denial of these gentlemen as evidence that, in choosing the name of the defendant company, they did only what they believed they had the lawful right to do. Assuming the absence of any animating fraudulent purpose on the part of the defendant and of any pecuniary injury to the plaintiff, there remains but one question, namely, whether the similarity between the plaintiff's corporate title and that adopted by the defendant constitutes an infringement of the plaintiff's rights by the defendant. Under the authorities, I think it does. The injunction will be continued during the pendency of the suit. The plaintiff may have \$10 costs of the motion. Let the order be settled on notice, when the amount of the undertaking will be fixed." Andrew Gilhooly appeared for the Roy Watch Case Company, and C. B. Washburn and ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck were the defendant's counsel.

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AT THE HOTELS

Recent arrivals are posted daily in the office of "The Jewelers Review," where the bulletins can be inspected by members of the trade.

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J. Remick, of Boston, at the Imperial; H. Gordon, of Boston, at the St. Denis; F. Lorenz, of Chicago, at the Broadway Central; C. Hewig, of Evansville, at the Stuart.

F. Lewald, of Chicago, at the Astor; L. R. Miller, of Detroit, at the Netherland; E. Silberstein, of Philadelphia, at the Hotel Rivers; R. S. Patterson, of Port Huron, at the Grand Union; W. Potter, of Boston, at the Murray Hill; J. H. Jerger, of Thomasville, Ga., at the Marlborough; W. E. Shuttles, of Dallas, at the Astor; A. Landsberg, of Detroit, at the Astor; Webb C. Ball, of Cleveland, at the Gallmon; W. J. Barr, of Toronto, at the Astor; W. L. Russell, of Boston, at the Aulic; M. Bonn, of Pittsburg, at the Astor; C. Du Bois, of Walton, at the St. Denis.

SAILED FOR EUROPE

A. H. Kirkpatrick, with Chester Billings & Son, sailed for Europe on the 21st on the Steamship *New York*.

A. S. Mermod, of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company, St. Louis, sailed for Europe on the 24th on the steamship *Barbarossa*.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE NEW YORK JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE JEWELERS' BOARD OF TRADE

The event of the present week in the jewelry trade is the amalgamation of the New York Jewelers' Association and the Jewelers' Board of Trade, which event is to be consummated on Saturday, the 1st of July. From time to time as the necessary formalities have progressed we have made a note of them in our pages and we believe that the effect of the consolidation of these two important trade associations will have an exceedingly far-reaching beneficial effect on the status of the trade. For years these two associations have worked side by side, both as credit bureaus, as agencies for the dissemination of trade news and as organizations for the trade interests in a large variety of ways. Not the least of these has been the means they have furnished for social intercourse among members of the trade.

The New York Jewelers' Association is the older by some nine years, having been founded in 1874, while the Jewelers' Board of Trade was founded in 1885. In the first named year eight or nine prominent members of the trade arranged to meet once every week at the old Merchants' Hotel. Here they discussed trade matters, informing one another of the status of their customers and in a variety of ways acting as an informal credit bureau. As the trade grew in numbers and financial strength it was seen how important such society was and the New York Jewelers' Association was formed. To accommodate the business which rapidly developed offices were taken at the corner of Broadway and Liberty street, premises which the association still occupies. The association has always been the first to adopt modern ideas and modern methods and has encouraged that esprit de corps which has been fully sustained by all connected with this credit bureau. The names of those who have acted as president have been those best known in the trade from W. M. G. Baldwin, who first held that office, to Mr. F. H. Larter, who is president of the association this year.

The Jewelers' Board of Trade, as we have said, was incorporated March 3, 1885, and had for its first president Mr. Joseph Fahys. Its first offices were in the Benedict building, 171 Broadway, but finding these insufficient for its needs it moved to its present address at the Fahys Building, Maiden Lane.

The Board of Trade number some 280 members, whose interests it has watched over with conscientious care for so many years.

PHILADELPHIA

WATCH CASE COMPANIES TO CONSOLIDATE.—Formal announcement has been made that the Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, and the Riverside Watch Case Company, of Riverside, N. J., are to be consolidated. Application will be made for a charter for the new company at Harrisburg, on July 17. The organization will be known as the Keystone Watch Case Company, but it is stated that both plants will be operated independently, the new company simply exercising control over the financial interest.

This announcement justifies the rumors of many months past, but that the deal was contemplated was emphatically denied. It is further believed that the consolidation of these two companies is but the beginning of a general amalgamation of all the watch case manufacturing interests in the East under one head. The incorporators of the Keystone consolidation are such capitalists as John Lowber Welsh, Edward Longstreet, Caleb F. Fox, Isaac H. Clothier, Edward T. Statesbury, Howard T. Roberts and Theophilus Zurbrugg. John Lowber Welsh will be president of the new company, and Caleb F. Fox treasurer. The Riverside works are represented and will be managed by Mr. Zurbrugg. Howard T. Roberts will continue as the managing head of the Keystone plant. The consolidation of these companies was practically decided upon a month ago, but the details were not arranged until last week. The Keystone works are numbered among the large watch case manufactories in the country and employ over 600 hands. It has always been a rich concern, on account of the magnitude of its output has not been working full time in all departments. Stock is owned by the great estate and other wealthy holders. Branch offices of the company are located in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities throughout the country. The Riverside works employ about 500 men, and have been running night and day to keep up with contracts.

In addition to the manufacture of watch cases, the new company will also make watch movements, jewelry, metal cases and boxes, etc. Should the combination of the principal watch case makers in the East take place, it is stated that the concern to be formed represent more than \$10,000,000.

L. P. White, the popular jobber, of 706 Chestnut street, has taken up his residence in Atlantic City for the summer.

S. H. Friedman, of Rising Sun, and W. H. Reisner, of Hagerstown, Md., were visiting the jewelry trade this week in Philadelphia.

James Hughes, salesman for E. M. Bracker & Co., has been joined by his family, the members of which were visiting relatives at Phoenixville for a month.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MUHR'S STORE.—H. Muhr's Sons Jewelry store, at 1110 Chestnut, narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire on Friday night. Shortly before midnight flames lit up the interior of the second floor of the building, occupied as a detective agency, and attracted the attention of an officer. An alarm was immediately turned in, and the flames were extinguished a few minutes after the arrival of the first company. It is supposed the blaze originated in a spark caused by electric light wire crossing.

JEWELRY AT THE EXPORT EXPOSITION.—Among the attractions proposed for the National Export Exposition to be held in Philadelphia this fall, is an exhibition of the whole process of making jewelry. Rights have been granted a practical jeweler for this privilege, and it is intended to have the art shown from the finding of the gems and metal in the earth until the ornament is ready to wear. Earth containing gems will be sieved, and the stones sorted, cut, polished and mounted in rings, pins and earrings in full view of the spectators.

PITTSBURG

Max Wilson, of Indiana, Pa., has remodeled his store and added an addition in the rear.

R. E. Prossen, with W. E. Streren, has gone to his home in Indiana for a two weeks' vacation.

George Salady, formerly with L. Vilsack, is now in the employ of Klein, Kraus & Co., of the Verner building.

William King, formerly with Charles Loughman, of McKee's Rocks, is now with Bert McFarland, of Burgettstown, Pa.

Frank Berger, watchmaker for August Loch, of Allegheny, has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to permit him to return to his work.

M. G. Cohen, a former jeweler of this city, was elected to the highest position in the order of Heptasophs at the convention held in Buffalo, N. Y., during the week.

Charles T. Ahlborn, the manufacturing jeweler of the Eichbaum building, has sold his tools and machinery to M. Mazer, of Allegheny, who will engage in the manufacturing business.

Frank Robinson, of Sattsburg, Pa., has been visiting his brother in Greensburg, Pa., for the past week. His brother is very seriously ill and slight hopes for his recovery are entertained.

Dorie Smith has returned from his initial trip on the road for W. J. Johnson & Co., and has been so successful that it is the firm's intention to have him continue as their "road man."

TRENTON

The Trenton Watch Company is experiencing an unusual rush of trade just now, and the prospects for its continuing so are good. The factory is now manufacturing 18 size full plate, 7-11-15 jewels; 18 size three-quarter plate, 18 size 9 jewel; 1 chronograph, 16 size 7-11-16 jewels; 12 size 7 jewels; 6 size 7 jewels turned out in gilt finish for finely damasked in nickel.

WASHINGTON

MEDALS FOR HEROES OF MANILA.—The medal authorized by Congress for each member and officer of the crews of the ships of the United States that took part in the famous battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, is of light bronze color, bearing on its face a raised bust of Admiral Dewey, surrounded by the inscription "The gift of the people of the United States to the officers and men of the Asiatic Squadron under the command of Commodore George Dewey." The reverse of the medal is truly a work of art. In large raised letters is the inscription, "In memory of the Victory of Manila Bay, 1898," and at the bottom the name of the ship. In the center is the half-stripped figure of a sailor, whose splendid muscular form is typical of the magnificent development of the average American tar of the present. The figure is naked to the waist, with a handkerchief tied around the head in true fighting style. The figure is seated on a gun, holding across the lap a flag and a staff. The foot rests upon a rope beneath the gun, as if forming a half support for the man's weight. The medallion is held by a bronze cross-pin, upon the center of whose face is an American eagle. To the right is a wreath of laurel, as exemplifying peace, and to the left is the hilt of a bared sword, as symbolical of war.

CUSTOMS

Under this head we give weekly a résumé of the shipments and receipts relating to the trades covered by this paper, at the Port of New York, as well as the National Monthly Report, containing statistics of the imports and exports. We also cover reappraisements of imports and the decisions of the Treasury Department relating to imported goods.

NATIONAL MONTHLY SUMMARY OF COMMERCE

The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States" for April, corrected to May 30, 1899, will contain the following of interest to the jewelry trade:

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	May		Eleven months ending May	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.
Clocks and watches and parts of (dut.):				
Clocks and parts of.....	\$14,185	\$17,237	\$265,366	\$258,681
Watches and parts of.....	51,515	98,414	638,624	909,820
Total.....	\$65,700	\$115,65	\$903,990	\$1,228,501
China, porcelain, parian and bisque (dut.):				
Not decorated or ornamented.....	72.28	110,261	752,570	518,388
Decorated or ornamented.....	405,771	519,328	5,096,121	5,673,080
All other.....	30,511	26,416	257,946	246,118
Total.....	\$508,665	\$656,065	\$6,076,676	\$6,488,561
Cutlery (dut.).....	74,618	108,724	863,826	1,071,961
Jewelry, manufactures of gold and silver and precious stones:				
Diamonds, uncut, including miners', etc., not set (free).....	135,106	249,134	2,517,138	8,102,664
Diamonds, cut but not set (dut.).....	144,889	358,961	4,127,736	7,615,715
Other precious stones, rough or uncut (free).....	214	6,216	22,802	38,499
Other precious stones, cut but not set (dut.).....	83,200	209,079	1,928,984	1,861,486
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver (dut.).....	76,961	376,165	1,349,702	2,866,462
Total.....	\$410,427	\$1,911,167	\$9,916,360	15,514,826

TRADE-MARK.

ROY

REGISTERED.

To the Watch Case Trade.

Our attention having been called to the fact that a corporation has recently been organized in this city under the name of "Camm-Roy Watch Case Co." we respectfully notify the trade that it has no connection whatever with us and that we have commenced an action against it in the Supreme Court of New York to prevent it from carrying on business under the name of "Camm-Roy Watch Case Co.," and in such action we have obtained an injunction restraining it from using the name "Camm-Roy Watch Case Co."

ROY WATCH CASE CO.,

21 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY.

New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Watch Case Jobbing Trade.

We respectfully notify the trade that we have no representative on the road other than our Mr. A. L. STEARNS.

ROY WATCH CASE CO.

New York, June 9, 1899.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE

ARTICLES.	May		Eleven months ending May	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.
Clocks and Watches:				
Clocks and parts of.....	\$82,522	\$101,650	\$876,938	\$947,083
Watches and parts of.....	75,775	53,784	715,571	774,357
Total.....	\$158,297	\$155,434	\$1,592,509	\$1,721,440
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver:				
Jewelry.....	41,388	62,457	515,940	689,250
Other manufactures of gold and silver.....	29,749	23,052	180,712	222,927
Total.....	\$71,135	\$85,509	\$696,652	\$912,177

TREASURY DECISIONS

PASTE GOODS

The following decision was handed down by the Treasury Department on June 15:

In the matter of the protest, 29483-32766-F, of Martin Levy & Co., against

the decision of the Collector of Customs, at New York, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise (jewelry) imported per Andalusia, entered Nov. 9, 1897, and Pisa, entered Jan. 31, 1898.—Opinion by Tichenor, G. A.

We find as matter of fact:

They were returned by the Appraiser as jewelry and were accordingly assessed for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 434, act of July 24, 1897. The protestants claim that they are dutiable either at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of paste in paragraph 112, or at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for imitations of precious stones in paragraph 435 of said act. Their contention being that the articles are not beads separately made and strung, but are produced on the threads or cords in the condition in which they appear.

They are in condition and form suitable for use in making necklaces and in that sense are unfinished jewelry. Whether formed and finished collectively on the threads or cords or made apart therefrom and thereafter separately strung thereon, they are unquestionably individual and movable beads, and strung upon threads or cords, and fall aptly within the provision in paragraph 408 of the present tariff act for "other articles not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of beads or spangles made

of glass . . . or other material." They are not in any sense imitations of precious stones.

The protests are overruled. (See G. A. 4,189.)

GLASS BLANK

So-called "glass blanks," or "glass bowl blanks," partially ground on the edges and bottoms, dutiable as articles of glass ground, under paragraph 100, act of 1897, at 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Treasury Department, June 8, 1899.

Sir: The Department is in receipt of a report of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, dated the 1st inst., in which he states that the case of the United States vs. Louis Hinsberger Cut Glass Company, involving the classification of so-called "glass blanks," or "glass bowl blanks," was decided on the 27th ult. in the United States Circuit Court for that district in favor of the Government.

The merchandise in suit was certain so-called "glass blanks," or "glass bowl blanks," partially ground on the edges and bottoms, which were classified for duty as "blown glassware," at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers protested, claiming the merchandise to be dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The Board of General Appraisers found the goods to be similar to those covered by their decision (G. A. 3,480), which was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court and acquiesced in by the Government in Synopsis 18,755. It accordingly sustained the protest. The court reversed the decision of the Board of General Appraisers, and held that the grinding was intentional and for some purpose, and that as the language of the statute includes all grinding except for stoppers of bottles, and inasmuch as the bowl is an "article of glass, ground," that the merchandise was dutiable under the provision of paragraph 100 at 60 per cent. ad valorem. Respectfully yours,

Collector of Customs, New York, N. Y.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

PRECIOUS STONES, ROUGH OR UNCUT

In the matter of the protests 3827-B/14093 and 40231-B/14278, of the Elgin National Watch Company against the decision of the Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise imported per Etruria, entered Sept. 8, 1898, and Paris, entered Jan. 9, 1899.—Opinion by Tichenor, G. A.

It appears from the testimony, an inspection of the official samples and from the papers in these cases, and we find as facts:

1. That the articles in question are precious stones known as rubies and as sapphires, rough and uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting or other process.

2. That owing to their small size, dull or turbid appearance and inferior quality, they are of a class chiefly used in making jewels for watches or clocks, and lack that clearness and brilliancy requisite for use generally as gems or as settings for jewelry.

They were assessed for duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 191, act of July 24, 1897, for "all jewels for use in the manufacture of watches or clocks," and are claimed to be exempt from duty under paragraph 545 of said act.

In our opinion the provision under which duty was assessed relates to stones which have been put into condition for final use as "jewels" in the manufacture of watches or clocks by grinding, polishing or other necessary process, and is not applicable to precious stones rough and uncut, or which have not been advanced from their natural state, even though they may be of grades or qualities which are ordinarily used in making jewels for watches or clocks, and which are included within the comprehensive provisions of paragraph 545 of the tariff act.

The protests are accordingly sustained.



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The Jewelers Review,

170 Broadway, New York

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Our object under this head is not to deal with Scientific matters in an abstract or theoretical way, but to give such particulars of Scientific facts as may be capable of adaptation to practical industrial uses. We shall point out, too, new developments and improvements in Scientific matters which will be useful to the craftsman and manufacturer, while the Industrial side of this department will include notices of new tools, machinery and appliances. At all times we shall welcome communications from our readers who may have suggestions to offer on this head.

PERMANENCE OF ALUMINUM.—Two shallow dishes of ordinary sheet aluminum, 1 mm. thick, were exposed by Professor Liversidge, on a laboratory roof for over a year. Rain water was caught in the dishes, so that they were exposed to the action of any dissolved salts of the atmosphere. The metal soon lost its brilliancy, became gray and rough, and the incrustation did not wash off, and could not be rubbed off with a cloth. The dishes increased in weight somewhat less than one per cent. The tarnish was probably due to the formation of a hydrated oxide of aluminum. The tarnish must be comparatively superficial considering the small increase in weight in over a year's exposure. It is, however, clear that the statement frequently found in books that aluminum is unaltered by exposure to the air is not true of the commercial metal, whatever may be the case with the chemically pure metal.

In another experiment by Professor Liversidge a sheet of aluminum 1 mm. thick and of 24 square inches surface was dipped in a solution of salt almost daily for three months, each time being allowed to dry. The plate lost 0.1 per cent. in weight, and after washing and rubbing dry 0.3 per cent., showing comparatively little corrosion.

RED ENAMEL COLOR.—The ordinary red vitrifiable color in various shades is obtained by an equally heated mixture of ferric oxide and any alumina compound. It is generally produced in factories, since it plays an important part in practical enameling. The different shades are obtained by changing the proportion of the two fundamental bodies; thus a mixture of 10 parts of green vitriol and 30 parts of alum gives a coloring agent which imparts a flesh tint to the enamel. In order to produce a purple color in the enamel (and all other vitreous pastes) gold chloride in various compounds is employed. The exceedingly high price which this coloring medium naturally commands is somewhat offset by its being uncommonly productive, hence it need only be employed in small quantities. Nevertheless, this purple pigment is, by far, the most expensive material of the enameler, a kilo of the purple-glass from Geneva costing about 350 florins. The preparation of this coloring agent is carried out in different ways, according to the admixture which is made

to the gold chloride. Sodium-gold chloride is produced by dissolving ducat gold in so-called aqua regia (mixture of nitric acid 1 part and hydrochloric acid 4 parts) in a lukewarm water bath. Evaporate the solution, which is carefully separated from any residues of silver chloride, in a porcelain dish to dryness. Mix the dried gold chloride with pure cooking salt ($\frac{1}{4}$ part by weight of the gold originally employed), dissolve the mixture in water and evaporate again. For tin chloride-gold chloride, the gold chloride procured by the above mentioned directions is again dissolved in water. Then add a solution of tin chloride, wash the resulting precipitate on the filter and dry.

Obituary



Herman Remke, an expert watch case maker, died suddenly on the 21st. He was 45 years old, and for many years was foreman at the Deuber Watch Case Works. When that firm moved to Canton he became vice-president of the Wadsworth Watch Case Company, which position he held until a few months ago. Lately he has been engaged in the gold and silver plating business in Cincinnati.



Gustav B. Lichtenberg.—The principal event of the past week to the trade in Kansas City was the death of Gustav B. Lichtenberg, who died at his home, 1416 Broadway, of a gastric affection from which he had been a sufferer for several weeks. Mr. Lichtenberg was born in Germany, in 1839, and at the age of 12 came to America with his parents, landing in New York. Here he lived until middle life, working up as a dealer in optical goods until at the time he moved to Detroit he was doing a wholesale business. From Detroit he came to Kansas City, and went into business here just twenty years ago.



Moses Goodman, aged 30, the senior member of the firm of Goodman Bros., jewelers, at the corner of State and High streets, Columbus, O., died Saturday evening at 8:30, from tuberculosis, at the home of his brother-in-law, Simon D. Burgher, 375 East Town street. Mr. Goodman had been ill for about seven months and had spent about six months of that time at Asheville, N. C., seeking relief, but not having improved any, he returned home about two weeks ago. His friends realized that he was growing each day weaker, but did not think the end was so near and his sudden death Saturday evening was unexpected.

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NEW YORK

Uberto A. Hall, well known in the trade as a manufacturer of jewelers' findings in Attleboro, died last Thursday morning after a prolonged illness. At one time he was engaged in the jewelry business at North Attleboro, but lately he has done a small business in Attleboro.

W. R. Weld, of Waterloo, Ia., until recently of the firm of Balliet & Weld, is dead. At an early hour on the morning of the 16th he was found dead in the street. There were no evidences of foul play and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by apoplexy. Examination showed that he must have died at about 10 o'clock in the evening. He was 54 years old and had been up to within a year ago actively engaged in business. He was prominent in the Royal Arcanum and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Grand Council. He was an honored Mason and a well known member of the State Traveling Men's Association.

Charles Stack.—One of Toronto's best known merchants, Charles Stack, died June 21, in his 68th year. Born in England, but when quite a lad came to Canada, following various occupations in Western Ontario, but leaving this country he went to Chicago, where he commenced business for himself, dealing in jewelry. During the years of the civil war he accumulated a large fortune, but the great Chicago fire practically wiped out the whole of his fortune. Coming again to Canada he opened up business, corner Church and Court street, and in a few years he was the head of one of the largest jewelry establishments in Canada, was the first to issue a catalogue now so prevalent in business methods, but misfortune again visited him; with indomitable will and perseverance he is again in the mercantile line as manager of the Wrex Cash Register Company, besides having an interest in the Charles Stack Company, bicycles and sporting goods, Yonge street, Toronto.

HERE AND THERE

Richard Mead's store at Loveland, O., was destroyed by fire last week.

Culp & Co., of Boise, Idaho, are making extensive repairs to their store.

Work on the Fraternal Hall on Wetmore avenue will begin in a few days.

The store of C. Shatz, of Spring Valley, Minn., has been damaged by fire.

Herman A. Mondschein has reopened his jewelry shop at Blackfoot, Idaho.

W. G. West, a competent practical jeweler, has located at Bloom City, Wis.

The store of William Schweibert, at Augusta, Ga., was damaged by fire recently.

The Everett Jewelry Company, of Everett, Wash., is building an addition to its store.

The store of W. C. Sellers of Medicine Lodge, Kan., was recently damaged by fire.

Wallace Godfrey, of Omaha, Neb., is having his jewelry store painted, papered and decorated.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last week to rob the jewelry store of E. E. Frost, at Spartansburg, Pa.

The store of J. R. Boland at Dartford, Wis., was entered by burglars last week and a quantity of jewelry and pocket knives taken.

Mrs. C. L. Merry, wife of the popular optician, is reported to be quite ill, after stating she had entirely regained her lost health.

E. A. Carter, of Iowa City, has been engaged by W. F. Main to superintend the construction of the East Iowa City jewelry factory.

The jewelry business of the late William Mauger, at Mineral Point, Wis., will be continued by his widow, Mrs. Mary H. Mauger.

Burglars entered the store of J. D. Curfman at Garland, Tex., last week and secured gold rings and other trinkets valued at from \$35 to \$50.

L. C. Grassel, the jeweler of New Castle, Pa., has been appointed inspector of watches for the employees of the Pennsylvania Company.

The jewelry firm of Fitch & Robinson, San Marcos, Texas, has been dissolved, Mr. Robinson retiring. Mr. Fitch will continue in the old location.

The 1st of July F. W. Humphreys, a jeweler of Billings, Mont., will open an auction sale of a stock valued at about \$10,000. Charles Manor, of Kansas City, will conduct the sale.

The Streicher Watch & Jewelry Company report that their show window was broken one night last week, and the thief managed to get away with two dozen rings, worth from \$2.50 to \$3 each.

A daring robbery occurred at Rome, N. Y., on the 18th, when the jewelry store of H. C. Midlam, No. 110 North Washington street, was broken into and various articles of jewelry to the value of about \$85 taken.

H. P. Hall, who is a well known jeweler of Carthage, Mo., has been taking advantage of the mining boom which is in full progress in that section of the country to deal a little in mines on his own hook, and it is reported he has made a considerable sum of money in this manner.

H. L. Chapin, a well-known jeweler of Denver, Colo., came very near being killed in a runaway last week. He was sitting in his buggy on the street when a runaway horse crashed into it, turning the buggy completely over, with Mr. Chapin underneath. His horse became frightened, and if it had not been for passersby holding his horse there is no doubt but it would have raced down the street, dragging Mr. Chapin to his death.

BUSINESS CHANGES AND REMOVALS

John McClaghry, a jeweler of Fort Scott, Kan., has gone out of business at that point.

F. E. Wolfarth, the jeweler of Azusa, Cal., has moved into the store in the Hodges Block.

L. Kabis, who has for some years been engaged in the jewelry business in Cheyenne, Wyo., is reported to have sold out.

Thomas Parr is about to move his stock of jewelry in Carthage, Mo., into a more desirable location, directly opposite the postoffice.

T. A. Haney has removed his entire stock of jewelry from the old location on Boonville street to the Bank of Commerce building on Commercial street, in Springfield, Mo.

The jewelry store of W. C. Sellers, in Medicine Lodge, Kan., has been badly damaged by fire. The loss will be heavy and it is understood Mr. Sellers carried no insurance.

The well-known jewelry firm of Leroy Garton & Co., Colorado Springs, Col., has been dissolved, and S. S. Bernard & Co. is the name of the new firm which succeeds to the business.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Patterson, as the manager of the jewelry department of the E. R. Moses Mercantile Company, Great Bend, Mass., the position was at once filled by H. P. Johnson, who has been the watchmaker for the Hoisington Hardware & Implement Company, of that city, for a number of years.

L. H. Padgham, of Orange, Col., has sold out.
 H. P. Alden, of Siloam Springs, Ark., has sold out.
 W. S. Williams is the successor of W. A. Nelson at Ashland, Ill.
 G. L. Prescott, jeweler of Berlin, N. H., has been succeeded by Whitcomb Bros.
 J. A. George has sold out his entire stock of jewelry in Iowa Falls, Ia., to L. W. Swen.
 J. T. Fields, of Caruthersville, Mo., is the successor of the firm of Fields & Gordon.
 G. C. Unkrich, formerly of Lockridge, Ia., has moved to Ottumwa in the same state.
 Reid & Todd, jewelers and opticians, have removed to 412 Main street, Bridgeport, Conn.
 The jewelry firm of Early & Felman, El Paso, Tex., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
 J. A. Holloway, of Tallahassee, Fla., has moved into the McGinnis building, on McCarty street.
 J. T. Gould, of New Holland, O., is now located in the Naylor Block with Jeffries & Bartholomew.
 W. B. Stevens has sold out his stock of jewelry in Sibley, Ia., but will continue in the drug and stationery line.
 L. D. Summers has discontinued the jewelry and drug business he has been operating in Maitland, Mo.
 H. E. Rakeman, of Hopkins, Neb., has sold his jewelry stock to James LaFavor, and has moved to Kansas City.
 J. M. McClintock has sold out his entire stock of jewelry and drugs in Adair, Ia., to the Powell Drug Company.
 H. U. Seaman is closing out his stock of jewelry and will conduct a repair shop in the future at Washington, Pa.
 The jewelry business of Charles Springer, at New Castle, Pa., is to be closed out immediately and will be discontinued.
 William Gamm has bought the interest of his partner, H. C. Smith, in the jewelry business of Smith & Gamm, at Madison, Wis.
 H. W. Curtis, of Knoxville, Tenn., is disposing of his stock of jewelry at auction. He retires from business on account of ill health.
 H. S. Devold, of Paris, Tenn., has disposed of his jewelry business to John T. Brady, of Forrest City, Ark., who will continue the business.
 E. R. Welker has disposed of his photographic business in Liberal, Mo., and will devote his attention to the jewelry line. He has already increased his stock.
 Henry Opocensky, of Cuba, Kan., has removed his jewelry repair shop from the Daylight office to the rooms above those of Haskell & Bosworth Produce Company.
 M. B. Doty, of Muscoda, Wis., has sold his stock to L. E. Rood, of Mauron, Wis., who has just taken possession. Mr. Doty intends to open a store at Hawkeye, Ia.
 H. A. Hammond's agency at Wyoming, Ill., last week consummated the sale to G. G. Davis of E. D. Hewitt's jewelry stock. Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Eisel, the expert jewelers, are both working for Mr. Davis.

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES

Arthur Shay has opened at Dodgeville, Wis.
 V. R. Wilson will open a jewelry store at Coquille, Wash.
 Al Heesen opened up a large jewelry store in Toledo, O., last week.
 George Huntley, of Nekoosa, has opened a jewelry shop at New London, Wis.
 Austin J. Sands, of Philadelphia, Pa., has opened a jewelry repair shop at Quincy, Ill.
 When you receive sample copies of THE JEWELERS REVIEW it is an invitation to subscribe.
 Brown & Co., of Bellaire, O., will in a few days open a first-class jewelry store in their new building now being erected on the Bushfield lot.
 Fair and Square Jewelers, Joliet, Ill.; capital, \$2,500; jewelry business; incorporators, George A. Brock, Eliza A. Hassan, David T. Davies.
 Harry Bartlett, of Columbia, Tex., has made arrangements for the opening of a stock of jewelry in the drug store of C. A. Beasley, in Richmond, Tex.
 C. H. Clifford & Co., Darlington, Wis., who recently purchased the jewelry store in which W. T. Jennings had an interest, have sold out to Harry J. Cone.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

Henry Rundbaker, jeweler, of Hartford, Conn., is in bankruptcy.
 The H. A. Zeckendorf Jewelry Company, of Tucson, Ariz., has assigned.
 W. C. Seyfreidt, a jeweler of Fort Worth, Tex., has been sued on account for \$81.
 An application has been made to force Otto Wettstein, of Rochele, Ill., into bankruptcy.
 Robert Fuller, of Lincoln, Ill., who opened a store in Lincoln on Broadway last April, failed Monday, June 19.
 An attachment has been issued against A. J. Hauerbach, a jeweler of Salt Lake, Utah, and was levied on mining property.
 An abstract of judgment has been rendered in Austin, Tex., against G. A. Bahn, of the G. A. Bahn Optical & Diamond Company.
 The H. A. Zeckendorf Jewelry Company, of Tucson, Ariz., has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, with Joseph D. Abrams, as assignee.
 H. M. Lount, jeweler, Yonge street, has assigned to F. A. Lount. Several Toronto houses are interested, and it is understood the estate shows a surplus. A meeting of creditors will be held as soon as stock-taking is completed.
 D. Edgar Coddling, doing business under the name of D. D. Coddling & Co., at North Attleboro, last week filed a petition in bankruptcy before Judge Fuller, of the Taunton Probate Court. A keeper has been in the shop for some time previous to this. Last week it closed its doors and notified its help that there would be no more work for them there. The amounts involved are said to be small. Another large firm in North Attleboro is said to be badly embarrassed.
 C. KINSMAN'S BANKRUPTCY.—Among forty voluntary bankrupts who were relieved of their liabilities by order of Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court last week was Charles Kinsman, the jeweler, formerly at 28 Washington street. Mr. Kinsman owed \$148,900.

THE AFFAIRS OF J. E. WILSON.—After two years the affairs of J. Edward Wilson, formerly the firm of Wilson Brothers, at 14 and 15 Tremont Row, bid fair to be speedily settled. The firm, composed at that time of John Wilson and J. Edward Wilson, assigned on June 27, 1897. J. Edward Wilson took charge of the business and Pratt and Lounsbury were appointed trustees. At the end of their trusteeship Henry F. Smith, of the Shawmut Bank, was appointed trustee. The full charge of the business then came upon the shoulders of William S. Gordon, the expert accountant, who has been so successful. Under Mr. Gordon's charge two dividends of 20 per cent. each have been paid to the creditors, all of whom speak in the highest terms of Mr. Gordon's management. Yesterday (Tuesday, June 27) another step was taken in the settlement of the firm's affairs. All of the firm's small outstanding notes were paid in full by Mr. Gordon. A dividend of 20 per cent. on the remainder of the large claims was paid, the balance being in notes for 90 days. Although the past year business has been poor in Boston the firm, under Mr. Gordon's management, has done business at a profit. The outlook for the coming year is encouraging and Mr. Gordon is sanguine that the business will soon be in the prosperous condition that it should be.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES

L. A. Wood, of Bay City, Mich., has executed a chattel mortgage.
 S. Allen, of Shawnee, Okla., has executed a chattel mortgage for \$105.
 J. D. Thomson, of Boston, Mass., has executed a chattel mortgage for \$130.
 L. A. Luiller, a jeweler, of Pleasanton, Kan., has given a deed for a consideration of \$300.
 Rosa Hollander, formerly in the jewelry business in Salt Lake City, Utah, has taken up a trust deed given some time ago for a consideration of \$1.
 Solar time, sun time, time marked by the direct revolution of the sun. A mean solar day is the average length of all the solar days in the year. The difference between true and mean time is called the equation of time. There are only four days in the year when the apparent and mean time are the same, and the equation of time noting these are: December 24, April 15, June 15, January 31. Between December 24 and April 15 the apparent is always before the mean time, and between June 15 and August 21 also, whilst in the remaining interval it is always later.

SUGGESTIONS ON FOREIGN TRADE

Under this head will appear summaries of all consular reports and other matter from foreign countries containing in a brief form useful information relative to jewelry, optics, horology and kindred trades.

ANTWERP IVORY MARKET

Consul-General Lincoln writes from Antwerp, May 5, 1899:

At the second quarterly sale held on the 2d and 3d instant, the total amount of ivory sold was about 173,042 pounds, as compared with 128,568 pounds in 1898, 162,214 pounds in 1897, and 146,682 pounds in 1896. The bidding was very active, the prices established showing an advance of from 9.6 to 19.3 cents per 2.204 pounds for the heavy and medium weight tusks and 19.3 cents for the scrivailles. For tusks for bangles, however, there was a fall in price of about 19.3 cents. There was a considerable increase in the value of soft ivory, varying from 57.9 to 96.5 cents per 2.204 pounds.

NEWS OF THE LAKE STATES

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Trade news and business and personal items from those States bordering on the Lakes will be found under this head. These States include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. We shall welcome any items of general interest from our readers, which should reach us not later than Monday morning.

CHICAGO

David Chambers, of Chambers, Inskip & Co., is in New York on a business trip.

L. Manheimer returned last Saturday from a successful business trip in the East.

M. Goldsmith, of Goldsmith Bros., has just returned from an Eastern business trip.

Mr. Fuller, of the Edwards & Sloane Manufacturing Co., was in the city last week.

S. J. Oldfield, the Mitchellville (Ia.) optician, has been in town studying and buying.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Peacock are at their summer home, Sugar Loaf, at Green Lake, Wis.

When you receive sample copies of THE JEWELERS REVIEW it is an invitation to subscribe.

H. F. Hahn, of H. F. Hahn & Co., was away last week on a business trip to some of the northern cities.

W. W. Browne, of the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, was back at his desk last week after his Eastern trip.

H. G. Nye, manager for C. Rogers & Bros., in Chicago, returned to this city on Monday from a business trip.

Thomas E. Miles, cashier of the Seth Thomas Clock Company here, took part of his vacation last week.

Messrs. A. J. Sherrard and Robert Schley, representing Eastern houses, were in town last week. They stopped at the Victoria.

Charles H. Spencer, manager of Stein & Ellbogen, is out of town on a vacation. He is expected back about the first of the month.

Mr. A. Hirsch, of A. Hirsch & Co., looks for the return of his brother, William, who is abroad with his wife, some time in September.

Col. W. A. Moore, of the Dueber-Hampden Watch Works, has been in the city recently. He put up, as usual, at the Palmer House.

All of the eleven travelers from the Chicago house of M. S. Benedict Manufacturing Company are in at present. After July 4 they will scatter again.

A. L. Sercomb, Chicago manager of the Meriden Britannia Company, sailed for home on Wednesday, June 21, on the steamer Britannic, of the White Star Line.

L. M. Levy, from the T. Zurbrugg Company's factory, came to Chicago on Monday. He plans to take a Western trip with J. R. Davidson, Chicago manager of the company.

Dr. Charles McCormick, president of the McCormick Optical College, went to Des Moines, Ia., last Thursday for the purpose of delivering an address before the State Optical Society of Iowa.

C. C. Offerman, of Wm. Smith & Co., New York, sailed for Europe on Saturday. While in Chicago, before going East to take his departure, he was royally entertained by his friends, W. Weidig and A. Hirsch.

The following are at present taking a course at the Johnston Optical Institute and College of Ophthalmology; Robert Fuller, Arthur Bossingham, Schwartz and Goldfuss, N. S. Larsen, D. E. Goodnight, A. G. Wiseman, F. T. Lindgren.

Mr. Moore, of Spaulding & Co., was kept away from his work last week by a dangerous and very painful abscess on his right hand. The trouble came from scratching a mosquito bite, and for a time blood poisoning was feared. Mr. Moore has suffered a great deal.

Charles Lester, manager of the New Haven Clock Company and the New England Watch Company, returned to his desk last week after a ten days' sickness. Mr. Lester was troubled with a hard cold, which showed symptoms of pneumonia. He found the hot weather very trying.

Thomas Morris, of Crookston, Minn., stopped in Chicago last week on his return from St. Louis, where he represented the Elks of his region at the recent convention. From Chicago he went to Toronto to pay his mother a visit, and thence he will go home by way of the lakes.

George Richards Lamb, representing the Mossberg & Granville Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R. I., was in town last week visiting some of the manufacturing jewelers. The Mossberg & Granville Manufacturing Company make rolling mills, wire drawing machinery, presses, dies and special tools, etc.

RELIABLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS

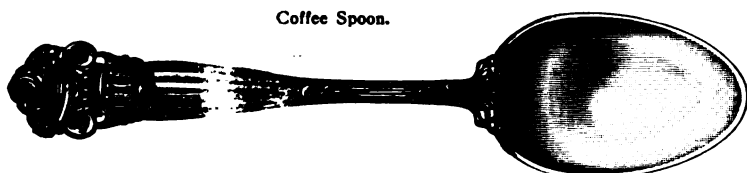
SILVERWARE
REPAIRED
AND
REPLATED

Sercomb & Sperry Co. 147 STATE ST. CHICAGO

Georgian.....

French Gray Finish.

Coffee Spoon.



Towle Manufacturing Company,

Silversmiths,

Newburyport, Mass.

Chicago: 149-153 State Street.

...NOISELESS BLOWERS...

E. P. REICHHELM & CO.'S

JEWELERS' TOOL DEPOT,

23 John St.,

NEW YORK

Try Genuine Guinea Gold Alloy

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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BUYERS IN CHICAGO.—Among the buyers in town last week were:

W. A. Huff, Rennsaler, Ind.; John Becks, Michigan City, Ind.; H. B. Clarke, Rantoul, Ill.; F. M. Riley, Jefferson, Iowa; R. S. Quigley, Elmwood, Ill.; E. H. Talbot, Brooklyn, Iowa; D. R. Lewis, Marion, Ill.; J. Harvey Mosher, Minneapolis, Minn.; I. V. Sherman, Cassopolis, Mich.; C. H. Fredrickson, La Sarte, Ind.; J. Rauvert, Ligonier, Ind.

THE UNITED FORWARDING COMPANY.—Chicago jewelers are interested in the news of the United Forwarding Company. Possibly a solution of the discrimination in shipping rates for jewelry packages which, it is claimed, exists will be found when the new company begins to compete with the older carriers.

JEWELERS TO CLOSE JULY 3RD.—A successful effort has been made among jewelers here to adopt the plan which has gained so much favor in the Eastern cities—that of closing on Monday, July 3d, and giving every one a holiday from Saturday noon to Wednesday morning. As was to be expected several of the large houses were unwilling to enter into the arrangement—at least unless it was agreed to by all without exception. There were exceptions and, consequently, the agreement circulated by Mr. Hurd, of the Chicago Jewelers' Association, while very generally signed, lacks a few names. Following is the agreement with its sixty-six signatures:

Chicago, June 19, 1899.

The undersigned manufacturers and jobbers of the watch, clock, silver, jewelry and kindred trades of the City of Chicago, agree to close their respective places of business on Monday, July 3, 1899.

Robbins & Appleton; Joseph Fahys & Co.; Keystone Watch Case Co.; Western Watch Case Co.; Crescent Watch Case Co.; M. A. Mead & Co.; L. Manheimer; Alfred H. Smith & Co.; Jules Racine & Co.; J. V. Rutishauser Co.; S. G. Son; Wadsworth Watch Case Co.; Bates & Bacon; C. H. Knights & Co.; Towle Mfg. Co.; George H. Fuller & Co.; F. H. Noble & Co.; G. W. Marquardt & Sons; S. N. Jenkins; O. W. Wallis & Co.; Sproehle & Co.; S. N. Clark; Barstow & Williams; Simons Bro. & Co.; John W. Bredt & Co.; Reed & Barton; J. A. Schoenthaler; George E. Marshall; Courvoisier-Wilcox Mfg. Co.; J. W. Forsinger; Rogers & Hamilton Co.; Gorham Mfg. Co.; Seth Thomas Clock Co.; William L. Gilbert Clock Co.; W. S. Sparrow; Meriden Britannia Co.; Barbour Silver Co.; Ansonia Clock Co.; New Haven Clock Co.; S. Glickauf & Co.; Juergens & Andersen Co.; F. C. Happel Co.; F. E. Morse Co.; Wendell Mfg. Co.; R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co.; Rich & Allen Co.; G. A. Webster; Holmes & Edwards Silver Co.; Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.; Elgin National Watch Co.; J. H. Purdy & Co.; S. Buchsbaum & Co.; M. Newman; New England Watch Co.; A. Hirsch & Co.; Hirsch & Oppenheimer; Wechter & Weinman; J. S. Schwartz; Middletown Plate Co.; Theo. Schrader & Co.; T. Zurbrugg Co.; Charles A. Allen; Waterbury Clock Co. (at noon); R. M. Johnson & Son; B. F. Norris, Alister & Co. (at 1 o'clock); Kulinski, Gatzert & Co.

TOLEDO

The series of June weddings in Toledo has caused a display of silver plate seldom seen in this city. Judd, Freeman, Kapp, and the Starr are among the leaders.

The Liberty Glass Company, of this city, in order to encourage their men in the making of new designs for cut glass have been offering a series of prizes for the best work. It has borne fruit and the company has now on hand some of the finest patterns they have ever turned out. The prizes for the month were given out yesterday and Wm. Creighton is the successful one in the capital prize of \$50. There were fifteen contestants and some of the work is marvelous. The judges were selected by the men and the superintendent.

COLUMBUS

PAWNBROKERS' ORDINANCES ENFORCED.—Investigations are being made by the Mayor looking to an enforcement of the ordinance requiring pawnbrokers to pay a yearly license to con-

duct business in the city. The ordinance requires that they shall get a permit from the Mayor, pay \$200 per year into the city treasury and report each and every purchase to the Mayor.

DETROIT

G. W. Smith, of Fowlerville, Mich., was in Detroit for a few days this week.

George Mageroun, of Hancock, Mich., finished a course of optics with the L. Black Co., and has returned home.

Harry J. Ingersoll, the Lansing jewelry clerk, whose wife was convicted a short time ago of arson, was arraigned in court last week on a charge of grand larceny preferred by his employers. Wells & Morgan, the jewelers. It is said that quite a quantity of goods were stolen, and that Ingersoll will plead guilty to the charge.

F. B. Teed, a young jeweler at 1105 Russell street, was run down by a runaway team while riding his bicycle on Russell street. Teed's wheel was totally wrecked and he would have been trampled under foot had he not grabbed the bit of one of the horses. Teed hung on until he had brought the team to a halt. He was bruised about the head and arms, but not seriously.

Ald. Oscar B. Marx, president of the Michigan Optical Co., is still leading the fight in the Common Council for the municipal ownership of street railways. His endeavor to lay the matter before the people in a special election was killed in the Council this week as unconstitutional, but it is probable that he and the other advocates of city ownership will hold an election on their own account.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Matter inserted under this head, 25 cents a line each issue. Two insertions, 50 cents a line each issue. Four or more insertions, 10 cents a line each issue.

SITUATIONS WANTED and HELP WANTED advertisements will be inserted for one cent a word. No advertisement under either of these headings will be received for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany order.

Subscribers may use this department free of charge.

Business Opportunities

WRITE FULTON & YEAGLEY, ATTORNEYS, DENTON, TEXAS, if you have notes or claims against Texas parties that you desire settled or compromised.

COLLECTIONS.—Prompt, persistent and personal attention. Address EDWARD C. STURGES, 61 State St., Albany, N. Y.

FLORIDA. Exceptional opportunity for some good jeweler who wants to miss the bitter cold northern winters. First-class retail jewelry store, fine walnut fixtures, good clean stock, can be reduced from \$10,000 to \$5,000; only jewelry store in the place; 2,500 inhabitants; good surrounding country; railroad center; inspector of watches for 600 miles of road; don't write unless you have cash and mean business. Florida, care of Jewelers Review.

FOR first-class optician, part of well established jewelry store, where there is an optical trade. Address, Optometry, JEWELERS REVIEW.

Situation Wanted

SALESMAN wishes position with manufacturing or wholesale jobbing house; 20 years' experience; At references. Address Salesman, care Review.

SITUATION WANTED by competent jeweler; German; understands all kinds of repairing, new work and diamond setting; also can do plain letter engraving; 10 years' experience; can furnish best references. Address R. S., care of E. Wolff, 279 West 125th street.

Help Wanted

WANTED—At once; a good watchmaker, about 28 years old; single, sober; one with some knowledge of optics preferred; send photo and references in first letter; will pay \$12 per week; steady position to right man. F. J. Loeper, Sansford, Pa.

For Sale

FOR SALE.—A complete jewelry factory, consisting of machinery, belting, tools, models, safes, etc. Apply to Bonner, Grinberg, Rich & Co., 54 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

The Gibson House

CINCINNATI, OHIO.



Under New Management. Absolutely First-Class in Every Particular.

MODERN EQUIPMENT, CENTRAL LOCATION, AND A LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

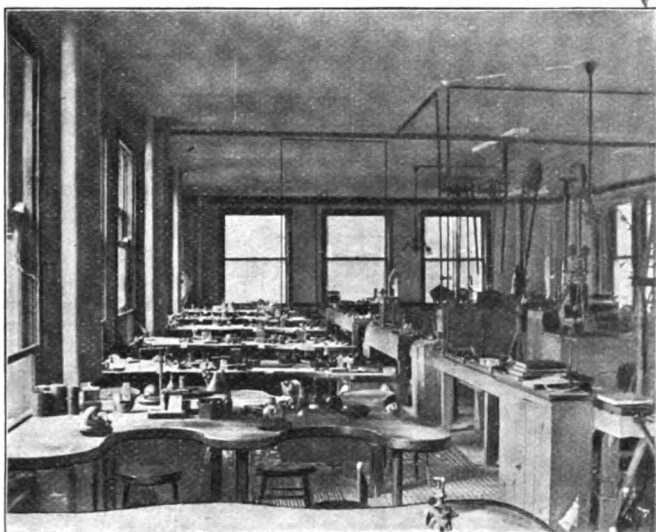
Special Facilities for the Safety of Valuable Samples.

WILLIAM W. CLARKE, Manager.

WORKSHOP OF THE JUERGENS & ANDERSEN CO., CHICAGO

Our cut shows a recently taken picture of the busy shop of an old established and well-known Chicago house of manufacturing jewelers, the Juergens & Andersen Company, situated on the third floor of the Stewart Building. From a force of workmen, consisting in the early days of the Juergens, father and son, and Sebastian Andersen, the number of workmen employed has grown with an increasing business, until now some eighty hands work at the benches there.

The power for the score or more machines in use in the shop is furnished by an electric motor. Windows on the south and west sides of the large room give ample light to the men at the benches, and at the turning and polishing lathes. A very complete blower system carries off all the light dust from the lathes, the main receiver, running the length of the polishing table. From it spurs run out to each lathe and by this means the dust instead of rising and settling everywhere, is sucked up and car-



A VIEW OF THE WORKSHOP

ried to the refining room. When enough has accumulated—and it takes but a fortnight to gather a bushel or more—it is burned and the valuable metal extracted. The refining room is a model of what such a room should be, containing as it does every late improvement and valuable device. The crucibles are heated by gas exclusively and every care is taken to guard against fire. In one part of the shop a little dynamo generates the electric current necessary for the plating processes. The settling tanks present a novel design, with an excellent arrangement for draining off the water. Of the hands some four or five are women who are engaged in polishing. Each worker is held responsible for the piece of work in hand and for the raw material used. Every night all material is gathered up and placed in the large vault, and diamonds and other precious stones, for greater safety, are placed in a strong safe within the vault. Business has been so good this year that Mr. Will Meyer, foreman and presiding genius of the shop, has continued the ten-hour work day necessary in the busy Christmas trade rush. The cut shows a part only of this model shop, but gives a good idea of the whole.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

Under this head will appear all matter of interest to lapidaries, including foreign diamond market reports and all other news relating to precious stones. While we cannot publish all correspondence received, yet matters of interest will always receive a place in this department.

STATE OF THE FOREIGN GEM MARKETS

LONDON, June 20.—The supply of rough has been about the same as it was last week and business was quickly transacted. We expect to ship some goods to New York and have already shipped quite a considerable quantity of polish goods to the States. It seems to me that if things keep on as they are going diamond cutting in the United States has seen its best days as the goods the American manufacturer consumes in his factory are not large enough and he has to come to Europe to fill up the quantity he requires. The only way that I can see for a factory to pay in the United States is as an advertisement. Eduard Van Dam has bought some Kaffi Fontein goods. They are very brown and not much liked by the workmen.

M. DE LYON.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—Although a number of our buyers have left for America there are still many here waiting for this week's finish goods; also a great many French, English and Russian buyers. There is an excellent demand, but a very poor supply of rough. Henry Tera purchased a large shipment which came from the office of L. & A. Abrahams. Several large lots of polish were sold to English speculators who are expecting another rise shortly. There is some talk here that if the peace conference reaches satisfactory conclusions we shall have another good time like we had in the seventies. Interest, too, is very keen as to events passing in the Transvaal. You have no doubt heard the alleged Boer threats as to blowing up the mines with dynamite. Very little is made of this at present but the market is kept in a state of *qui vive*.

H. CHARLES.

ANTWERP, June 20.—The market here is well supplied with buyers from all parts of the world and sales are made very readily; indeed, several of our manufacturers have sold their entire stock. We are a little behind with orders on account of a strike among the cleavers. This was started by one of our manufacturers who desired to apprentice a relative to the trade. Out of 58 cleavers 50 are Hollanders, and one of their rules is that no more hands shall be taken on. However, everything is settled now and the manufacturer in question will send his relative back to Russia. Cleavers of any sort are not plentiful here and expert men are a scarce article. Herman Keck from Cincinnati, has an agent here looking out for polishers, but with all his good promises few seem inclined to go.

J. AKIE.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

Business and personal news interesting to the trade from the States under the above heading will be found in these columns. We have a special staff of correspondents in all the important centers, but are always glad to receive from our readers items of news which they consider of general interest to members of the trade. Such notes should reach this office on Monday morning

BOSTON

George Smith, of N. C. Smith, Brockton, has gone to Maine for his health.

Ernest F. Welch, of Northboro, has gone East, where he is to be married.

Fred Perry, with D. C. Percival & Co., left on his annual vacation on Saturday.

James S. Blake, of the firm of Kettell & Blake, left Boston on Friday for Portland.

Charles Hardy, with D. C. Percival & Co., has returned to work, after a serious illness.

J. W. Rankin, watchmaker with Kettell & Blake, has left that house and gone with Bigelow, Kennard & Company.

A. D. Ware, with D. C. Percival & Co., who left Boston last February for a stay in California, returned this week, much improved in health.

Edward Jackson, with E. A. Cowan & Company, Jewelers' Building, is in Maine on his annual outing. Joe Harkins, with the same firm, is also in Maine on a vacation.

The Shreve, Crump & Low Company have on exhibition in their windows the cups donated to the Boston Yacht Club by Commodore B. P. Cheney. The firm is receiving congratulations on the excellent taste of the designs.

PRESENTATION SWORD TO GENERAL WHEELER.—There is on exhibition in the West street window of the well-known jewelry firm of the Shreve, Crump & Low Company, a handsome sword which will be presented to General Joseph Wheeler by Edward W. Kinsley, Post 113, G. A. R., as a testimonial to him, and also as a remembrance of his visit to the Hub on Memorial Day, when he delivered the annual oration before the post in the Boston Theater. The sword is a fine piece of workmanship. It is encased in a scabbard of silver, while the many ornaments which cover it are of solid gold. The case containing the gift is of highly polished oak, with an embroidered silk lining. The handle of the sword is surmounted by an eagle, with oak leaves, the latter symbolic of the rank of major general, which is General Wheeler's rank in the army. The figure of a mounted cavalryman is on the guard, at the end of which is a knight's head. The blade is made of the finest Damascus steel, etched in gold. Upon the silver scabbard are the figures of a spread eagle, a knight's head and a draped flag, all done in solid gold. The reverse side of the scabbard bears the following inscription: "Major General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., from Post 113, G. A. R., Department of Massachusetts, Memorial Day, 1899."

GOOD BUSINESS AT THE HOWARD WATCH & CLOCK FACTORY.—While the many rumors involving the E. Howard Watch & Clock Company in the suggested amalgamation are going the rounds it is interesting to note the boom in the clock business that the company is experiencing. At present the company has twenty-two massive tower clocks in process of construction at its Roxbury factory and more will soon be under way. Next week the company will erect a tower clock on the S. S. Pierce Company's new building, at Coolidge's Corner, Brookline. It has a single illuminated dial, seven feet in diameter and is of special design, made exclusively for the building which it is to ornament. On Thursday a two-dial post clock of massive design, manufactured by the Howard Company, was started for the first time in front of the famous metropolitan bath-house buildings at the Revere Beach Reservation. The dials are forty inches in diameter, one facing the ocean for the convenience of the thousands of bathers, and the other facing the bath-house. The post is 25 feet in height. The company has just received an order from the United States Government for a tower clock for the new post office building at Paterson, N. J. It will have four dials, each ten feet and six inches in diameter.

BUYERS IN BOSTON.—A considerable number of buyers found their way into town last week. Among the out-of-town retailers noticed were the following named: E. W. Folsom, Somersworth, N. H.; A. W. Gunnison, Hudson; C. T. Loomis, Manchester, Mass.; N. C. Nelson, Concord, N. H.; J. H. Connor, Lynn; G. F. Hill, Beverly; L. R. Hapgood, Westboro; George H. Haskeld, Deer Isle, Me.; W. A. G. Smith, Rockland; J. A. Payson, Jr., Foxboro; H. S. Hewitt, Brockton; Frank W. Barnes, Uxbridge; J. F. Osborne, Haverhill; E. F. Welch, Northboro; C. B. Sumner, Marblehead; E. M. Shepherd, Shepherd & Bennett, Malden; W. F. Newhall, Lynn; F. S. Olin, Lynn; J. F. Sumner, Malden; C. F. Pettingill, Quincy; W. H. Heath, South Braintree; A. A. Linscott, Quincy; A. G. Bennett, Quincy; S. B. Guernsey Bros., Brockton; A. B. F. Kinney, Worcester; Dr. W. A. Earle, Brockton; Osborne, Gillette, Woburn; C. W. Flanders, Billerica.

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PROVIDENCE

George H. Bowes and company, 220 Eddys street, repairers of tortoise shell goods, have gone out of business.

Barstow & Williams, manufacturers of silver novelties, have engaged new quarters in the Manufacturers' building and are preparing to remove to their new location.

There will be a regular meeting of the Manufacturing Jewelers Salesmen's Association Friday evening to complete the arrangements for the annual outing and ball game.

S. MASSELL TO BE CHARGED WITH MURDER.—Simon Massell, who, several weeks ago, stabbed his wife on Gay street, will have to answer to a charge of murder, Mrs. Massell dying the past week.

THE JEWELERS' BALL GAME.—One week from Saturday the ball game under the auspices of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association will be played at Attleboro, between the members of the Association from this city and that town. The game is for a silver cup awarded by the association.

MEDALS FOR THE RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.—During the past week the State commenced the distribution of the medals voted to the volunteers who enlisted for the Spanish war. The medals represent the best workmanship of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, being of bronze, handsomely embossed with the state arms on one side and having on the reverse the inscription, "The State of Rhode Island to her sons who on land and sea defended the nation's honor in the war with Spain, 1899."

THEFT AT THE GORHAM COMPANY'S WORKS.—For some time past the officials of the Gorham Manufacturing Company have been aware of the fact that the company was being

systematically robbed of silver scrap. The police were notified and the result has been the arrest of Frederick W. Winder. He is charged with the theft of \$60 worth of silver scrap. Winder is one of the company, and he was the workman who turned out the silver fixtures for the United States steamer New Orleans. The police say that Winder admitted being the thief, but when he was arraigned before Judge Sweetland he pleaded not guilty and was held in the sum of \$300 for his appearance on Friday of this week.

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ATTLEBORO

During the month of June Frank M. Whiting & Co.'s shop will run but four days a week.

Frank H. Sadler, of F. H. Sadler & Co., has purchased a lot of land from Everett S. Capron.

Wm. F. Kilkenny has gone on the road for H. M. Williams & Co., manufacturers of seamless wire.

Capt. H. A. Clark, of the Horton & Angell Company, has returned from a brief trip to New York.

George Greenzweig, wholesale jeweler of San Francisco, was in town last week calling on the local firms.

E. A. Fargo & Co. have removed from their quarters on County street, and taken the second floor of Proctor Witherell's new factory.

C. L. Valentine, formerly of the old firm of Fargo & Valentine, of this town, has taken a position with Thomas W. Lind, of Providence.

The building occupied by George L. Clafin was last week moved to a location further down Union street, to make room for J. M. Bates' new jewelry factory.

William O. Sheldon, formerly general manager of the Pope's Island Manufacturing Co., of New Bedford, has taken a position with C. M. Robbins & Co., of this town.

The marriage of Miss Alice R. Holbrook, daughter of Horace R. Holbrook, manufacturer of coffin trimmings of this town, to Ralph C. Estes, of Winn, Me., took place last Thursday evening.

David E. Makepeace has commenced to move his machinery and shop fixtures into the ground floor of his new factory. Allen, Smith & Thurston and George Brown & Co. have taken possession of the third floor.

Fred Dickens, of Attleboro Falls, has entered the employ of the American Automobile Company of Providence as boss tool maker. Mr. Dickens was one of the survivors of the U. S. S. Trenton, lost in Apia, Samoa harbor, in 1889.

Already J. M. Bates has secured several tenants for his new factory. The two lower floors will be taken by McRae & Keeler and the D. F. Briggs Co., while part of the third floor will probably be occupied by the Daggett & Clap Company. Work on the foundation of the building is being pushed.

Sidney O. Bigney, of S. O. Bigney & Co., of Providence, who is building an immense jewelry factory in this town, visits the scene of the erection nearly every day. He expresses much satisfaction at the progress that has been made. It is stated that J. M. Fisher & Co. will be one of the occupants of the building when completed, besides three out-of-town firms.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Corey, daughter of Daniel H. Corey, of Plainville, a member of the Plainville Stock Company, to Herbert Bennett, also connected with that company, took place last Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have gone to the Empire State on an extended wedding trip. On their return they will reside in Plainville.

Repairing Repeating Watches.

Fully illustrated, paper covers, 32 pages.

Price 35c.

A practical treatise on the subject and the only one in print.

Sent post free from THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 Broadway, New York.

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N.B. When you have OLD GOLD and SILVER for sale, it will be to your ADVANTAGE to send same to us. We pay expressage, and if our OFFER does not meet with your approval will return your shipment intact.

FIRST ANNUAL OUTING OF THE OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY

The first annual outing of the International Silver Company's officers, clerks and salesmen was held last Saturday at the Pease House, Saybrook Point, Conn.

Fifty-one people attended and the day was spent in a sail on the Connecticut river, a banquet and out-of-door sports.

The entire arrangements were in charge of Henry C. Butler, of the clerical staff of the Meriden Britannia Company. The party left Meriden on a special car and upon arriving in Middletown boarded the steam yacht Lucy F., and enjoyed a sail down the river to Saybrook Point. Reaching there dinner was served.

No banquet would be complete without after-dinner speeches and the following gentlemen in short but lively speeches added



HENRY C. BUTLER

much to the enjoyment of the occasion: W. P. Morgan, who has charge of the interests of the company on the Pacific coast; J. D. Bergen, of New York; J. W. Beecham, A. M. Lane, of Hartford; Henry C. Butler, George H. Yeamans, C. E. Stockder, Jr., E. B. Everitt, Fraray Hale, W. R. Bristol and Albert Bernhard followed with entertaining speeches.

At the conclusion of the addresses the party repaired to the lawn, where a game of ball was played.

Races and boxing followed, when an approach-

ing thunder storm drove the excursionists to shelter, and Henry Hirschfeld, one of the International Company's engravers, entertained with vocal selections in the hotel parlor until time for the boat to leave on the return trip. A group photograph was taken by Mr. Lane, of Hartford, and the party turned toward home.

A severe storm overtook them before Middletown was reached but the silver men arrived in Meriden late in the evening having experienced no inconvenience and all voted the affair the most enjoyable one-day outing they had ever attended. Those present were:

W. P. Morgan, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Uncles, New York; J. D. Bergen, New York; E. E. Tibbals, Middletown; J. W. Beecham, New York; Albert Bernhard, Waterbury; H. P. Caswell, Bridgeport; C. H. Brown, Wallingford; Samuel Barry, Middletown; A. M. Lane, Hartford; Ray Bronson, Waterbury; Fraray Hale, Wallingford; W. G. Butler, Hartford, and the following from Meriden: Henry C. Butler, W. G. Snow, F. W. Thompson, B. Frank Pomeroy, George H. Yeamans, John Harmon, C. H. Fisk, E. B. Everitt, John Hill, E. S. Thompson, W. H. Stannis, F. A. Camp, J. R. Morse, F. W. Fidler, H. H. Stockder, W. R. Coe, Edward Schwartz, William Hirschfeld, George Evertson, Walter Furniss, B. B. Collier, Fred Backstock, S. H. Stohr, W. R. Bristol, John Milroy, Lester Stevens, W. L. Curtis, C. E. Stockder, Jr.; Henry Hirschfeld, George A. Stockder, F. H. Cushing, James Tooth, T. P. McKenzie, A. L. Stetson, Fred Mueller, J. J. Doherty, Edward Sturmer.

MERIDEN

The International Silver Company is getting out a trophy catalogue that, it is claimed, will be the finest thing of the kind ever issued. Each page will be fully illustrated and nothing will be contained in the booklet but a silver trophy.

Oscar Zube, jeweler, has removed from his West Main street store one door west and now occupies apartments with J. F. Gill.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

George W. True, of Clark & True, spent a few days last week in New York among the wholesalers.

Robert H. Ingersoll, representing the R. H. Ingersoll & Co. watch makers of New York, was in this city last week, having just returned from an extensive trip abroad.

One of the windows of Clark & True's store attracted a great deal of attention last week. They had on exhibition the prizes for the bicycle races to be held here July 1. They consisted of loose diamonds and 200 new \$1 bills.

WALTHAM

Edward L. Segrove, jeweler at Altoona, Pa., is visiting friends in this city.

James F. Fleming, jeweler at Palmer, Mass., is spending a short vacation in this city.

The Waltham Jewelry Company has greatly improved their store during the past week.

Albert E. Armstrong, formerly a jeweler at Bangor, Me., entered the employ of the American Waltham Watch Company last week.

The American Waltham Watch Company will close Friday evening, June 30, for their annual summer vacation, which is only but two weeks this year, and will reopen Monday, July 17.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES

CAMDEN, ME.—Mr. Gilbert, representing The Skillin Co., was here last week. He is taking the place of Ira Hudson, who has represented that firm in the past.

WOLFBORO, N. H.—This town was visited by a large conflagration on Saturday evening last. Among others the jewelry store of S. A. Edgerly was practically destroyed. It is believed that Mr. Edgerly was insured. It is understood that he succeeded in removing the greater part of his valuable stock before the fire reached his building.

J. F. Burgers has just moved into his new rooms, which have been fitted especially for his business. His front room, used for store or salesroom, is finished in natural wood, making a very pleasant room. In back of this he has an optical parlor and examination room. The examination room is so arranged that it can be darkened when desired.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—James T. Ganley was arrested in this city on last Wednesday on the charge of breaking and entering a Lowell jewelry store. In court his case was continued. Ganley was found in a building on East Merrimac street, Lowell, last fall, and was arrested on suspicion of larceny. While on the way to jail, on Nov. 26, he escaped, and since that time has been at large.

THOMPSONVILLE, CONN.—T. Z. H. St. Cyr and Arthur Cooley, the two men charged with stealing silver from the Westfield Plating Company, were tried last week. St. Cyr was sentenced to five months' imprisonment and a fine of \$100. Cooley was fined \$7 and costs, amounting to \$30 in all.

WATERBURY, CONN.—The Dewey Club, to the number of 50, all young women who are employed in the works of the Waterbury Clock Co. and the Waterbury Manufacturing Co., enjoyed a trolley ride last Tuesday evening. The party traveled in a car especially chartered for the occasion. It was profusely decked with colored electric lights, which covered the entire car and extended along the pole almost to the overhead wire. At the side of the car the lights were arranged in the form of an anchor and a star in honor of the naval hero after whom the club was named. The ride included a visit to Waterville, Naugatuck and Bellevue Lake Grove.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Joseph Bouvier states that the Rhode Island Watch Company, which it was thought would locate here, is a thing of the past, and there is not the least foundation for hope that it will ever materialize. He also states that in a short time there probably will be law suits, with Woonsocket parties as plaintiffs, resulting from transactions during the formation of the company. These Woonsocket people have disbursed money in the enterprise and want to get it back, and will, so it is stated, sue the out-of-town people for that purpose. The watch company was exempted from taxation in Woonsocket and was given other privileges. Mr. Thomas, the New York capitalist, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the company, will probably be a defendant in the suits when they are instituted.



REVIEW TRADE NOTES

THE CINCINNATI GOLD & SILVER REFINING COMPANY.—Refiners and sweep smelters of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose ad appears on another page of this issue, have recently placed on the market a device for the saving of gold from manufacturing jewelers' handwash, which it is believed is destined to prove of no small benefit to the fraternity. The customary method of saving wash wastes by settling in barrels is admittedly crude and imperfect, while the various other apparatus which have been offered to the trade for this purpose have been expensive both in purchase price and cost of operation as to make them impracticable in other than very large factories. This contrivance is sufficiently modest in price to be within reach of all and at the same time will do its work as effectually in the larger factories as in the small. They have already introduced them in a number of the leading manufactories, and they are giving universal satisfaction wherever used. The tank is patented by Mr. D. I. Byers, of the above named firm, and to prove their thorough confidence in their claim that it is "A Good Thing," the firm make the handsome offer to the trade to put the tanks in for those who desire to give them a trial at their own risk and expense until their value has been fully demonstrated.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

All the news with interesting and useful trade notes will be given in these columns weekly. This heading covers all the States Eastward of and adjoining the Rocky Mountains and all the Southern and Gulf States. We shall heartily welcome any notes from those of our readers who can send us prompt information of any trade news of general interest. Such notes should reach us not later than Monday morning.

ST. LOUIS

R. Loewenstein returned from his Eastern trip, which has been quite successful.

H. M. Heymann, of the Heymann-Archard Jewelry Co., returned from his spring trip through Illinois.

Stanley Glidden, of San Francisco, Cal., is making his headquarters with the Hoyt Jewelry Co., of this city, preparatory to going East.

Nelson W. Hagnauer, of the Eisenstadt Jewelry Co., will leave for Highland, Ill., with his family, where he expects to stay several weeks.

F. W. Hoyt returned again from the East, and Day Wilde, who called on the southwestern Missouri trade during Mr. Hoyt's absence, is also home again.

J. Reed Elliott, of the Eisenstadt Jewelry Co., returned from a fishing trip in northern Wisconsin. He expects to leave on his regular northwestern business trip in about a week.

Amongst the buyers are:

George Purth, Jefferson City, Mo.; J. F. Fink, Fort Smith, Ark.; C. L. Stiff, Little Rock, Ark.; A. Miller, Navasota, Texas; Emil Bichsel, Sedalia, Mo.; A. Vogt, Montgomery City, Mo.; C. Garrett, Hot Springs, Ark.; Mr. Walter, Hillsboro, Texas; Louis Heilbron, Texarkana, Texas; T. L. Rogg, Des Moines, Iowa; L. M. Kane, Pinkneyville, Ill.; J. F. Nabstadt, Davenport, Iowa; Herman Thomo, Ottawa, Kan.; Charles L. Schweitzer, Mobile, Ala.; J. H. Hayden, Topeka, Kan.; Charles Hormhous, Shelbyville, Ill.; J. B. Richardson, Heuson, Mo.; C. E. Oeth, Bedford, Ind.; Meyer Cook, Helena, Ark.

MINNEAPOLIS

When you receive sample copies of The Jewelers Review it is an invitation to subscribe.

Miss Florence Pew has accepted a position with the Minneapolis Jewelry Manufacturing Company.

W. R. Cooper, with S. H. Clausen, has returned from his Western trip to the coast and reports business good, and Wednesday Mr. Cooper was initiated into the mysteries of the Masonic craft.

Jacob Levy, Louis Levey and A. B. Washburn, pawnbrokers, were fined \$100 each, for swindling a Mr. Yost on a foney watch deal. The police have tried hard to stop the swindling of people who are not judges of watches, or do not suspect dishonest dealing; the jewelers are very delighted at the action Judge Holt took in imposing such a heavy and deserving fine.

KANSAS CITY

Felix Frickie, with the Meyer Jewelry Company, has just returned from a trip to Lawrence, Topeka, and other near-by points.

Mary Livers, of the office force of the Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Company, is spending her vacation visiting friends in Sedalia, Mo.

Joe Danglemier, who is in the employ of the Meyer Jewelry Company, has just received word from his old home in Germany that his mother died recently.

Bert Haller, who occupies a position with Cady & Olmstead, is taking a vacation at the present time, and will spend several weeks in New York and other Eastern points.

Charles Zohn is now in the manufacturing department of the Meyer Jewelry Company, having come to this city from Leavenworth, Kan., where he has been busy for some time.

N. R. Fuller, one of the all-around men connected with the jewelry business of this city who is with the Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Company, is taking his vacation at the present time, and will spend the time visiting the Northern Lake region.

The following buyers have been in the city during the past week: B. A. McElvain, Nebraska City, Neb.; E. R. Welker, Liberal, Mo.; G. S. Catchadal, Superior, Neb.; A. B. Scarfoss, Smithville, Mo.; S. J. Huey, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; Gus Willmann, Lawrence, Kan.; Otto Burkland, Osawatomie, Kan.

The Meyer Jewelry Company reports that the manufacturing business still continues about as brisk as ever, and there is every prospect that it will now keep up the balance of the year. If there is a dull season this summer it is about time it was in sight, as it usually begins several months ahead of this time.

SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING.—The office forces of the various jewelry jobbing houses of this city are of the opinion that the different establishments should close up at 1 o'clock each Saturday during the hot weather, and their employers agree with them in nearly every instance, but it seems one firm is objecting, and that holds off the movement. During this season of the year there would be no trouble about completing the work of the week by that time on Saturday, and employees are quick to appreciate such little attentions on the part of their employers.

NEW ORLEANS

August Bowman, since his removal to new quarters on Magazine street, has built up a fine business.

The business formerly conducted by Mrs. Garretsen, on Decatur street, is now carried on by her daughters and they are succeeding admirably.

F. P. Esnard has opened a jewelry store on Claiborne street.

George A. Boehn, of Chartres street, reports a good business for the fall in sight.

A. B. Griswold & Co. are preparing to extend their manufacturing facilities by equipping their establishment with the latest appliances, such as machinery, tools, etc.

John C. Meyer, the well known jeweler of Decatur street, lost his wife last week. She was a most estimable lady and was a general favorite in the circle in which she moved.

CANADIAN NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

TORONTO

C. D. Maughan, Goldsmith Stock Co., is at the Queens Royal, Niagara.

J. M. Sumner, formerly with H. M. Lount, is now with the J. E. Ellis & Co.

W. J. Barr, Goldsmith Stock Co., is in New York purchasing goods for his house.

Mr. Franks, of Sussfield, Lorch & Co., was in Toronto for a few days last week.

Ambrose Kent, of A. Kent & Sons, and James Ryrie, of Ryrie Bros., have just returned from England.

Toronto Optical Parlors are moving July 1 from 88 Yonge street, upstairs, to 11 King street West, ground floor.

M. C. Ellis, of P. W. Ellis & Co., enjoyed a few days rest at Stony Lake. Fishing is good there, so he informs us.

William Allan Young, wholesale jeweler, London, and Thomas Marshall, wholesale jeweler, Toronto, will visit New York about July 4, and will locate at the Astor House.

The following buyers were in Toronto last week: A. R. Watson, Newmarket; Fred Claringbowl, Hamilton; E. Marchand, Milton; A. Evans, Oshawa; L. Atkinson, Newmarket; J. M. Holt, Bradford.

The leading jewelers of Toronto—Ryrie Bros., Ambrose Kent & Sons, J. E. Ellis & Co., John Wanless, E. M. Morphy Sons & Co., B. & H. B. Kent—intend closing their respective places of business during the months of July and August every Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m.

Titles to diamond mines in Brazil are based upon discovery, registration, and payment of a small tax to the State. Rights lapse upon failure to pay the tax or abandonment. Owners get their claims prospected without expense.

NEWS OF THE TRAVELING MEN

DETROIT.—The following traveling men were here this week: E. H. Fordham, of P. & A. Linton; Mr. Read, of J. C. Cummings & Co.; H. G. Nye, of C. Rogers & Bros.; George Southwick, of Union Braiding Co.; George H. Pennington, of Waite, Matthews & Co.; H. L. Richards, of Wheaton, Richards & Co., Providence; Mr. Pierce, of T. D. Smith & Co., North Attleboro; William Bosselman, of T. Quayle & Co., Providence; George A. Schaefer, of Regnell, Bigney & Co., Attleboro; T. A. Reynolds, of O. C. Devereux & Co., Providence; T. R. Sheriden, of Horton, Angell & Co., Attleboro; W. H. Shedd, of F. T. Pearce & Co., Providence; S. S. Richter, of Doran, Bagnall & Co., North Attleboro; Mr. Crossin, of Crossin & Co., Providence; J. W. Richardson, of Burns Mfg. Co., Providence; I. C. Nicholson, of Flint, Blood & Co., Providence; H. W. Steere, of Arnold & Steere, Providence; William Peacock, of Lord & Chase, Providence; Mr. Rodenberg, of S. & B. Lederer, Providence; Mr. Dillon, of Meriden Cutlery Co., Meriden, Conn.; S. R. Schwartz, of William Maas & Co., Providence; Mr. Palmer, of Palmer & Peckham, North Attleboro; M. L. Jacoby, of Manchester Mfg. Co., Providence; Henry Lederer, of Henry Lederer & Bro., Providence; W. H. Grenfell, of Oneida Silverware Mfg. Co., of Oneida, N. Y.; Mr. Remington, of Carter, Quarnstrom & Remington, Attleboro; George B. Caldwell, of Lenau, Thomas & Co., Attleboro; John Hogan, of E. L. Spencer & Co., Providence; G. H. Howard, of Mason, Howard & Co., Attleboro; H. C. Wilson, of Crescent Watch Case Co., Chicago; T. W. Trewin, of Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.—Traveling salesmen in town: M. Baum, Rothschild Bros., New York; Mr. Pretzfelder, Manasseh Levy, New York; Samuel Jacobson, Jacobson Bros., New York; representative of Horton Mfg. Co., Bristol, Conn.; A. A. Wood, Howard Sterling Co., Providence; Geo. W. Bleecker, Martin, Copeland & Co., Chicago; E. W. Brannon, John W. Reddall & Co., Newark; Mr. Otis, Harvey & Otis, Providence; C. T. Barbour, Plainville Stock Co.; George G. Gubbins, Illinois Watch Case Co., Chicago; John Huebner, E. Huebner & Sons, Newark.

BOSTON.—Traveling men without number visited the Hub this week, finding good business. Charles S. Isabel, of Louis Strasburger's Sons, accompanied by Mrs. Isabel, passed through the city on his vacation. Treasurer T. K. Benton, of the Hayden Mfg. Co., was also in Boston last week. Among the other traveling men were noted the following named salesmen: Charles Perret, Jules Racine & Co.; Chris Morgan, International Silver Co.; E. R. Crippen, Bafes & Bacon; Mr. Whiting, Sturtevant, Whiting & Bigelow; J. T. Karelson, E. Karelson & Co.; Jerome C. Adler, for himself; Mr. Hutchison, Hutchison & Heustis; Ben Wyman, Triebes Bros.; Louis Blackinton, W. & S. Blackinton; T. G. Frothingham, T. G. Frothingham & Co.; Samuel Zimmermann, H. Zimmermann & Co.; L. Webber and H. A. Reichman, of J. H. Fink & Co.; Silas Price, Saul, Lindenbaum & Co.; J. E. Tweedy, Cheever, Tweedy & Co.; Mr. Cook, Whiting, Davis & Co.; Frank Howe, M. B. Bryant & Co.; George L. Sweet, Simpson, Hall Miller & Co.; Edward Horton, Mandeville, Carrow & Crane; Walter E. Hayward, Walter E. Hayward & Co.; E. Martin, Martin, Copeland & Co.; J. Tweedy, Cheever, Tweedy & Co.; Tom Frothingham, T. G. Frothingham & Co.; Harry Barrows, H. F. Barrows & Co.; Louis Jones, C. A. Marsh & Co.; Harold Sweet, R. F. Simmons & Co.; T. R. Wilcox, Mt. Washington Glass Co.; Walter Campbell, Day, Clark & Co.; Arthur Rutherford, H. A. Kirby & Co.; W. B. Clark, W. B. Clark & Co.; C. B. Hancock, Hancock, Becker & Co.; Mr. Carpenter, Ford & Carpenter; Irving L. Russell, L. Tannenbaum & Co.; E. Karelson, Karelson & Co.; Mr. Allen, Allen & Jenness; Mr.

Metcalfe, Plainville Stock Company; Mr. Fowler, Fowler Bros.; Mr. Levy & Co.; A. Simons, Stern Bros.; Mr. Gowan, Watson, Newell Co.; Mr. Flasher, Hirsh, Flasher & Robbins.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The following traveling salesmen have been in this market during the past week: L. Berger, with A. Wittnauer, New York; F. R. Horton, with Carter, Hastings & Howe, New York; Samuel Jacobson, of Jacobson Bros., New York; Jos. Drukker, with Gans Bros., New York; Samuel Heller, of L. Heller & Son, New York; H. A. Bliss, with Tremont & Co.; W. S. Willis, with Gorham Mfg. Co., Chicago; Harry Hildebrand, with H. C. Lindoll & Co., Providence; W. S. Sparrow, Western representative of Stern Bros. & Co., New York; John Huebner, with E. Huebner & Sons, Newark; Harry Block, with W. & S. Blackinton, Providence; Mr. Snyder, with Regnell, Bigney & Co., Attleboro; O. A. Snyder, with Hammel, Riglander & Co.; Abe Reach, with F. H. Noble & Co., Chicago; W. A. Moore, manager of Dueber-Hamden Watch Co.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Mr. French, traveling salesman for Sischo Beard, of St. Paul, has recovered from a recent attack of illness.

PACIFIC AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

The news under this heading is received from those States bordering on the Pacific and extending inland to the Rocky Mountains. Trade news and correspondence from our readers is always welcome and should be received at this office not later than Monday morning in each week.

SAN FRANCISCO

During the past week H. M. Abrams, of M. L. Levy & Co., returned from New York, and Mr. Levy departed for New York to buy diamonds. While East Mr. Abrams secured for his firm an additional agency, the J. J. Cohn line of leather novelties.

The wedding of J. A. Heineberg and Miss Belle Honigsberger took place at the home of the bride's mother in this city the 11th instant. The groom holds a prominent place of trust with the pottery, bric-a-brac and porcelain house of Nathan, Dohrmann & Co.

F. R. Weigle, in charge of the watch repair department of A. Hirshmann's fine watch, jewelry and diamond store, reports as president of J. J. Rohrbach Company, manufacturing jewelers, that the shop has been closed and the company's fine machinery placed in storage.

A. F. Radke, formerly with the optical goods and jewelry store of George W. Ryder, San Jose, Cal., has opened a store in his own name at Calistoga, Cal. This young man is a brother to Richard and Gustav, who last February opened as jewelers and silversmiths at 118 Sutter street, this city.

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IMPROVEMENTS, NEW GOODS AND PATENTS

Under this head will appear descriptions of all new productions in Machinery, Tools, Manufacturers' Designs and Patents, domestic and foreign, relating to the trade. Those interested are requested to forward us for publication, free of charge, full descriptions of articles, with photographs or drawings whenever possible.

THE "MARCELLA" CHAIN

A new article in jewelry in the shape of a ladies' chain, which at the pleasure of the wearer serves the purpose of watch chain, guard chain and neck chain is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is known as the "Marcella," and is fully covered by patents granted by the U. S. Patent Office under date of June 27, 1899. As will be noted, the article consists of a main chain upon which slides a two or three band connecting piece, which can be adjusted at any desired height on the main chain, and when so adjusted remains in the desired position. The "Marcella" is offered in solid gold and in roll plate in a great variety of designs. They are to be had of the leading jobbers.



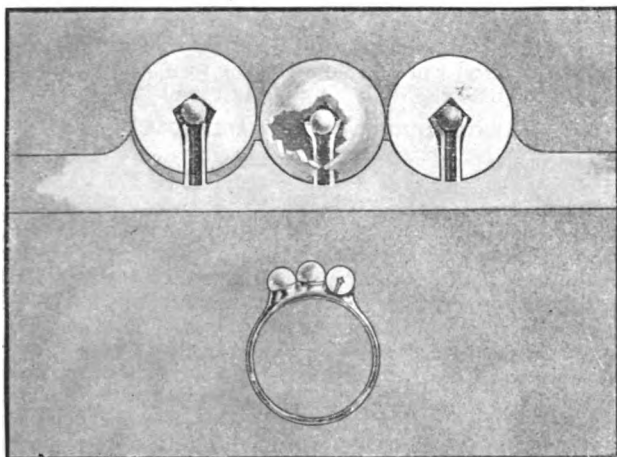
THE MARCELLA CHAIN.

PATENTED GEM SETTING

BY EMMETT P. BUNYEA

CONTINUED

Many years ago a patent was secured by Julius Bergfels, of Newark, N. J., for a device designed for securely setting pearls in finger rings or pins, the illustration for which is given below:



Each pearl is provided with an aperture extending from the outer surface to near a central point within the pearl. The aperture is enlarged at the central point, and in order to hold the pearl in place, a hollow shank is formed upon the pin or ring. A lead shot is placed upon the outer end of this shank, and when the shank is forced upward within the aperture, the shot spreads the upper end of the top and enlarges it sufficiently to fill the enlarged portion of the aperture within the pearl, and in this way anchors the pearl to the piece. When it is desired to apply this invention to a shirt stud or device which requires turning, the aperture is made of rectangular form, in order that the pearl may not turn upon the shank.

Whether this invention has ever been universally used or not is questionable, but there is no doubt about the ingenuity involved in its conception.

NEW PATENTS GRANTED.

Compiled weekly by Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, patent lawyers, 41 Wall street. Copies of patents under this head can be had from the Patent Office, postage free, at 5 cents per copy.

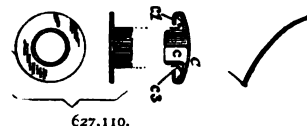


627,162.

627,208.

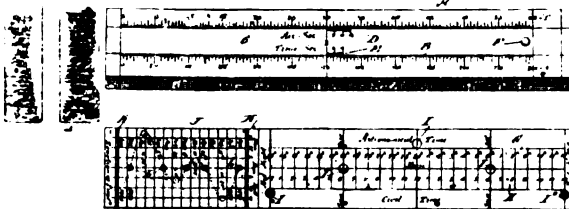
627,196.

627,196. Eyeglasses. Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass. Filed Dec. 27, 1898. Serial No. 700,343. (No model.)
627,208. Eyeglass Holder. Charles Roe, Bristol, Conn. Filed Feb. 6, 1899. Serial No. 704,631. (No model.)



627,110.

627,110. Button or Fastener. Charles H. Goodwin, Waterbury, Conn., assignor to the Waterbury Button Company, of Connecticut. Filed Feb. 6, 1899. Serial No. 704,707. (No model.)
627,102. Attachment for Eyeglasses or Spectacles. John Currin, Providence, R. I. Filed April 11, 1899. Serial No. 712,641. (No model.)



627,427.

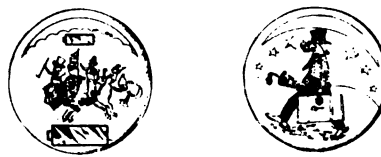
627,427. Astronomical Scale. Stephen R. Kirby, New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 6, 1898. Serial No. 698,436. (No model.)



627,410.

627,410. Attachment for Stringed Instruments. Frank Graus, Jersey City, N. J. Filed Dec. 2, 1898. Serial No. 698,092. (No model.)

DESIGNS



31,025.

31,026.

31,025. Badge. Francis E. Wilkinson and Calvin D. Kingston, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed May 20, 1899. Serial No. 717,646. Term of patent 3½ years.
31,026. Badge. Francis E. Wilkinson and Calvin D. Kingston, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed May 20, 1899. Serial No. 717,647. Term of patent 3½ years.

TRADE-MARKS



33,103.

33,104.

33,103. Alloys. Lake Smelting Co., Ithaca, N. Y. Filed May 12, 1899.
33,104. Thermometers. Schaffer & Budenberg, New York, N. Y. Filed May 18, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

WM. SMITH & CO.,

GILL BLDG., 9-13 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. 61 PECK ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Manufacturers of

GOLD, SILVER AND ROLLED PLATE CHAINS

Novelties in Gold and Silver Bracelets. Also a large line of Chain Trimmings



This department is devoted to practical and theoretical articles relating to the measurement of time and kindred subjects. In addition to the contributions of regular writers, the views of expert horologists will appear from time to time, as well as expressions of opinion and individual experiences of watch, clock and chronometer makers.

Subscribers are invited to send questions on matters on which they desire information. These will be answered through our columns, which are also open for the ventilation of all phases of Horological opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED HOROLOGICAL DEPT.
THE JEWELERS REVIEW, 170 & 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HENRY GANNEY, Editor.

VOL. XXXII

JUNE 28, 1899

No. 26

MAKING THE BREGUET BALANCE SPRING MAKING THE OVERCOIL

The selection of the spring, and pinning to the collet, is done exactly as described for a flat spring; but the diameter is not limited by the stud and curb pins, so that a little more latitude is permissible; as the result of innumerable experiments and wide experience, it is found that a spring of rather less than over half the diameter of the balance gives the best results. Further, as the coils expand and contract while in motion, supposing the upper coil to be well proportioned, with almost perfect equality, there may be more of them, and consequently closer together. A large number of coils is of advantage for the reason that a variation in the arc of vibration of the balance has a proportionately smaller disturbing effect on isochronism, and also the inequality of side pressure and side friction, which interfere with equal time in different positions, is minimized. But a smaller number of coils offer facilities for obtaining isochronism by alterations of length, slight changes in the form of the terminal curves, and of the positions of the two ends of the spring in reference to a radial line passing between them. For an ordinary breguet or overcoil spring intended to be as nearly as possible correct to theoretical requirements, without special expenditure of time on adjustments, it may be taken, as the result of experience, that it should be about half the diameter of the balance and have from eighteen to twenty coils, and the points of attachment as nearly as practicable on a radial line from the center to the circumference. All this is advisable preliminary to commencing the operation of bending the outer coil, so that the workman should not be in the dark respecting the object he has in view, which for the present, as stated before, is simply an ordinary breguet spring in which much time must not be expended, but nevertheless is desired to be as good as possible within this limitation.

TO BEND THE OUTER CURVE

The tools required have been described in a previous issue, and no others are absolutely essential; though some men use tweezers with a notch across one limb to hold the spring more securely for bending sideways, others use a wire with a small slot, into which the spring may be pinned, a pair of screw clamps with thin points, or even a needle well fixed in a handle with the eye end outwards to slip the spring in. Naturally each one

prefers the way he is used to, and equal results may be obtained with any. In this case it is more a matter of judgment and skill than of tools. There are two ways of bending the outer coil upwards at its commencement; in one way the wire is bent edgewise only, a sideway kink being made to throw the outer coil upward, and another similar kink, but reversed, a little further towards the end of the spring to bring the raised overcoil parallel to the body of the spring. In the other way the raising of the overcoil is produced by a gentle and gradual twist of the wire, extended over a considerable portion; afterwards at some distance from the origin of this twist, the process is reversed, and all done so gently and gradually that the bending can't be said to begin at any definite point. Those who use the first method consider that the sides of the spring wire should at every part be quite vertical to the plane of the spring, but it must be admitted that greater disturbance of the molecular structure of the steel is thus produced, in fact actual cracks have been made, and occasionally springs broken. This objection is met by adopting the latter plan, which is also much easier in execution, requiring very little force, no special slotted or screw clamp tools; and, correspondingly doing so much less violence to the grain of the steel. Experience proves that first-rate ultimate results may be obtained either way. In commencing the overcoil the first thing to determine is the amount of wire to be taken up for the overcoil; here there is no absolute law or rule; good results have been reached by employing any length from half a turn to three or four whole turns. A usual and convenient length of overcoil is got by commencing to raise it at about three-quarters of a turn from the end; this will leave enough to pin into the stud, and when the closing in is completed the overcoil will be about a whole turn, leaving the root of it quite clear of the stud, yet circling round it.

THE HEIGHT OF THE OVERCOIL

Theoretically the overcoil should be as close to the plane of the body of the spring as possible; only, to be quite clear and free from risk of touching during the vibrations, practically it must be placed further away on account of the stud, the bottom of which inevitably projects below the plane of the coil of spring pinned into it. As the end of the stud comes nearly opposite the middle coils of the flat part of the spring, its distance from them must not be too limited, because this portion of the spring falls toward the stud when the watch is laid on its back, and is more free than either end to vibrate sideways when the watch gets a shake. A good and safe distance is from one to one and a half breadths of the spring wire. This, however, can only apply when the springer has the choice of the height of the hole in the stud. Usually he finds the hole ready made for him, possibly at a much greater height; sometimes he will find it too low, in which case he will have to turn away some of the back of the collet to get the spring low enough to have proper clearance from the stud while preserving absolute flatness of the spring, which is essential. These conditions all being complied with, we will have the spring with its overcoil raised so as to be exactly on a plane, with the stud hole ready for the closing of the overcoil.

Quite the newest thing in timepieces is the clock which announces the hour in a somewhat metallic, but clear and distinct voice. It is, of course, an ingenious combination of the clock and the talking machine, the latter acting by means of a simple connection with the works above.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CLOCK

A large number of novelties are being brought out for the purpose of advertising the Pan-American Exposition, which is to be held in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901. One of these is now on view in the window of A. Chouffet's jewelry store, at 379 Main street, Buffalo. It takes the form of a clock and in its design it is both a novelty and a work of art. It has been designed to tell the story of Pan-America and is attracting a good deal of attention. Swinging from the mouth of a bronze buffalo is a large pan shaped like the most popular Exposition badge. This is the pendulum of the clock, and in the bottom of the pan is the dial. Each hour is marked by a shield in red, white and blue, on which the figures are shown in gold. Gold hands point the time of day. Above the buffalo's head is a globe about a foot in diameter on which, facing the street, is a map of North and South America. Surmounting the whole is a well designed statue of Liberty holding aloft a small incandescent electric lamp. All the parts of the clock are fastened to a marble column. Its designer is Mr. Chouffet, who has received many congratulations on the excellence and novelty of the timepiece. The whole design is thoroughly typical of the Exhibition which is to be held in Buffalo, which is already engrossing the attention of the inhabitants of the city.

The Statue of Liberty, the map of the Continent, the buffalo's head and the pan, all form a happy and representative combination.

AMERICAN HOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

The plans for the coming exhibition of the society in the fall are developing rapidly. Already eleven applications from leading firms for space are filed and the Ways and Means Committee report that at least \$2,000 will be raised. Arrangements have been made with the Government Bureau of Navigation to furnish a display of chronometers from a number of the famous old line battleships, clocks that registered the time of many a sea conflict in the war of 1812, and clocks that did good service in the civil war. An effort is being made also to secure the battleship Maine's chronometer, if it is in existence. The Bureau of Navigation will also display nautical instruments for taking longitude and latitude at sea—sextants, quadrants, etc. The Ways and Means Committee, whose labors will be at an end when they have raised sufficient funds for the exhibition, is composed of the following: Seth A. Rhodes, Bernard Redepning, and Franz Lorenz. A Finance Committee, whose duty it is to scrutinize and audit all bills in connection with the exhibition, is composed of J. H. Purdy and C. L. Hoefer, of J. H. Purdy & Co. Special meetings, primarily for the various committees but for other members as well who may care to attend, will be held every Thursday night for a time.

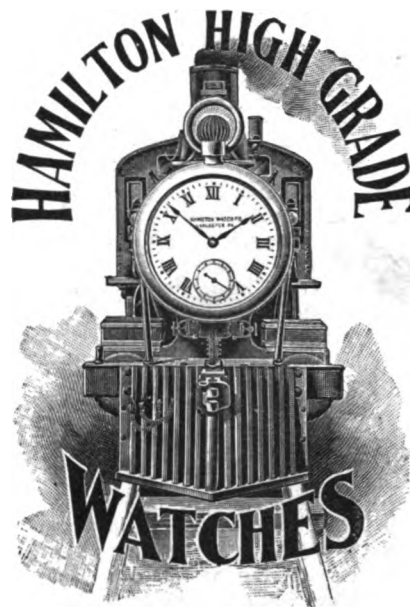
A NEW WATCHMAN'S CLOCK

The Newman Clock Company, of Chicago, have perfected recently a new Portable Watchman's Clock, which is said by competent judges to be the best thing of the kind yet put upon the market. Already many orders have come in—more, in fact, than the Newman Clock Company are prepared to fill immediately. T. A. Bowden, superintendent of ratings at the Chicago Board of Underwriters, and a recognized authority on all apparatus in any way connected with the prevention of fires, has pronounced it superior to other watchman's clocks, and is recommending its use generally. The points of advantage claimed for the new clock are briefly:

First.—It is made in an aluminum case, and is therefore very light.

Second.—It is a timepiece as well as a recording machine. The watchman is thus able to know exactly how much time he has between stations, and need not carry a watch.

Third.—The keys are so designed as to be practically beyond



NEW GRADES

18 Size 21 Jewel Movements

THE

Hamilton Watch Co.

has placed on the market the following New Grades of 18 Size, 21 Jewel Movements, both Hunting and Open Face:

21 extra fine Ruby Jewels in Gold Settings, Nickel, Double Roller Escapement, Steel Escape Wheel, Sapphire Pallets, Patent Micrometric Regulator, Breguet Hair-spring, Double Sunk Dial, beautifully finished Nickel Plates, Gilt Lettering, Steel parts Champferred, Adjusted to Temperature, Isochronism and Positions,

AND

21 Jewels, Nickel, Steel Escape Wheel, Breguet Hairspring, Patent Regulator, Double Sunk Glass Enamel Dial, beautifully damaskeened, Gilt Lettering, Adjusted to Temperature and Positions.

These Movements are made with the same extreme care, and possess the same superiority over all others that have made the name "HAMILTON" famous everywhere.

♦♦

Write for Prices to the

Hamilton Watch Co., Lancaster, Pa.

duplication, aside from the clockwork which moves the register dial. All of the registering device is on the key. Each key is numbered, and when, inserted and turned registers its number on the dial.

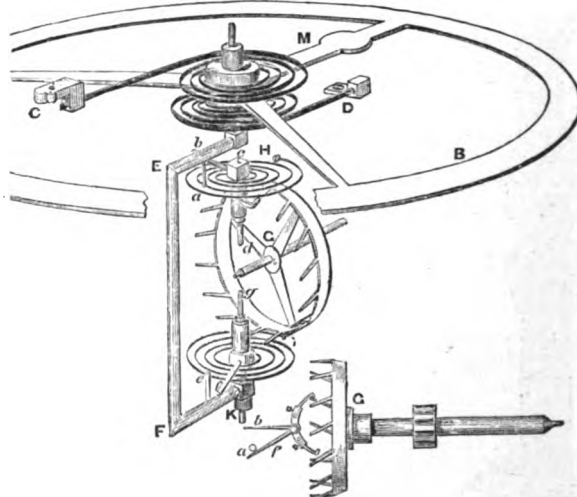
The clock is made for twelve stations and has a twenty-four-hour dial, so that a Sunday watchman's rounds may be recorded. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

MUDGE'S REMONTOIR

Thomas Mudge was born at Exeter in 1715. His father was a clergyman and kept a school at Bideford. Young Mudge showed great taste for mechanics, and his father, noticing his extraordinary inclination for horology, placed him at the age of 14 as an apprentice with Graham. Mudge here made rapid progress in his art, and soon had confided to his charge many difficult and delicate pieces of workmanship. After Graham's death Mudge succeeded to his business and at this time one of the best English watchmakers had been ordered by King Ferdinand VI. of Spain to obtain him an equation watch, and this artist had recourse to Mudge. King Ferdinand, who was a great amateur in mechanical works, hearing of this circumstance, sent an order direct to Mudge to construct for him any piece of work which he thought the most curious, and to charge for it whatever he chose. The artist constructed for this monarch a repeating watch, which showed true and apparent time, struck and repeated not only the hours and quarters, but the minutes also. The King set great store by this piece of workmanship, for which Mudge charged him 480 guineas. In 1750 he entered into a partnership with Mr. Dutton, another apprentice of Graham's. In 1745 he published thoughts on the means of improving watches, particularly those for use at sea, and in order better to bestow his attention to the making of chronometers, he quitted London in 1771 and went to reside at Plymouth, where he was for many years occupied in constructing his first chronometer, which was sent to Greenwich Observatory, and afterwards to Baron Zach (who was astronomer to the Duke of Gotha), and lastly to Admiral Campbell, who took a voyage to Newfoundland, where its performance was pronounced to be satisfactory. The Board of Longitude sent him 500 pounds, requesting him to continue his researches. Dr. Maskelyne and Mudge could not agree. Maskelyne, who was Astronomer Royal, carried the Board of Longitude with him. It was asserted that chronometers of Arnold's performed better than those of Mudge. Arnold had not submitted his chronometers for the Government review, and therefore Mudge objected to the comparison. On the petition of Mudge the House of Commons appointed a committee to investigate the performance of Mudge's chronometers, the Bishop of St. Davids, Mr. Atwood, Mr. D. Luc, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Edward Troughton, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Haley and Mr. Howells, the three last named being watchmakers. After much bickering, Mudge, in 1793, was paid 2,500 pounds in addition to 500 pounds he had already received as encouragement, although the Board of Longitude dissented from the course. Mudge invented the lever escapement about 1765, but it appears only made two on this principle; one for Queen Charlotte, which performed admirably, and the other for Count Bruil, which after several journeys subjected to all the inconveniences of changes of position and quick traveling, kept time within a few seconds during several weeks. Mudge showed this escapement to Berthoud, when he was in London in 1766, but he did not think so favorably of it as Margetts, Emery and other English horologists did. Mudge was in 1777 named the King's clockmaker by George III., who often employed him on delicate pieces of work. Mudge died in London, 1794. Mudge, Jr., engaged Messrs. Howells, Barrand and Tamison to produce chronometers on his father's plan. One of these instruments is in the Horological Institute, and another at the Guildhall Museum.

That an accomplished horologist and sound mechanic as Mudge seems to have been should, after his invention of the lever escapement, have persisted in the complication of a remontoir and vertical escapement for his marine timepieces, must be ascribed to the perversity of genius. The salient features of

his chronometer are shown in the accompanying drawings. To obviate the difficulty of the compensating curb action interfering with the action of the regulating curb pins, there are two balance springs. The upper one for regulating has its stud C screwed to the balance cock, the stud D of the lower spring, with which the pins of the compensation curb engage, being



fixed to the upper plate of the chronometer. There are two remontoir springs H and T, which are wound by the escape wheel G, and which alternately impel the balance through the pins a b, connected with the upper and e f, with the lower one. The wheel and pallet actions will be understood from an examination of the lower figure, which is a plan. After the wheel tooth has given impulse to the pallet, and thereby wound the remontoir, it is locked on the projecting nib of the pallet till the balance in its excursion unlocks it, and allows the tooth on the opposite side of the wheel to impel the other pallet. The balance staff is cranked and the pallets with the remontoir are pivoted partly in the balance staff and partly in separate cocks, so that there are six pivots moving from the balance staff center.

HOROLOGY AND CYCLE MAKING

Since the advent of cycling as an amusement and a useful means of locomotion and health-giving exercise, the subject of gearing has become, with the general public, familiar in their mouths as household words, and has probably imparted a general knowledge of mechanics that has been useful certainly in the direction of imparting quietness and celerity to other means of locomotion, where ideas and experience gained in connection with the cycle manufacture have been utilized. There seems some connection between cycle wheels and horological wheels; already cyclometer making is added to the watch making factories and Coventry, the principal seat of the English watch manufacture, has made a reputation with cycles it never made with watches, and when the American machine made watches destroyed most of Coventry's watch business, a majority of the watchmakers became cycle makers, and in so doing have become mechanics, and with the help of American machinery are reviving their watch manufacture. The demand for cycles was at one time so great workmen could not find house room, and had to live in tents. Notwithstanding the large trade in watches Coventry has always done (but never under its own name), we look in vain for invention and horological authors of Coventry origin, until lately, and even now the School of Horology, established some years since, we believe has ceased to exist. We have not noticed in America any close connection between horology and cycle making, but in England the leading cycle makers and also small electric motor manufacturers have been horologists. The minimizing of friction is the leading idea in both horology and cycle making. Engineers have lately discov-

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CELEBRATED WATCHES and..
Schulz & Rudolph, CHRONOMETERS
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EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING FOR THE TRADE.

Fine work is my specialty. Chronographs, split seconds, repeaters, chronometers repaired in the very best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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The best equipped and oldest in the West. We teach Watch Repairing, Engraving, Jewelry Repairing and Optics. For terms, etc., address

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ered that glass is the best material for bearings subject to rapid motion. The jewelry of watches should have taught them a generation or two ago, and glass is not unknown in watch work, though repudiated.

Most young watchmakers in England manufacture their own cycles—of course the various parts are all obtainable from large warehouses, who make a business of supplying the unfinished wheels and parts, and the fitting of these and the mounting and truing of the wheels is very good practice and more congenial work for youthful horologists than even watch work is to them; the repairing also comes easy to them, and many young horologists could hardly afford to keep the delicate and light high-geared machines now used except for their ability to keep them in order. In some country districts where roads are bad, the repairs to a cycle cost as much as the food of a horse. The Coventry watchmaker who turned cycle maker has had a statue erected in his honor in Coventry during his life. No horologist in the world has ever attained that honor, we believe. The ease with which any one who has had a training as watchmaker can turn to any mechanical business he chooses is well illustrated by several individuals we have known. Mr. Immisch, who wrote the Burdett-Coutts prize essay on Isochronism, has been many years the head of the Immisch electric motor factory in London. Mr. Curzon (the expert lever escapement maker and teacher at the Horological Institute) and his sons have high mechanical capacity outside their prominence as escapement makers. The escapement models that usually adorn the exhibits of the institute were made by them and are still their property, the institute not seeing its way to invest in having proper models on its own account, as most teaching institutions do. We recommended one of his sons to come to America thinking he would gravitate to one of the factories where the family talent for mechanics would bring fame and fortune, but he has been in the extreme West, having an ordinary watch repairing business for many years.

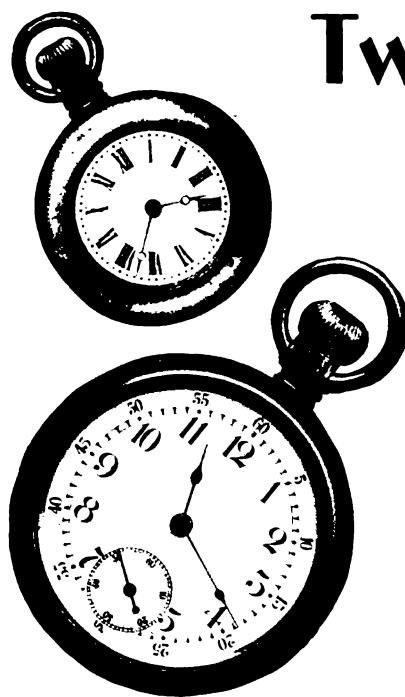
Visiting the elder Curzon on a public holiday we were surprised to find him in what appeared to be an engineer's workshop and working at an ordinary engineer's lathe. Remarking it was a large tool for a fine escapement make to use, he answered he did not use it except to rough out the levers, on the same plan that was in use at the Government rifle factory at

Enfield, where a template steel model of the wooden gun stock revolves, in connection with the cutting tool acting on the wooden stock, being revolved in the lathe, and the cutter reproduces in wood an exact counterpart of the steel gun stock, revolving parallel with it. We had seen the gun stock making at Enfield on a visit made by members of the institute. The principal engineer who took us round, said this gun stock making machine, and most of the others, had been transplanted from Springfield, U. S. A., and he himself had also worked at the Waltham watch factory in the machine shop. In the discussion that followed, our vice-president, Mr. David Glasgow, remarked the machinery was good, but inapplicable to watch work. Mr. Curzon contradicted him and said he had the same plan at work making his levers, a previous visit to the factory having given him the idea. The two ways of looking at the subject were well illustrated at the Waltham exhibit in London. What is the good of all this to a watchmaker? was said. The young women attendants only feed the machines with steel pieces and spend most of their time reading a novelette. "I should like a lot of machines like this and make all the work myself," said Mr. Curzon, who was much interested in it. "The way the machines do the work while they are only occasionally fed with material does astonish an old school watchmaker, and this idea is developing very much of late years."

Standing in the pinion and staff room of the Trenton watch factory we saw a large room full of machines and cutting lathes, and no one apparently at work at them. We inquired when the workers would be back so we could inspect the work. There were only three or four men walking about oiling the tools. "They are all there," was the answer.

The English watch maker could never understand where the watches could be disposed of if produced in quantities. In London too many watches and watchmakers and not enough demand for them, has been the cry for the past fifty years, and still the factories are perfecting plans for turning out millions more per year.

To see the lever making machine of Mr. Curzon was the object of my visit. We found him busy making some lathe wheels and screw cutting gearing on his engineer's lathe. He explained his lathe was too large and was making an exact counterpart of



Two Well-Made Thin Model Watches

The "Cavour" for ladies and "No. 333" for men both especially well-suited to replace costly gold watches *during the outing season*. Low in price but accurate as timekeepers. They have a graceful beauty in shape and design. Smooth finish cases of "Nickel-Silver," a pure white metal which never wears brassy.

The only nickel watch that can be sold to your high-class customers. Every watch timed in its case and warranted

Send your orders in at once to allow us a little time for shipment. We find it difficult to keep up a stock much ahead of the demand. A new line of stylish enamel watches for ladies will be ready July 1st. These are of *Elf* and *Cavour* sizes,

**No. 333.—14 Size Arabic,
Roman or Card Dial.**
**No. 6051.—15 Line Arabic
or Roman Dial.**

artistically colored, bright or dull enamels, matching the rich colored suitings in vogue. Hardly any two designs alike, but all strikingly beautiful.

THE NEW ENGLAND WATCH CO., Waterbury, Conn.

it one-fourth the size, and when we visited him on our return from Africa we found the large lathe gone and the small one in its place, a most intricate and well made article. He made no use of it in escapement making beyond the lever making, but we have felt the factory system ought to have had the use of his combined talents. We see the highest development of American watch making under a horologist who has developed the machinist's capacity and ability. It was supposed there was an antagonism between the microscopical skill of the horologist and the more solid productions of the machinist, but so many arts have been developed by horologists that we may expect them in the future, as in the past, to develop, design and construct the tools they use, which are only larger varieties of the actions and mechanisms of the various forms of horological instruments themselves. The early watch and clockmakers were the blacksmiths and locksmiths, in fact general mechanics. Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, was a country watchmaker. The diffidence of the watchmaker in attacking large machines is caused by the necessity of preserving the delicacy of his hands. We saw an illustration of this in two young watchmaker's sons, who had both had watchmaker's training, one only a year or two, as he had chosen to be apprenticed to a cycle engineer, and thoroughly learned the business ere starting on his own account. The other brother had become an expert watchmaker. His father being an expert London escapement maker who had to leave London for his health and become a provincial watch repairer, the son got a training not usual by country repairers. His father made him assist in making six watches and then compelled him to finish and escape one for himself, which Mr. Schoof, of Clerkenwell, said, when he saw it, was equal to average Clerkenwell watches. He was already an expert watch and clock repairer, and then was sent out as journeyman for a few years before joining his father in the business as partner, thus having a very complete and proper education for it which few attain, though at one time this was the law of the land, and may be again—apprentice, journeyman and the production of a masterpiece before being allowed to take wages or open in business personally. Those were the days when the guild ruled. The watchmaker's son decided to make himself a first class bicycle. He went to work and made one which was acknowledged by the bicycle maker to be as good as anything he could himself make. He had the run of his brother's workshop and tools, and

probably advice, and some previous experience, as the whole family were bicyclists and all living and working on the same premises. The bicycle maker cannot clean a watch now, his hands have become too rough. The watchmaker had to rest a fortnight from watch work as his hands and muscles had become too rough for it, but his success in capturing the trade without the seven years' apprenticeship his brother had, shows that a watchmaker should be a mechanic who can go anywhere and do anything, and as new mechanical arts make large drafts for assistance from watchmakers, they might with advantage turn their attention to these new openings for their skill and mechanical intelligence as they rise and develop. Edison, I should think, employs many of them.

The horologist's success in the cycle business is owing to his having had to study gearing, which forms the principal of the cyclist's thought. Chains and levers are familiar topics to the watchmaker, and having taken the fusee chain off watches it has been put on cycles, where it seems destined to stop, as no good substitute seems available. We have enlarged in previous numbers of *The Review* on wheels and pinions and gearing, as it is the very essence of horology, and though the principle and practice of making wheels and pinions can be learned as well in connection with general mechanics and works devoted to wheels and pinions or gear cutting, as in horological works, there seems a great disposition to neglect it, and the proper principles and practice as applicable to all machinery are sadly neglected in horology. The problem is even simpler than in ordinary machines, which usually run backwards and forwards. Watch wheels and pinions always run in one direction, and we are relieved from the necessity of making two curves to the teeth and can use the space for freedom and room for dirty particles which usually collect in the pinions. Machinist's usually dispense with the points of wheels and pinions, but a change for the worse has lately been made in making the roots of teeth of watches rounding instead of square. This is useful, as giving greater strength to barrel teeth with the stronger lever main springs now used, but when the whole of the train teeth are made this way it becomes pernicious, as train teeth do not yield to pressure in preference to pivots. Watches are not run down as they used to be when weak springs were used. The faults the ear readily perceives and the eye notes when the train refuses to recoil sufficiently, pass unnoticed. With the aid of the lime-light lantern small gears can be greatly enlarged and traced and their deviation from correct form and action tested beyond cavil. High numbers are good, but they have their drawbacks. Wheels and pinions in actual watches and wheels and pinions as they are drawn in books, seem as different as light and darkness. The mechanical principles governing the watch seem all centered in the lever; all the wheels and pinions are levers; the escapement is a double lever, and the springs which begin and end the watch are both flexible levers. Even the screws, though called mechanically wedges, in action become levers, so that the first and last study of the horologist should be gearing, not forgetting friction, the elimination of which is the principal ob-

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ject of gearing. There are no mechanical means of creating power, but the wasting of power by machinery is the problem of the age. Most machines waste from half to two-thirds the power applied. It is a simple sum in arithmetic to calculate the power of a weight on the main wheel analogous to the main spring, and note how much it deflects the balance and hair spring. The experiment, we suppose, has never been tried, but we have in the balance spring an exact weighing machine, the principle of which is used in all business, more or less, for weighing and a comparison of main spring strength with its effects, in deflecting the balance and spring, will prove the quality of the watch beyond cavil. We once left some watches with a customer for selection; upon going for them we asked if they had selected the best. They said they had not taken the highest priced one, as we had previously taught them how to select a good watch by noting that it wound easily and carried a good sized balance that had a good vibration.

This test is not applicable to keyless watches, as an alteration of the relative sizes of the winding wheels will make the winding slower and easier or harder and quicker, but it was a perfect guide to the unskilled when key-winding watches were principally used. Correct gearing and good quality of main and balance springs are the Alpha and Omega of watch making.

CERAMICS

Under this head special attention will be given to pottery, bric-a-brac and porcelain, which now form an important part of the jeweler's trade. Fine products of the potter's art have always been prized by the select few but recently the popular taste has caused a demand for these goods which has encouraged artists of recognized ability in their production, as new wares are constantly appearing, especially in foreign countries.

CERAMIC NOTES.

WICKE & Co., 32 Park Place, New York, are preparing for fall a line of cut glass at exceedingly low prices. Several of the samples already here give promise that the line will attract much attention.

THE J. B. OWENS POTTERY COMPANY, Zanesville, Ohio, have now ready at their New York show rooms, 68 West Broadway, some very handsome lamps in the Utopian pottery, of which they also show a large line in artistic pieces. The new lamps are

handsomely mounted, in good shapes and are specially suited for jewelers.

ARTISTIC LAMPS

We illustrate herewith a lamp from the extended line shown this year by the Fostoria Glass Company, New York office, 66



West Broadway. In recent years the decorated lamp has steadily gained in popularity from both ornamental and utilitarian standpoints. In a lamp such as is depicted here the component parts are glass and metal, the latter used in bases, founts and mountings. The ductility of the other metal admits of highly artistic forms while its surface offers an acceptable medium whereon the decorator may display his skill with brush and color. Flowers reign favorites with the lamp decorator and the lamp buyer. In the lamp here shown the artist depicts peonies in their rich deep pinks. The background is in harmony with the color scheme. Only a very short time ago the decorations on lamps were of the very crudest character; colors and design were used which were an offence to the eye. Now this is all changed, and lamp manufacturers seem to be vying with one another in securing artists to decorate

their productions. That they have been successful in this direction an examination of the stocks of our dealers will show, and a lamp now as well as being an article of household utility is a thing of beauty.

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